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VOL. V

1902

Caitréim Congail Cláiringnig

MARTIAL CAREER OF CONGHAL CLÁIRINGHNEACH

EDITED FOR THE FIRST TIME,

WITH

Translation, Introduction, Notes, and Glossary,

BY

PATRICK M. MACSWEENEY, M.A.

CHANCELLOR'S GOLD MEDALLIST FOR ENGLISH PROSE, ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND; AND
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PREFACE.

IN the past no race was more ready than the Irish to give ear to the stories and legends of old. With certain limitations, that is still true of those who are privileged to be the custodians of our native spoken tongue; but, unfortunately, cut off, as they have been, from all adequate opportunities of developing their native culture, they have got out of touch, more and more, with the great literary tradition which should be their peculiar possession. Of those who have lost their native language, the majority have settled down in the literary territories of the stranger, and, till but lately, seemed little disposed to return home again. To remedy this sad state of the national mind has been the glorious work which the men of the Gaelic movement have set themselves to accomplish. Were their efforts to cease even now, they would leave an indelible impress on the national mind of Ireland. But those efforts are not ceasing, and shall not cease. The intellectual exiles are returning to the old home of native culture, to enrich it, perhaps, with the spoils gathered in foreign literary lands. Like our hero Conghal, we shall have no objection to raiding our neighbours for literary spoil; but, having done so, let us, like him, weary for the return to the beloved homeland, to lay at the feet of our mother Erin the results of intellectual achievement; and let us, when in enforced exile, re-echo with him those great

sentiments which express the pent-up longing of a true Irish heart—

Ionmuin cíp an cíp úd tiar
Ulaid go n-iomad a ngiall
Éire go n-iomad a port
Inte ar áil liom béit anoct.

'Dear is yonder land in the west,
Ulster of the many hostages!
Ireland of the many strongholds
In it I long to be to-night.'

To those who have never wandered in exile, and to those who have returned, I offer this brilliant product of the Irish Filé's art.

It only remains for me to return my sincere thanks to those who have taken a practical interest in the publication of the Caithréim. To Dr. Kuno Meyer I am indebted not alone for help in the present case, but for kind encouragement in the past. To the Rev. J. Valentine, B.A., and Mr. Constantine Curran, B.A., I return my sincere thanks for help generously given, as well as to Mr. Osborne Bergin, B.A., who took a kindly interest in this work from the beginning. Like the other editors of the publications of the Irish Texts Society, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the energetic interest which the Hon. Secretary, Miss Hull, has displayed in the production of this book. Finally, I wish to record my sense of the care bestowed upon the printing of the volume by the staff of the Dublin University Press.

PATRICK M. MACSWEENEY.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, CLONLIFFE, DUBLIN,
November, 1904.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION :—

General Remarks, ... ix
The caiṫréim, ... xi
Critical Study of the caiṫréim, ... xvii
Literary Study of the Text, ... xxix
The Manuscript, ... xxxvi
Grammatical Analysis, ... xxxviii
The Verbal System, ... xliii
Manuscript Pagination, ... lxiv
Synopsis of caiṫréim, ... lxv

TEXT AND TRANSLATION OF caiṫréim, . . 1

ADDITIONAL NOTES, ... 193

GLOSSARY, ... 209

INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS, ... 223

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES, ... 226

INDEX TO FOOT-NOTES, ... 229

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA, ... 232

INTRODUCTION.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE greatest of the Tales of the Cṙaoḃ Ṙuaḋ deal with the hero Cuchulainn, the Irish Hercules. Unlike the popular epics of other countries, such as the Homeric Poems, the Nibelungen Lied, or Beowulf, our early Irish Epos is in prose. This fact had an important influence on its growth, in giving to it a freer scope for the development of collateral sagas which were to deal with tribal heroes of less striking personality than that of Cuchulainn. He is, no doubt, "heros fortissimus Scotorum"; but, like the national heroes of Norse Saga, his supremacy "in feats of valour and dexterity" is but emphasised by the worth of those with whom he competed. The growth of epic legend reveals a uniform tendency, which might be expressed adequately enough by the well-worn phrase, "the survival of the fittest." The hero of the dominant tribe tends to appropriate to himself the qualities and virtues of his conquered brethren; and the result is a conglomerate of virtues sufficient to satisfy the most inordinate appetite for heroic perfection. An interesting feature, however, of Irish Epic is the variety and number of the minor sagas dealing with heroes of the second grade. The fact is a testimony to the individuality and independence of the tribal communities. How far we can recreate the tribal history of Ireland from the data afforded us by the Epic Literature has yet to be seen. No systematic attempt has been made to co-ordinate the

historic facts which undoubtedly lie hidden in our great literary romances. The solution of the problems connected with them will depend upon a thorough examination of the growth of the various tales, and a comparison not only of their language, but of the treatment of the different characters with which they deal. We may also hope that a more thorough comparative study of the antiquarian monuments scattered over the face of our land will bring the same support to the traditions embedded in our literary remains that the archæological discoveries in the domain of Roman and Greek Antiquities have brought to the traditions of their respective literatures. In addition to the manuscript tradition, we have, as Commendatore Boni remarked to me, the yet unopened book of monument tradition which lies sealed in the mound, the rath, the tumulus, and megalithic monuments to be met with in almost every townland in Ireland. The two lines of investigation are closely intertwined; they must be followed out together and correlated, and the results are likely to be as striking as those which are revolutionising our views as to the reliability of the early legendary traditions of Greece and Rome. The sceptical attitude of a Niebuhr, or the more restrained one of a Mommsen, will be replaced by the constructive tendencies of the Modern School of Classical Archæology. If our remains, literary and archæological, are investigated in this sense, there can be little doubt but that a most interesting chapter shall have been added to the history of Early Western European civilisation. It is in view of this development that, in part, I offer this first edition of the Caithréim Conghail.

To the archæological specialist, of course, it belongs to supply us with criteria drawn from his science, which would enable us, on that score at least, to date approximately the subject-matter of our saga. From all sides as yet help is needed; a linguistic editor cannot be expected to make an "excursus" into the domain of archæology in order to correlate its facts. Unfortunately, owing to the want of system-

atic study of our language, the two departments have been divorced, with consequent loss to each. How small would be the progress made in the discussion of the antiquarian remains of the Forum or the Acropolis were it not accompanied by a continuous correlation and comparison with the evidence drawn from Greek and Roman Literature.

THE CAITRÉIM.

The founding of Emania is to be taken as marking the rise of a tribal community in Ulster into a position of political importance. With the growth of tribal independence there also grew up a literary tradition based upon tribal myths and customs. Such must have been the beginning of the literature which set itself to glorify the Clann Rury and its heroes. The rise of Emania, the development of Ultonian power brought the northern clann into conflict with the other tribal communities, and, above all, into conflict with that one which claimed and exercised a hegemony over the rest, that of the Ardrigh at Tara. In this stress of competition between the early tribes, which has its counterpart in the early history of all races, as, for example, in the so-called Heptarchy in England, or, better still, in the early struggle of the Latin tribes against their neighbours, is to be found the political motive underlying the Early Irish Romances and Sagas.

The Táin Bó Cuailgne points emphatically to the hostile relations existing between the Ulster and Connaught tribal communities. The story of Conghal points as emphatically to strained relations between Tara and Emania. This point of view suggests to us an answer to the question: "What place do romances like those of Conghal Cláiringhneach hold in the Red Branch Cycle?" To answer such a question we have to distinguish between those sagas which have a political

import and those which have not; between those which represent, for example, the raids of one tribe upon another, such as the Táin, and those which seem to be simple, spontaneous *jeux d'esprit* of seanchaidhe or filé. To the latter class belong works such as the Adventures or Eachtra of Teig, son of Cian, or the Voyage of Snedgus and mac Riaghla, or the Voyage of Maeildun. It is to the former class our story belongs; and with that type we have more particularly to deal here.

Whatever may have been the date of the final redaction of our story, it is clear that the traditions upon which it is based relate to a period of revolt against the claims of the Ardrigh over Ulster. Chronologically the saga belongs to the pre-Cuchulainn stage of the Red Branch Cycle. A reference to Gilla-Coemain's poem, quoted in Add. Notes to p. 2, at the end, will show the regnal sequence which ascribes Conghal's reign to the year 177 B.C. As I have pointed out elsewhere, the regnal sequence is not disturbed by the fact that in the Synchronisms, ascribed to Flann of Monasterboice, in the Book of Ballymote, his "floruit" is given as B.C. 81–51. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the attempt to harmonise the traditional regnal sequences with Biblical and classical chronology was bound to lead to different results according to the starting-point taken. The important thing, however, is that, though the chronology may be wrong, the sequence may be right. I would adduce in support of this the peculiar fact that, though the redactor of our tale must have been acquainted with the chronology of Gilla-Coemain's poem, as is evidenced by the quotation at the end, which is based upon that chronology, the relation of Conghal to such well-known heroes of the Red Branch Cycle as Fergus mac Rosa, Conall Cearnach, and Cét mac Maghach, tends to support the date of the synchronisms as the more correct one. The following regnal sequences from Gilla-Coemain's poem, and from the synchronisms (*vide* Todd Lect., vol. iii.,

ed. Mac Carthy), illustrate our remarks. The dates in some cases are approximate "floruits."

GILLA-COEMAIN (LL.).

KINGS OF IRELAND.

(Regnal Dates those of Initial Years.)

B.C.	
192	Lughaidh Luaighne.
177	Congal Cláiringneach.
162	Duach dalta Deaghaidh.
153	Fachtna Fathach.
137	Eocho Feidlech.
125	Eocho Bithe (or Airem).
110	Eterscel.
105	Nuada Necht.
105	Conaire (seventy years).
	Interregnum of five years.
30	Lugaid Sriabhnderg.
4	Conchobar.
3	Crimthand.

BALLYMOTE SYNCHRONISMS (P. 12 B).

(MACCARTHY, 'B' TEXT.)

(Regnal Dates those of Final Years.)

	KINGS OF IRELAND.	KINGS OF ULSTER.
B.C.		
89...	Lughaidh Luaighne.	Fiach, son of Fiadcu.
		Conghal Cláiringneach (?).
81–51	Conghal Cláiringneach. (Duach).	Duach. / Findchad, son of Bac. / Conchobar Mael.
51–44	Fachtna Fathach. / Eochaidh Feidlech.	Cormac, son of Laitech. / Mochtu, son of Murcoru. / Eochaidh Airem m. Daire.
42	Eochaidh Airem.	Eochaidh Salbuidhe.
34	Eterscel.	Fergus mac Leide. (Initial year 42 B.C.)
27	Nuada Necht.	
27	Conaire Mór.	Conchobar.

I give further lists for comparison from the Book of Ballymote (MacCarthy, 'A' Text, p. 9), Tighearnach, and Four Masters in appended footnote.[1]

We see, therefore, at a glance that the sequence in these lists is the same. There is some confusion in the case of Eocho Bithe in Gilla-Coemain's poem, for which we have Eochaidh Airem in the synchronisms. However, Eocho Airem is the variant for Eocho Bithe of LL. in the Ballymote copy of the poem; and this may be due to the influence of the Ballymote synchronisms on the regnal sequence of the poem.

It is clear, then, that we have in the synchronisms a more rational chronological basis for our saga than in Gilla-Coemain's poem. By no effort could Conghal's date of 177 B.C. in the latter be made to tally with the accepted dates

---

[1] BALLYMOTE SYNCHRONISMS (P. 9), (MAC CARTHY—A TEXT).

Kings of Eamain.

(*Regnal Dates those of Initial Years.*)

B.C.		B.C.	
307	Cimbaeth mac Findtain.	117	Fiach mac Fiadhcon.
279	Eochaidh Ollachair.	72	Findcadh mac Baic.
259	Uamancenn mac Coraind.	72 (?)	Conchobar Mael.
239	Conchobar Rod mac Catair.	60	Cormac Loighthe.
209	Fiacha mac Feidlimhthe.	32	Mochtai mac Murchoradh.
193	Daire mac Forgo.	29	Eochaidh (Airem) mac Daire.
122	Enna mac Roethech.	24	Eochaidh Salbuidhi.

Following on this, we have Eochaidh Salbhuide's death synchronised with the fourteenth year of Octavius Caesar; and with the fifteenth year of Octavius Augustus is synchronised the beginning of Conchobar mac Nessa's reign. The 'A' Tract has, therefore, no mention of Fergus mac Leide, and thus differs from the 'B' Tract, as seen by regnal list therefrom. As Dr. MacCarthy has shown, the 'A' and 'B' Tracts are the substantial sources of the pre-Christian portion of Tighearnach. The following regnal sequence from Stokes' "Tighearnach" (*Revue Celtique*, vol. xvi.) includes Fergus mac Leide, and shows that Tighearnach's list is a composite of the two:—Fiac mac Fiadchon, Findchad mac Baicci, Conchobar Mael mac Fuithi, Cormac Laidich, Mochta mac Murchorad, Euchu mac Dare, Euchu Salbude mac Loch, Fergus mac Leti, Conchobar mac Nessa. It is about time that works purporting to be authoritative should cease ascribing to Tighearnach the opinion as to the uncertainty of Irish annals before the reign of Cimbaeth, which he simply transcribed from the 'A' Tract. To this tract is also due his fundamental synchronism of the first year of

of Fergus mac Leide, Fergus mac Rosa, Cét mac Maghach, Eochaidh Salbhuidhe, and Bricne (Bricriu). The supposed date of the Cuchulainn Cycle must have been well known to at least the principal redactor of the tale; and it is improbable that he should have taken the poem of Gilla-Coemain as the basis of his recension. I believe, therefore, that the quotation at the end of the Caitréim from the poem is in illustration of the saga, apart from the chronology, and that it and the poem had nothing to do with suggesting the subject-matter of the saga. I believe the saga, as regards the grouping of the characters, to be independent of the Biblicised regnal chronology, and to be an independent witness to the native sequences.

We have no reason to doubt the tradition of a revolt

Cimbaeth with the eighteenth of Ptolemy. As in the case of the Four Masters, Tighearnach's lists are to be considered in the nature of a synthetic judgment, based upon a combination of documents, many of which have been lost. For this reason he has a value partially independent of the extant sources. I regret that considerations of space forbid me to discuss further the interesting problems raised by these Tracts. I have given, however, sufficient to illustrate the matter in hand.

THE FOUR MASTERS.

Kings of Ireland.

A.M.		A.M.	
4881	Nia Sedhamain.	5032	Duach dalta Deadhadh.
4888	Enna Aighneach.	5042	Fachtna Fathach.
4908	Crimthann Cosgrach.	5058	Eochaidh Feidhlech.
4912	Rudhraighe.	5070	Eochaidh Aireamh.
4982	Innatmar, son of Nia Sedhamain.	5085	Ederscel.
4991	Breasal Boidhiobhadh.	5089	Nuadha Necht.
5002	Lughaidh Luaighne.	5091	Conaire Mór.
5016	(Lughaidh slain by Conghal.)	5161	(Five years' Interregnum.)
5017	Conghal Cláiringneach.	5166	Lughaidh Sriabhnderg.
5031	(Conghal slain by Duach.)		

Whilst I am aware that the Four Masters have not an independent authority, none the less their list is the result of a synthetic judgment, based not alone upon the historical documents known to us, but also upon ones which have been lost, as well as, we may presume, upon an historical tradition, of which they were, in all probability, the last authoritative custodians.

associated with the name of Conghal Cláiringhneach against the Ardrigh in the first century B.C.; but the rise of the saga itself synchronised probably with the struggles between the provincial rulers for the kingship of Ireland in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the age of the "kings with opposition."[1] Our present tale is but one of a great number concerning Conghal which have disappeared. We have on this point the testimony of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which say:—"He (Conghal) did many notable acts of chivalry, as there are volumes of history written of his hardiness and manhood." It was the political situation in the eleventh and twelfth centuries that fostered the growth of the Conghal saga. There is nothing strange in this. An excellent parallel is afforded by the great French epic, the "Chanson de Roland." The struggles of Christendom against the Saracen found its finest epic exposition in the glorified personality of Roland. In the age when the Conghal saga was in process of formation the French Carolingian saga was receiving its final form; and we have in the latter an interesting example of how a partly historical episode may be bent under changed conditions to serve a new purpose. As is well known, the original and obscure Roland of Charlemagne's days was not cut off by Saracens, but by Gascons at Roncevaux. What was wanted, however, in the eleventh century was not the glorification of a hero fighting against those of his own faith, but of a hero who would embody the spirit of the Crusaders in their attack upon the hated Infidel. Hence we have, as a result, the hero who was, in fact, the victim of an ambush laid by those of his own faith, raised to the position of the martial representative of western Christendom in its attack upon the Pagan horde that

[1] Though Conghal has reason to revolt against Fergus mac Lede as well as against the King of Tara, Lughaidh Luaighne, the *animus* of the tale is obviously diverted from Fergus to Lughaidh. Any attack on the Ultonians is deprecated, and the guilt is laid at the door of the King of Tara. For specific evidence of this, *vide* the following passages:—pp. 15, ll. 13–15; 51, ll. 15–17; 99. ll. 28–31; 101, ll. 1–18; 171, ll. 13–15; 181, ll. 12–29; 183, ll. 3–8; 187, ll. 4–11, 29–33.

pressed in upon it. And so in the Conghal saga we have the spirit of a later age reflected in a past historical tradition, without, however, a distortion of the historical character of the saga. There was no necessity for it, for the general spirit of the saga was in thorough sympathy with that of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

CRITICAL STUDY OF THE CAITRÉIM.

In shaping his story the Irish seanchaidhe did not hesitate to press into his service the available material to hand. His primary object was to tell a story with or without a purpose. Critical harmonising of his material was not to be thought of. The most that could be expcctcd of him was to smooth over abrupt transitions, and remove, as far as possible, apparent incongruities. Of this, as we shall see, we have excellent examples in the Caitréim. A reference to the Analysis of Contents will show that the saga is composed of five striking divisions, which I shall call respectively—the Emain-Tara episode, the Rathlin episode, the Lochlann or Over-sea episode, the Arthur episode, and the Oirgain Bruighne Boirce, or 'Harrying of Bruighen Boirche' episode. Taking these episodes as they occur, it is not hard to see that in the Emain-Tara episode (Part I.) we have the nucleus of the original Conghal tradition. The hero has not yet outgrown his native surroundings. The events are confined to Ireland; and the archæological trappings, such as chariots, &c., point to an early tradition. The form is that of the well-known tales of the Cuchulainn Cycle. As to the matter, there is, of course, always the possibility of assuming it to be the outcome of the imagination of a seanchaidhe working on the material of other sagas. But the acceptance of that position would go to prove too much; and strong positive evidence would be required before receiving it. In the Emain-Tara episode we have a body of individualised tradition which, whilst modified

no doubt in transmission, has come down to us from the so-called pre-historic period. Further, it must not be too readily assumed that the similarity in the descriptions of Emain, of Tara, of the personal appearance of the warriors, of their manner of waging fights, nor yet the use of stock-proverbs and literary chevilles, or tags, goes to prove that the underlying tradition is artificial. Strong individualistic style was unknown in these days. The simple historic fact had from the nature of the case to be enveloped in the traditional literary form. Again, this similarity in expression had its counterpart in similarity of custom. We may be sure, for instance, that the Irish warriors for hundreds of years adopted the same system of seating-arrangement in their drinking-halls. This is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to recall it. Like the warriors in the Norse sagas and in Beowulf, the Irish warriors ranged themselves in order of precedence on the benches in the rush-strewn hall. There were no great changes in fashions in those days; and so we find repeated in our sagas with almost tiresome monotony the descriptions of such things as the seating of the warriors. But the monotony is the monotony of fact, rather than of borrowing.

I have said above that the events in Part I. are confined to Ireland. They are, furthermore, confined to practically the north-east part of it, embracing the country stretching from Tara to the Boyne, from the Boyne to Armagh (Emain), from Armagh to Coleraine, and from Coleraine to the Bann mouth and Dunseverick—in fact, the country lying along what must have then been the great highway from Tara to Emain (Armagh), and thence to the sea-coast at the Bann mouth. Along this line we have the three chief residences of Tara, Emania, and Dun da Beann (Mount Sandel, near Coleraine). Part I., though containing the simple historical tradition concerning Conghal, seems to have a double element in it. It appears to me that in the introduction of Fergus mac Rosa (p. 34), and the episodes connected with him, a new

stratum of incident appears. In the Aided Fergusa mic Léide (Death of Fergus mac Leide), published in "Silva Gadelica," we have a reference to Fergus mac Rosa (Eng. Tr., p. 285). There Fergus mac Leide, when dying, prophesies that Fergus mac Rosa is to succeed him as a fitting lord to receive his sword. Here Fergus mac Leide and Fergus mac Rosa are contemporaries, quarrel, and Fergus mac Rosa joins the rebellious Conghal. It is to be noted that Fergus mac Rosa is not amongst those mentioned as being at Emain on p. 4 of our Text. He is first introduced to us on Fergus mac Leide's return to Emain from Tara. Here we have the juncture of the Fergus mac Rosa stratum with that of Conghal, which leads up to the incident of the Destruction of Dun da Beann, and the Battle of Aonach Tuaighe. The destruction of Dun da Beann is not essentially connected with the Conghal incidents; but it is skilfully worked into them by the insulting reply which Niall Niamhglonnach sends to Fergus mac Rosa whilst in the company of Conghal (*vide* pp. 47-51). In the Battle of Aonach Tuaighe the two streams of incident are merged.

The order of the episodes in our Text is as follows:— Part I., the Emain-Tara episode; Part II., the Rathlin episode; Part III., the Lochlann episode, Arthur episode, and Destruction of Bruighen Boirche episode. We have discussed the characteristics of the Emain-Tara episode; and, for reasons presently to be seen, we shall now proceed to discuss the last episode of all, that of Bruighen Boirche. The link between this episode and the Arthur episode which precedes it is supplied by the incidents narrated on pp. 166–7, which bring Conghal back to Ireland to find his enemy, Fergus mac Leide, in the house of Eochaidh Salbhuidhe at Bruiġean Boirċe. Then follows the Orgain Bruiġne Boirċe, or 'Harrying of Bruighen Boirche.'

In the list of Tales which formed the equipment of an ollamh, to be found in the Book of Leinster (*circa* A.D. 1150), p. 190*a* of facsimile, we have the entry of an Orgain Catraċ

Boirče. O'Curry published this list in the Appendix to "MS. Materials," p. 591, and appended to the above entry the following remark :—"This tale (the Oidham) must be a part of the Triumphs of Conghal Clairingnach. Of the last-mentioned piece there is a copy in the MS. classed H and S, No. 205, R.I.A. (*i.e.*, 23 H. 1 c., Academy classification)." M. D'Arbois de Jubainville in his "Essai d'un Catalogue," page 85, speaking of the Caithréim Congail Cláiringnig, says:—"Elle semble être un développement moderne de la pièce intitulée Oidham Cathach Boirche." A critical study of the text shows that neither of these statements can stand. In the first place, it is utterly improbable that the whole Caithréim, covering 191 pp. (text and translation), is a development of an incident brought in at the end, and occupying only 21 pp. (text and translation). Furthermore, the relation of the Oidhem episode to the others shows that there is not a question of development from, but of assimilation to, the other Conghal episodes.

O'Curry seems to think that the Book of Leinster Oidhem was part of an older version of the Caithréim Congail. Of course he did not mean part of our present version, with which he was well acquainted. O'Curry's position would be this—that at the time the LL. list was drawn up there was a Caithréim Congail containing the Oidhem, and that this latter formed one of the great tales to be learned by every ollamh. The Oidhem was well known. It is to be found in the list in LL. and T.C.D., H. 3, 17 ; and in the list in Bodleian Rawl. B. 512 ; Brit. Museum, Harleian 5280; and 23 N. 10, R.I.A.

Could it be possible, then, that the Oidhem, so well known from the twelfth century onwards, could have formed a mere part of the Caithréim of which there is no mention whatever? The solution of the problem does not lie in that direction. Returning for a moment to the Bruighen Boirche episode, we find that it has this in common with the Emain-Tara one, that its *venue* is in Ireland, in the Mourne mountains and district.

This gives it a claim to earliness of date, similar to that made for the Emain-Tara episode. To that claim there can be no objection in general, in view of the known fact of its existence, in some form or other, in the twelfth century. But the question is as to the form. Is this short episode in our text a full representative of the well-known Oigam of the twelfth century? I believe not. I believe it to be a modernised synopsis of the older version, which itself was an independent tale, and that it is an addition to the earliest Conghal saga. I shall return to this point in summarising.

Having discussed so far the last episode, I shall now deal with the others, taking the order of the text. After the Emain-Tara episode, to which belongs the sub-episode of Niall Niamhglonnach, comes the Rathlin episode, Part II. (pp. 70–101). This episode attracted the attention of two learned Irish historians and antiquaries, the Rev. George Hill, author of the "History of the MacDonnells of Antrim," and the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Laverty, P.P., of Holywood, Co. Down, and author of a "History of the Diocese of Down and Connor" (4 vols.). An English translation of it is given by the Rev. G. Hill in the Appendix to his work. I find, however, no mention of the translator; but the translation gives the substance of the episode with sufficient accuracy, though with mistranslations of individual words. Monsignor O'Laverty has given a synopsis of the episode in dealing with Rathlin in his History, vol. iv., pp. 380-384. Both these writers were struck by the remarkable fidelity of this episode to the topography of Rathlin. In the additional notes to p. 101, I have quoted the remarks of Monsignor O'Laverty. The Rev. George Hill writes in the same sense, and surmises as to the historic truth of the narrative.

The link between the Emain-Tara episode and this one is indirect. After the Battle of Aonach Tuaighe, we have, in par. xxvii., the customary bind or link in which the file suggests the journey over sea, and thus prepares the way for

the Lochlann episode. Between the two we have the Rathlin episode interpolated. To bring about a connexion between Conghal and King Donn (or Rigdonn) recourse is had to a supposed bond of marriage between Conghal and King Donn's daughter at the first council in Emania, though of this there is no mention in Part I. If we eliminate Part II., and join the passage ending with eroip paṁaċ 7 puaṫclápaċ, p. 68, to the words ατubaipt [Conġal] pe n-a ṁuinṫip, p. 101, we have a perfectly harmonious narrative.

The Rathlin episode, Part II., evidently contains a traditional account of an attack upon Rathlin. This account has been recast and reset by some one thoroughly familiar with the island. As Monsignor O'Laverty says—" Whoever wrote the tale must have resided in Rathlin." Here we have a clue to the home of, at least, the last redactor of our saga. There is no doubt, I think, that the whole Caiṫpéim was brought together by an Ulsterman and in the interest of the Ulster party at one time or other. I believe there is further little doubt that the last chief redactor of the Caiṫpéim lived in Rathlin or its neighbourhood, and that Part II., or the Rathlin incident, represents the embodiment by him of a new episode in the Caiṫpéim. This accounts for its peculiar relation to the other episodes noted above. Whatever may be said of King Donn, the apocryphal character of Nabgodon mac Ioruaith, king of the mythical land of Uardha, the land of the cold, is certain. Nabgodon mac Ioruaith is simply the early Irish form of Nabuchodonosor, son of Herod. Outside of Conghal's followers the names are suggestively vague. We have Nabgodon, a Biblical one; Uardha, a mythical land; Debio, a probable mistake for the common name Debino; Donġlan (Clean-fist), and Rigdonn (Brown-wrist), and Taise Taoibhgeal, a name of quite common occurrence in the sagas. A conglomerate of artificial names to which the historical ones of the Emain-Tara episode have been wedded. I think it is clear that the episode was introduced by the last principal redactor

of the Caiṫṙéim in illustration of the topography of his native district. This sufficiently accounts for its wonderful fidelity to that topography, and the graphic character of the narrative.

In Part III. we have the last three episodes—the Lochlann episode, the Arthur episode, and the Bruighen Boirche episode. As we should expect, the Rathlin episode ends abruptly (p. 101); and the Lochlann one is introduced by the bald phrase—"Iomṫuṙa Conġail innisṫeaṙ ṙonn ṙcéal oile"—notwithstanding the elaborate anticipation of it in Part I. Further, we have the phrase—"Is leis do ṫuit Nabġadon mac Ioṙuaiḋ, ṙí na h-Uaṙḋa"—interpolated on p. 102 to give colour of connexion with Part II. After that the Rathlin episode disappears from the tale.

The Lochlann episode seems then to have been originally connected with Part I. It is quite in the manner of the Post-Norse additions to our early tales. The result of the Norse invasions of Ireland was to familiarise the people with the stories of the Norseman's sea-journeys and raids. They intermarried amongst the Irish, as is evidenced by the frequent occurrence of Norse names, such as Amlaff and Harold (Araltr), in our Post-Norse genealogies. Irishmen were not unfamiliar with their language, and borrowed certain words from them, as, for example, the words ṙtiuṙṙmann, 'a steersman or pilot,' and acaṙṙoiḋ, 'an anchor,' which occurs in our own text (*v.* Glossary). The result is that there is scarcely a tale in our great Middle Irish MSS. but contains a reference to Lochlann. Strange and weird stories passed amongst our people of these fierce foreigners from over the sea, and gradually there was added to the local feats of the heroes of the Cuchulainn Cycle that of a journey to Lochlann in quest of booty and adventure. Such is the origin of the anachronism of introducing a journey to Lochlann into a tale about a hero who lived in the first century B.C. The question as to the original meaning of Lochlann does not touch the argument, for there

can be no doubt of its equation to the home of the Norseman in the present case.

As we have seen, then, the Lochlann episode is accounted for by the influence of the post-Norse literature. Into this episode there is worked some of the stock-in-trade of the seanchaidhe, such as the Mountain of Fire, the Chain Feat, the Three Brothers Incident, the Fight with the Wolves (oṅċoin), and the Magic Birds; and these being exhausted, we arrive at the Arthur episode (p. 150).

The introduction of the British Arthur into Early Irish literature seems, as far as we know, due to direct intercourse between Briton and Celt, and to the knowledge of the works of Nennius amongst the Irish. Of the Historia Britonum of Nennius, Irish versions are to be found in the Book of Ballymote; H. 3. 17, T.C.D.; Book of Lecan, Book of Hy-Many, and Leabhar na h-Uidhre. The Leabhar na h-Uidhre fragment has been edited by Rev. Dr. Hogan, S.J., in the Todd Lectures, vol. vi.; and an edition based on the whole set was published by Todd for the Irish Archæological Society. It is not certain that the name is primarily derived from that of King Arthur. Other and earlier Arthurs may have contributed to spreading the name. The solution of the question belongs to the Arthurian problem; and we have not time or space to discuss it here. I have given in Additional Notes references to a number of Arthurs in Irish sagas, which are sufficient to show how the name spread. Whether we are to take Arthur mac Iubhair as meant for Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, or not, we have little means of deciding. If we did, the anachronism it would create could be explained in the same way as that connected with Lochlann, to which we have already referred. However that may be, the Arthur episode, as here developed, contains the popular folk-tale of the mysterious birth of a hero, and his ultimate recognition by his father. In this case the seanchaidhe boldly adopts the name of the famous son of Conn Cédcathach, Art Aoinfhear

(or the Lonely), as that of the son of Arthur, the reason being, we may presume, the connexion between the sounds of 'Art' and 'Arthur.' In fact, on p. 156 we have Art Aonfnear dubbed Arthur Aointhear, though elsewhere Art Aonfhear. The incident of the hosteller's three sons who wished to pass as sons of the King of Britain has an excellent parallel in the similar tale of the King of Britain's son to be found in the Feast of Dun na n-Gedh, ed. by O'Donovan, Irish Archæological Society. The tale describes the journey of Conghal Claen in Britain, the discovery by the King of Britain of his own son, Conán Rod, and the confounding of the three warriors, who desired to pass off as his real sons (pp. 65-75). The link between the Lochlann episode and the Arthur one is supplied by the homeward journey of Conghal. What more natural than that his journey homeward should bring him to Mull, and Islay, and Cantyre, and thence into North British territory! In connexion with this latter district it is well to note that the Arthur saga is connected topographically with two districts—(1) the north-western Brythonic district, covering the western half of southern Scotland, and northern England; (2) south-west Britain (the romantic element of the legend being located in South Wales as early as the eighth century). It is with the former district our Arthur episode deals. An interesting account and suggested solution of the relation of the Arthur saga to Irish literature is to be found in Mr. Alfred Nutt's Essay on "The Celtic Doctrine of of Re-Birth," pp. 22-37. The scientific solution of the problem which it raises can scarcely be reached till the chief or all the passages in our sagas are brought together and compared. I trust that our text may not be without value for the study of that much-discussed question. We see, therefore, what are the general sources of the Arthur episode, the introduction of which into any saga that grew up between the years 1100 and 1600 need cause no surprise. Nor did it offer any topographical difficulty in relation to the Lochlann episode, for as

we have seen, it harmonised admirably with the well-known Viking track down the coast of Scotland, North Britain and Ulster. The link which binds the Lochlann episode to the Arthur one is obvious.

We have already discussed the relation of the last episode, the Oṙġáin Ḃṙuiġne Ḃoiṙċe, to the Emain-Tara one. We saw how much they had in common with one another, that they were, in fact, indigenous, springing out of the traditions derived from the Pre-historic Period. We have now only to consider its relations to the Arthur episode. Topographically no difficulty offered itself in linking the Arthur episode to the Bruighen Boirche one. Our hero, having reached North Britain on his homeward journey, had no difficulty in landing conveniently near Benn Boirche! The link is then supplied by his asking where is Fergus mac Lede, his enemy; and finding him in Bruighen Boirche, he proceeds to attack it. Then follows the Oṙġáin Ḃṙuiġne Ḃoiṙċe, or 'Harrying of Bruighen Boirche.' As we have seen, the original Oṙġáin was an independent tale, and I may be permitted to hazard here an opinion as to the use made of it in the present text. There are four leading characters to take into account, viz., Conghal, Fergus mac Lede, Art Aoinfhear, and Boirche Casurlach. In what relation do they stand to the lost Oṙġáin, and to the present version? I believe the original Oṙġáin did contain a reference to Conghal Cláiringhneach, and that on that account it passed into the composite Conghal saga by assimilation. Boirche Casurlach essentially belongs to the lost Oṙġáin. As to Fergus mac Lede we have no means, so far as I can see, of deciding, though his use in the link-episode suggests artificiality. As to Art Aoinfhear I think there is no doubt but that he is an intrusion from the present Arthur episode. Not alone that, but the slaying of Boirche has been cleverly transferred to his shoulders instead of Conghal's, possibly in dislike of laying to Conghal's account the slaying of a fellow-Ulsterman. Having performed this feat, it is not to be wondered at

that he suddenly disappears out of the tale in the middle of the fight. Conghal says to him : " Success and blessing, and proceed forthwith to your own country ! " (p. 175). A few lines further on we are assured that " he (Art Aoinfhear) assumed the kingship of Britain afterwards, so that in that way Conghal is contemporary with Art Aoinfhear." The necessity for the synchronism is obvious. As to Torna mac Tinne King of the Saxons, who is carried over from the last episode, he is disposed of by the famous Leinster King Mesgedra, and a poem composed in honour of the event ! (par. lxvii.). The tale finishes with Conghal's journey to Tara against Lughaidh Luaighne, and the slaying of the latter by Conghal. This incident is supported by the annalistic accounts, and by the poem of Gilla-Coemain (*vide* Add. Note to p. 2). Conghal ends his career by becoming King of Ireland, and pardoning Fergus mac Lede, whose death by the sea-monster is narrated in the tale Aided Fergusa, published in " Silva Gadelica."

I shall now sum up the results of this rapid analysis of our saga. In connexion with Conghal there are found in our text two distinct traditional historical " nuclei "—the Conghal-Lughaidh Luaighne tradition, and the Conghal-Boirche Casurlach tradition. These were at first independent of one another, the latter being the earliest to be reduced to writing, and was contained in the lost Orgain Catrach Boirche referred to above. The Conghal-Lughaidh Luaighne tradition came into prominence in a time of conflict between Tara and Ulster, and is to be regarded as in the nature of a political pamphlet. It formed the " nucleus " of the present Caitréim by developing the additional episodes of Lochlann and Arthur. To the Arthur episode was joined a synopsis of the lost Orgain Catrach Boirche, with the modifications we have suggested above. The last chief redactor of the tale added the Rathlin episode in illustration of the topography of his native district.

I may end this analysis by quoting the following words

of Mr. Alfred Nutt in his Essay (pp. 130-131), attached to the "Voyage of Bran," edited by Dr. Kuno Meyer, on the difficulty of dating Irish Romance: "The reader has now, I trust, some idea how difficult and complex a task it is to assign any particular portion of the Irish mythic or heroic corpus to the age when it first passed from the oral into the written form, to determine how far the extant text represents that original, what, if any, have been the modifications it has undergone, and what the cause of these modifications. The annalistic framework cannot be taken as an unerring guide. To cite one instance. Stories are told of kings assigned by the annals to periods long antedating the era of Conchobar and Cuchulainn, which are manifestly far more modern in tone and style than the chief tales of the Ultonian Cycle. Indeed, the past history of the land would seem at one time, and by one school of writers, to have been looked upon as a convenient frame in which to insert numbers of floating folk-tales. But the Ultonian Cycle must before then have assumed definite shape; it is, in tone and temper, like all other great heroic sagas, essentially tragic, and contrasts strongly with the playful and fanciful romance of so much else in Irish story-telling. Yet the guidance of the annals cannot be lightly thrust aside as worthless. I have noted the fact that whilst the marvellous is as prominent in the sixth- and seventh-century kings' lives as it is in those of earlier monarchs, yet it is Christian and not Pagan in character. This cannot be set down to design, and can only arise from the fact that some stories, at least, were told about Pagan kings before Christianity came to Ireland, and were too firmly attached to them to be passed over."

Literary Study of the Text.

In the analysis which I have given of the Cáitṙéim, I should by no means wish to be taken as in any way minimising the artistic effect of the story as a whole. One thing the Irish seanchaidhe or filé could do supremely well, and that was—tell a story. From childhood he was accustomed to hear them ; not a winter's evening passed over without some new effort of the seanchaidhe's art being revealed to him; and when he came of age to adopt the profession himself, he was already well on the road to perfection. The art and its practice are not yet dead in Ireland. A few years ago, cycling along a mountain road in Muskerry, I chanced on a group of stalwart young men, and asked whither they were going. They told me they were going "sgoruidheacht-ing," which meant that their destination was beside some turf-fire in a farmer's house to pass the evening in story-telling and other forms of amusement. With the passing away of political independence, however, the memory of the old martial heroes of the race tends to become faded, and the element of folk-lore and mere humour to increase. When the Conghal saga was composed, the nation was full of buoyant political aspiration, and its intense military spirit is reflected in the sagas which it then resuscitated. From the point of view, therefore, which the seanchaidhe set before him, I think the Cáitṙéim is a work of high perfection. The incidents are full of dramatic force, and are so correlated as to sustain interest to the end. When we yield our imaginations to it, free from the bias and predilections of the almost morbidly introspective literature of to-day, we are conscious of a certain simple robustness of imagery which possesses a singular charm of its own. The scenes at Emain and Tara seem to me especially to excel in dramatic motive. The situation created by the choice of

Fionnabair forms the spring of the whole action, and the scene between her father and herself at the Heroes' Well stands out with cameo-like clearness. Beside this picture we may place the companion one of the death of Craobh, with the highly chivalrous note introduced by the action of Fergus.

No reader of the story can complain of its want of incident. One of the characteristics which make the Cáitṫéim a splendid representative of our early epic literature is the embodiment in it of so many different *genres*. From the severe simplicity of the Emain-Tara episode, we pass to the richer colouring of the Rathlin one. For this quality few passages in our literature will stand beside that which describes the night attack on Rathlin. The gleam of the lights over the dark waves that seethe round the turbulent Brecan's Caldron, the lapping of the waves against the prows of the on-coming ships of Nabgodon, the heedless mirth of the warriors whose shields and spears hang above them in the drinking-hall, the exit of Fergus to meet the approaching foe, attain in the simplest way the effects of painting. It seems to me as if we had in this episode the introduction of that subjective note that is so strong a mark of modern literature. We feel in it something of the emotional personality of the writer. It is a kind of earnest of what the epic literature would have developed into had it continued.

In his appeal to his audience the Irish seanchaidhe could never neglect the wonderland of Folk-lore. Whatever be the grand names and theories modern folk may weave about it, the folk-lore of the world finds its ultimate sustenance in the child-like imagination of those who have not a scientific or real explanation to offer of the mysteries of the universe. They have not, for example, reduced the conception of the vastness of space to the terms of a philosophic formula. It still remains in the region of feeling and of imagination, and finds its concrete expression in the weird and eerie feeling awakened by such incidents as those to be met with in the

over-sea episodes in Lochlann. To the early Irish, as to other peoples, the lands beyond the sea were the homes of wonder-land and of magic; they saw in them a ready fatherland for the mysterious creations of their imaginations, of such things as the mountain of fire, the magic birds, the giant warriors, the wondrous sea-monsters; and these, having found a local habitation, were brought within the circle of heroic doings of the early epic heroes. And so we have them in this Caitḟéim of Conghal. Yet here they are merged in the forms of the historic saga, and are penetrated with something of its spirit. We feel that we are not altogether in the cloud-lands of pure fancy. Both sides gain. The historic or quasi-historic element is lightened by its fusion with the purely imaginative and wonderful, whilst the latter elicits more credence than modern readers would otherwise be inclined to give it.

The result in our saga is a composite yet artistic whole. As we reach the Arthur episode, as we draw near home, the wonderful is less in evidence, and finally we are left again on the *terra firma* of historic tradition in the episodes dealing with the harrying of Bruighen Boirche and the death of Lughaidh.

Among the characters two great heroic figures stand out —Conghal, our hero, and Fergus mac Rosa, or mac Roy. The treatment of the character of Fergus mac Rosa evidently offered some difficulty to the author of our tale. Fergus mac Rosa, as we know, bulks largely in the whole Cuchulainn cycle of saga, whilst Conghal, outside of the present Caitḟéim, has no place therein. How could the lesser satellite shine beside the greater sun? One way out of the difficulty was to represent the sun of Fergus as not having yet risen. When Niall Niamhglonnach has the hardihood to proclaim vengeance on Fergus, our author interjects apologetically—"For his [Fergus mac Rosa's] deeds of valour were not known even up to that." Throughout we have a continuous insistence on the greatness of Fergus. We have on p. 34 the tribute paid him;

on p. 38 we are told that Conghal always addressed Fergus as "Great King." To him is devoted the whole episode of the destruction of Dun da Beann; and in the Battle of Aonach Tuaighe he shares the honours with Conghal. Again, in the Rathlin episode the first defence of that island is ascribed to Fergus, aided by Muiredach Mór, son of the King of Scotland, the introduction of the latter being a compliment to the redactor's kinsmen over on the Scotch coast. As in the episode of Craobh, the chivalry of Fergus is thrown into relief, so here his modesty is shown in the splendid climax which describes his return to the drinking-hall after the defence of the island:—7 tangadar isin mbuiden ar a h-aitle 7 do tógbadar a n-arma uairib 7 do fuidedar ina n-ionadaib féin iar sin 7 nir dommaidigset na h-eicta do rinnedar iarsin, "And after that they came into the hostel, and placed their arms above them, and sat them down in their own places; and they boasted not, indeed, of the deeds they had done." In the Lochlann episode, Fergus is introduced to us at the very beginning (p. 102) as the rígmilead Éreann, the royal champion of Ireland; and in the episode of the magic birds (p. 137), all the warriors, not even Conghal being excepted, fall asleep, save Fergus alone. To him, as to Cuchulainn in the Táin, is thus reserved the honour of performing the heroic feat of valour. Finally Conghal sums up the feats of valour of Fergus in this connexion by saying (p. 145): 7 muna beit Fergus mac Rosa ni roicfead fer a mbethaid aguinn ere o fluagaib Muirne uair ar é do marb Cirb, Miscenmar 7 Saigeo ingen Carrthinn, "And, save Fergus mac Rosa, no one of us would have escaped out of it alive from the hosts of Muirn, for it is he (Fergus) who slew Cearb, Miscenmas, and Saighead, daughter of Carrthann"; and Bricne (p. 147) says: 7 gid mór do mait do rónsat uile, do cinn Fergus orra, "And though it is many a good thing they all have done, Fergus surpassed them." In the Bruighen Boirche episode Fergus figures scarcely at

all, and only when Conghal is mentioned, which may, I think, be accounted for on the supposition that he took no part in the original Oṫṫain Caṫṫaċ Boṫṫe.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the character of Conghal. He is a typical Irish hero, and his greatness is kept well in evidence throughout this tale; he is called "the rallying-point of hosts" (p. 27), and further on (p. 47) "the fountain-head of the princedom of Ireland." Notwithstanding the tendency of Fergus mac Rosa to overshadow him, the artistic propriety of making him the dominant character is kept well in sight by the author; and the result is that it is truly the Caiṫṫéim Conġail Cláiṫinġiġ. As in the case of Fergus mac Rosa, a difficulty presented itself in Conghal's case to our Ulster author. How make a hero of Conghal, who was in revolt, not only against the Ardrigh at Tara, but also against the King of Ulster, Fergus mac Lede, against the king of his native province? We have already dealt with the difficulty; but we cannot help again referring to the skilful use made of Fachtna Finn Filé, who is always ready to avert the unfilial attack upon Ulster by some such advice as that given on p. 44: "My advice to you," said the poet, "is not to attack, war on, or challenge the Ulstermen on this occasion, for it is not they who are guilty towards you." In this connexion we may finally point to the readiness with which Conghal pardons Fergus in the end.

The discussion of the ramifications of the different characters in the story cannot be entered upon here, and does not come within the scope of an editor of an individual text.

Bricne or Bricriu in our text does not belie his traditional character; he is called "a head of oppression of Ireland" (p. 115); and of him it is said that "no lord could stand his virulence, save Fergus" (p. 45). Lughaidh Luaighne has little to say to the main course of the events, beyond originating the rebellion of Conghal by his judgment, and paying for it

by his death at the end. The women characters recall the types so well known in the Táin, the Children of Uisneach, and the other early sagas. Their position in ancient Ireland, as has been so often pointed out, was far higher than amongst the Teutonic nations; and their deaths, as in the case of Craobh, are always described with a pathos peculiar to our literature.

Throughout the whole saga the events flow with precision and regularity, and the sense of dramatic effect is well marked. The language has the terse and forceful character of the best epic prose. It is at once nervous and simple, and its effects are created with that *curiosa felicitas* which Matthew Arnold recognised as an inherent quality in our literature. Phrase after phrase may be chosen to illustrate those brilliant flashes of imaginative expression. The love of Fionnabair for Fergus mac Lede finds its utterance in words which, from their fine distinction, deserve a place in the foremost rank of literary imagery: "Tuccus go deimin," bar an ingen, "taebriud n-gradha do neoc dib, uair immar lionnus fobairtea mara ó Muir Eocht cuain 7 calaid fomlionusdair gradh Fergusa," '"I do certainly," said the maiden, "bestow my love on one of them, for as the flood-tide from the Ichtian sea fills the bays and harbours, so doth the love of Fergus fill me"'; and in the order of realistic expression note the description of the attack of the sea-wolves (onċoin), p. 132: 7 dobengat a feoil 7 a finnleċar o'n cnáim coimgeal do'n dubad, 'And they ripped the flesh and fair-skin of the warrior from the white bone.' In addition, however, to brilliant imagery, the sentiment throughout has the virile, heroic ring that befitted a warrior race. What could be more effective, as an example of dramatic restraint, than the description of Conghal on hearing the unfavourable decision launched against him by Lughaidh Luaighne (p. 25): "When Conghal heard that, he gave a thrust of his back to the wall of the banqueting-house, so that the shields fell from their shield-straps, and their spears from their rests, and their swords from their places; and he drank

only a part of the portion next him, and he came out to the quarters of the Ultonians—and his sleep was restless that night!"

The story reflects a civilisation which, though transmuted, has not entirely passed away. Its ideals of heroism, of physical endurance, of bravery, of equity were of no mean order, and found their expression in the heroic proverbs scattered through our work; as when Nabgodon is pressed hard in battle, we are told, ba cumal leir bár d'fáilid act go maired a blád do bunad, "He cared not about dying, provided his glory remained." And, again, Fergus mac Lede, when trapped in the burning Cathair Boirche, exclaims: Ar ura dáoib bás marbad i ccat ina bás loscad a tuig, "It is easier for you to die in battle than to be burnt in a house." Or the similar sentiment of Lughaidh Luaighne, the ardrigh, when challenged by Conghal: Ni rig da n-obadh cat, "He is no king if he should refuse battle." Such were the maxims that fed the spirit of a race which was fashioning its heroic sagas at a time when the Roman world outside was sinking to decay. Faults enough our countrymen may have; "We have heard their faults a hundred times"; but want of courage, of heroic daring, and of hopeful endurance cannot be laid to their charge. Though not historic as a whole, our saga contains much that is historic; and as representing to us manners and customs in ancient Ireland, it has a reliability attested by the archæological evidence found in the weapons and ancient instruments of war and peace to be seen in our National Museum, and in the topographical names and ancient monuments whose history it professes to illustrate.

It is a large and brilliant picture of a civilisation which was to be the nursing-ground of the higher Christian one that followed. We see in it whence, in the natural order, the Irish monk derived those heroic qualities of endurance which made him the Christian pioneer of Western Europe, and which enabled him to adopt a rule so strict that it had to be relaxed

to suit his weaker brethren on the continent. We see, in fine, the virtues which, in the natural order, were to win for us the glory of a bloodless Christianity.

THE MANUSCRIPT.

The Caitheim Conghail Cláirinech is contained in a single paper MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, of which the original title was H. and S. No. 205, and the present "habitat" of which is 23 H. I. C. O'Curry, in the following passage taken from his MS. Catalogue in the Academy, ascribes to it a date somewhere about 1650, and from that conclusion I see no reason to differ. His description of the MS. is as follows:— "The writing in this manuscript is of the most beautiful that ever I met, strongly resembling the handwriting of the celebrated Duald mac Firbis, but not his; and the orthography is perfectly correct in every instance. From the character of the writing, the ink, paper, &c., I conclude it to have been transcribed about the year 1650. The tale which makes up the contents of this MS. is one of great interest, as well from the purity and elegance of the language, the very best I ever met, as from the number of historical and topographical facts it contains"—Cat., H. and S., R.I.A., pp. 580–583. The paper is brown in colour, but of good texture, and, considering the wear and tear to which it has been subjected, is in good preservation. Unfortunately, however, the edges of the pages are considerably frayed, so that a number of words have been lost. Their loss, however, would not interfere in any case with the sense save in that of the passage the loss of which is marked by the asterisks on p. 20. Here in the MS. a piece has been torn off from the top. In the case of the remaining lacunæ I have filled them up from the context; and the words supplied are enclosed in square brackets. The printed text represents therefore, I hope, the original state of the MS.

One other copy of our MS. exists, and which is not referred to in any printed notice of the text. It is a copy made by Malachy O'Curry, brother of Eugene O'Curry, from our original MS. 23 H. I. C. O'Curry's copy is contained in MS. 23 K. 28, R.I.A. Being a copy, more or less faithful, of 23 H. I. C., it, of course, supplies no variants, so that our text is based upon the single MS. 23 H. I. C.

The Caithréim Conghail Cláringnigh was first noticed by O'Curry in his "Lectures on MS. Materials," and in his "Manners and Customs." Extracts from these references are given in Additional Notes. We have already referred to his reference to it in connexion with the Book of Leinster (List of Tales), printed in the Appendix to his "Lectures on MS. Materials." Mention has also been made of the use made of the Rathlin episode by the Rev. G. Hill and Monsignor O'Laverty. M. D'Arbois de Jubainville refers to it in his "Essai d'un Catalogue," and Dr. Douglas Hyde has mentioned it in the list given by him in his "Literary History of Ireland." Finally, Miss Hull has given it a place in the tabular list she has drawn up of the stories of the Red Branch Cycle in her book entitled "The Cuchullin Saga." Apart, however, from mere references to it, the MS. has lain unpublished since O'Curry's time. O'Curry evidently intended to edit it, but his many duties and labours probably prevented him. We might also mention that Peter Connell made use of it in compiling his MS. Dictionary, which is now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. A few marginalia, consisting of transcripts of some faded words in the text, are in the handwriting of O'Curry and Connell. It is now completely printed, edited, and translated for the first time.

In attempting to discover some clue to the date of the MS. other than the character of the writing, it struck me that the paper would have a watermark of some kind. On holding a page up to the light, I discovered a very distinct and elaborate watermark, consisting of an ecclesiastical crown,

underneath which were the letters I H S (the usual contraction for Jesus), and underneath this the name Martinaud in capital letters. I have been unable to trace up the watermark, but it seems to me a French one, and the paper is probably French-made paper. The printed literature on watermarks is very imperfect, but possibly a search in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, would lead to the identification of this one. The identification of the watermarks of our early paper MSS. would be of great help in dating texts, &c. As far as paper and writing go, our MS. belongs to about the year 1650.

Grammatical Analysis.

Far more difficult than dating the MS. transcript is that of dating the tale itself on linguistic grounds. We have to distinguish between the date of the matter upon which the tale is based, and the date of the earliest known MS. recension of the tale, when in fact, as Mr. Nutt says, it passed from the oral to the written state.

It scarcely requires the application of any elaborate critical criteria to see that the language of our present text is that of Late Middle Irish, or Irish of the Transition Period from Middle to Modern (1550–1650). Stripped of the scribal archaisms which the conservative tendencies of the scribes maintained, it would almost pass for Early Modern Irish. I have, however, in view of this being an *editio princeps*, adopted a conservative attitude towards the text, and hence conserved what may after all be only mannerisms. I have retained the double c for ȝ where it occurs in the MS. In compound nouns, the older MS. usage is reflected in the non-aspiration of the second part in many cases where it would now be aspirated. A peculiarity of our MS. is the non-aspiration after the preposition do and a few other simple prepositions, which can scarcely be defended; but for which this may be taken as a

correction *passim*. Further, the combination gl, cl is seldom or ever aspirated, *e.g.*, we have do clannaib. Where the infixed pronouns of the first and second persons, m and d, occur they are not followed by aspiration. These omissions have, I believe, no phonetic significance. Another tendency of our scribe was to omit the aspiration, where necessary, of c in the combination cr. Less defensible mannerisms were the omission of aspiration marks after such words as mo, 'my,' do,'thy,' &c. In this latter case I have silently corrected in the text. Our scribe not infrequently forgets to aspirate the letter c in words like amach, and these also I have corrected silently, though in some cases in Part I. the MS. reading was retained. The correct reading is given in the Corrigenda. The non-aspiration of consonants in intervocalic position I have left unchanged when they occur, as in tabair, as possibly reflecting an earlier recension. As one might expect, there is less deviation from rule in the case of eclipsis. Initial t and c are at times left uneclipsed, where in Modern Irish the eclipsis would be marked. In the matter of accentuation the MS. reflects the loose system of Middle Irish MSS., omitting or inserting the accent, more or less at pleasure. The so-called triphthongs *eoi*, &c., are never accented, and the diphthongs seldom. The broad *e* form is used from time to time, but I have printed it as simple *e*. The words are, of course, often written close together, as for instance rendeigthiu, in which case I have separated out thus—re n-deigthiu. In the case of the verb adconnacar, I now regret not having printed the forms odconnacar, ó 'dconnacar, so as to show the combination ó adconnacar, and so for odchalar = ó adchalar. This may be taken as applying *passim*. In one case, p. 8, this form has been printed wrongly, od'chalar for ó'dchalar. The remaining peculiarities of our text, as for example the retention of older spellings and case-forms, are to be explained from the fact of our text being a modernisation of an older Middle Irish one, of which the characteristics are reflected in the archaisms of our present one. I have

supplied the text with a running series of grammatical notes which sufficiently indicate this. Direct evidence of the present MS. text being a transcript is afforded by the cases of *homoioteleuton* referred to in the notes on the MS. pagination. The statement on p. 190 that Fachtna, the poet, and Bricne, son of Cairbre, were early redactors of our tale, points in all probability to an early date for the composition of the original Cáitḟéim, whilst making all allowances for the assumption that its ascription to them is an attempt to win credence for the tale by ascribing to it such ancient authorship. In addition I append the following analysis of the verbal system of the whole text. I have printed the verbal system of Part I. separately from that of Parts II. and III., for convenience of reference from the text, and in the hope that some material difference might have been found in the treatment of the verb. I regret to say I have found none, and so am unable to support by grammatical evidence my analysis of the tale into different strata. It may happen that the application of subtler grammatical criteria than I have at present at my command may ultimately strengthen the deductions based upon literary-historical grounds. Let it be said, however, that the grammatical differences in the strata could scarcely resist the process of modernising to which they were subjected with each transcription of the text. *A priori* we should expect a transcript of about the year 1650 to retain little evidence of the grammatical diversities of an early Middle Irish original text. The absence of such evidence is, therefore, only a negative argument against my conclusions. Further, this latter argument is weakened by the very possible hypothesis that the fusion of the different elements took place whilst the tale, as a whole, was yet in the oral form.

In drawing up the following lists I have not attempted an exhaustive register of the number of times the verb-form occurs. What has been done is to register the common verb-

forms once at least, and the rarer ones as often as they occur. There may be some accidental omissions; but, on the whole, the analysis furnishes a complete conspectus for the period, as far as the MS. goes, of the verbal system. I trust it will be of use in an historical account of the Irish verb. I cannot refrain from acknowledging my indebtedness to the splendid labours of Professor Strachan in this field of work, as well as to the stimulus I derived from his teaching when he lectured in Dublin. The reference after each verb-form is to the page; in some cases no number is given, the form being of such common occurrence as to require none. The registering of the verbal forms in the following tables made it unnecessary to enter them in the Glossary, besides presenting them in a more useful and scientific fashion. I have registered the different spellings of the one verb-form in order to help the student, *e.g.*, epcc, epg, epġ, epiġ, &c.; of course no one would mistake me as meaning that they were essentially different. Further, I have in many cases given the supporting particles as interesting syntactically. As may be seen, the general *facies* of the older verbal system is maintained, though we see the modern system in process of evolution. We have still the remnants of an S-future; the reduplicated future is, of course, in vigorous use, and we have in it absolute and dependent forms (*a* and *b*). In the B-future we have still remnants of the absolute and dependent forms. The three preterites are well represented, the reduplicated (perfect) preterite; the T- and the S-preterite; the latter, of course, being strongly in evidence. The development of the Middle Irish deponent form in tar, tair, is well represented, *e.g.*, ro ċromustair. The passive forms sufficiently explain themselves. The paradigm of the substantive verb will, considering the date of the MS., offer some interesting forms. We have in Part I. the old imperat. pl. 2, bid. The preterite offers the instructive sequence robui, roboi, robaoi, robae, rabi, rabi, which is a complete history of the development of the modern form rabi from that of

the Glosses, ꝓoboı. The subjunctive forms are also interesting survivals. In the copula, amongst other things, the sg. 3, future, bıṫ is interesting, as are the forms bam and beꝛum. In Part II. I would draw special attention to the deponent subjective forms of sg. 1, present, ꝟo ccoꝛnaꝑ, &c., to the B-future paradigm, and reduplicated future, in which the absolute and dependent forms are well marked. The preterite forms of the first, second, and third persons are well represented. In the substantive verb, Part II., the present indicative is represented by forms from -tau, Biu, Fil. The preterite is again representative of all periods. The third sg. future has an absolute and dependent form, whilst the subjunctive is well in evidence. In the copula the form ꝓobꝛaḋ in preterite is to be noted. We have also a present and preterite passive.

PART I.

THE VERBAL SYSTEM.

Active Voice.

Imperative.

sg. 2 abair 42, abairir 46, beir 40, cuir 34, déna 40, 44, dénta 42, eicc 16, 46, éirig 10, 30, inn, tabairir 18, 22, tabair 44, 50, timċill 50, tógaib 50.

sg. 3 abraḋ 44, anaḋ 44, 47, éirgeḋ 44, tegaḋ 44, ticciḋ 44.

pl. 1 (subj. used as imperative).—gabam 50, tiagam 50.

pl. 2 beiriḋ 60, cornaiḋ 4, na dénuiḋ 10, na fealliaḋ 8, ionnroigiḋ 44, leicciḋ 8, tabraiḋ 52, 66.

pl. 3 tegaid 46.

Present Indicative.

sg. 1 adeirim 10, adeirimir 26, beirim 16, doberimir 26, 36, tuingim 26.

sg. 2 in tigi-ir 50.

sg. 3 do-m-beir 58.

Relative:—benar 68, beier 12, comruicer 28, craiḋer 58, lionnar 16, maiḋer 50, teagmar 56.

pl. 1 adćiamaid 54.

pl. 2 a n-abraiḋ 48, adcluinti 44.

Deponent:—sg. 1 do fedar 54, da breudarra 48, noca nfeadar 56. sg. 3 nir fiur 36, gén gur fiur (pret.) 24.

Present Subjunctive.

sg. 1 go ttugarra (dep.) 32, d'a ttiubarra (dep.) 20.
sg. 2 muna ttugair (dep.) 32, go ccomṁuice 48.
pl. 1 no go ndeaċam 10, 60, co ndiogḃam 60.

Secondary Present.

sg. 1 da n-gabuind-ri 38, in ngabuinn-ri 42.
pl. 3 ro ruidir 20.

S-Future and Subjunctive.

Primary.

sg. 3 mad da tí (subj.) 50, dorad 40.
pl. 3 doradrat (2) 42, ro fadrad 42.

Secondary.

sg. 1 da frerainn-ri 54.
sg. 2 muna tírta 20.
sg. 3 da ttoirred 66.
pl. 3 da brerdaoir 28, noco roirit (subj. pr.) 8.

Reduplicated Future.

Primary.

sg. 1 (*a*) bérdra 8, dingebdra 46, do gebdad 60.
(*b*) adérra 8, dobédarra 4, dobérra 22, ni cél 50, go ndigél 30, con digeólra 36, an férra 42, nad gebda (?) 26, do geuna (?) 22.
sg. 2 gebra (?) 42, do gebdair 40, dia ttibre-ra 20.

sg. 3 (*b*) coiredna 26, dobeura 40, dobeura 20, dogebda 32, eiredda 42, gebdar tu (rel.) 42.
pl. 1 (*a*) beurmaid 40.
(*b*) ar a mbéruimne 46.

Secondary.

sg. 2 do beurṫa 16.

sg. 3 go ndingeubad 48.

pl. 1 ro coiṫénmaoiṫ 60, ni dingnemaoiṫne 10, gur dioġuilmiṫni 30.

pl. 3 da ndeċdaoiṫ 46, do dénaoiṫ 6, go ndiġeólaḋaoiṫ 36, ionnroċaḋaoiṫ 38.

B-FUTURE.

Primary.

sg. 1 (*a*) cuiṫfeo 8, cuiṫfiod 34.
(*b*) naċa ṫṫéccead 16, ní ṫéccead̓a 32.

sg. 2 nac ṫṫuiṫfe 30.

sg. 3 (*a*) feaṫfaid 42, lionfaid 56, ṫiucfaid 48.

pl. 1 (*b*) anfaimne 44.

pl. 3 (*a*) beanfaidiṫiun 48, gaiṫfid 42.

Secondary.

sg. 1 ro comaiṫliġfinn 22.

sg. 3 co m-briṫfead 60, naċ leanfad 36, do millfeaḋh 6.

pl. 3 roiċfiṫ 64.

PERFECT.

sg. 1 aḋconnaiṫc 40, aḋconnaiṫc me 40.

sg. 3 aḋċonnaic 20, 58, aḋconnaiṫc 38, aḋċuala 12 ro-f-bi 30, man ḋeaċuiḋ 38, doċuaiḋ 10, 20, 40, o'ḋċuala (aḋċuala) 24, 26, do ċuala 6, do ḋeiṫfeniġ 12, go ndeiṫg (deiṫfiu) 14, do ḋúiṫiġ 22, ro ġluair 28, ro innir 18, ro ionnroiġ 60, go ṫáinic 30, 50, 56, táinic (rel.) 4, 18, 20, 42, taṫla 64, taiṫnic 28, teṫna 66, toṫcair (toṫċair) 52, go n-doṫċuiṫ 30.

pl. 2 (ó)do ċuiṫeaḃair 66.

pl. 3 aḋconnċaḋaṫfan 12, aḋconncaḋar 28, aḋconċaḋar 36, do ċoncaḋar 6, ó'ḋċualaḋar (aḋċualaḋar) 8,

no gur bṙiṙoḋaṙ 52, do ċogṙaḋaṙ (wrongly in text do ċṙioccnaḋaṙ) 6, ṙo ċuinnceḋaṙ 36, do ċuaḋaṙ 18, 52, 62, do ḋeiṙiġeuṙ 4, co ndeiṙiġeḋaṙ 6, co ndoṙcṙaḋaṙ 62, ṙo eṙġeḋaṙ 10, ṙo ḟaomaḋaṙ 10, ni ḟeaḋaḋaṙ 6, do ḟobṙaḋaṙ 6, ṙo ḟoiṙṙnġeḋaṙ 64, do ġaḃaḋaṙṙaṙ, ṙo gluaiṙeḋaṙ 24, 34, do ġoiṙeaḋaṙ 34, ṙo ġṙáineḋaṙ 28, ṙo innṙeaḋaṙ 58, ṙo lecceḋaṙ 12, ṙáṅgaḋaṙ 28, do ṙinneaḋaṙ 26, táṅgaḋaṙ 6, 22, ṙuġaḋaṙ 18, do ċionólaḋaṙ 4, ṙo ċógḃaḋaṙ, coṙcṙaḋaṙ (coṙcċṙaḋaṙ) 52.

T-PRETERITE.

sg. 3 ḋoubaiṙt (ad-do-ber-t) 8, ḋobeṙt 42, 54, ṙobeṙt, 18, ṙobeaṙt 48, aṙbeaṙt 1, ḋoṙaċt 10, aṫṙaċt 16, ṙoċleaċt 58, doṙiaċt 58, do ċaiṙṙnġiṙ (transition from T-pret. to S-pret.) 20.

S-PRETERITE.

sg. 1 niṙ ċaḋlur 20, ṙoċaṙur 16, niṙ ġaḃur 26, tuccur 40, ṡ ttaṅgur 20.

sg. 2 ḋoconnaṙcaiṙ 40, do ċaṙuiṙ 22, cómaiṙliġiṙ 24, aṙ a bṙacaiṙ 40, ni ġaḃaiṙ 42, naṙ ġaḃaiṙṡu 26, do oṙḋaiġiṙ, ċaṅgur 38, ṙo-d-tógḃuaiṙ 20, do ċóġur 22.

sg. 3 ṙo aigill 44, ó do aċain 6, ṙoḃen 62, do ċóṙaiġ 1, do ċóṙuiġ 36, ṙo ċoṙṙiġ 60, ṙo ċṙeċtnaiġ 64, ṙomcuiṙ 18, ṙó ċuiṙ 12, ṙo ḋicend (ḋiċend) 52, ṙo ḋiuḃṙuic 60, ṙo eaġaiṙ 38, do éiṙiġ 6, 18, ṙo éiṙiġ 20, ṙo eiṙiġṙium 60, ṙo ṙáccuiḃ 60, ṙo ḟer 38, do ḟiaṙḟaiġ 48, ṙo ḟiaṙḟaiġ 46, ṙo ḟṙeġaiṙṙium 42, do ḟuaġaiṙ 52, ṙo ġaḃ 30, do ġaḃṙoein 1, do ġaiḃ 60, do ġeall 60, ṙo ġeall 52, do ġoin 32, niṙ ib 24, ṙo imiġ 30, ṙo imiṙ 30, ṙo ionnail 20, ṙo laḃaiṙ 24, do leicc (with prep. le) 6, ṙo linġ 56, ṙo maṙḃ 28, do noċt 38,

ro orouiġrium 12, do orrouiġ 1, do raiḋ 10, 34, ro raiḋ 48, ro reiḋiġ 62, do riġne 1, do rinde 16, do rinne 46, do ḟeol 36, do rmuain 6, do ḟuiḋ 12, ro ċimċill 12, 24, do ċóġ 54, tucc 30, tuġ (rel.) 18, ġur ċuill 12.

Absolute:—aiċniġer 38, aċġonair 64, derċair 42, riarfraiġear (?) 42, ġabair 18, ibir 18.

Deponent:—Ro ċromurdair 24, ro cuirfertair 20, do ġabudair 32, ro ġabudrair 1, ro ġabudair 34, ro iadudair 38, ro lingerdair 38, romlionurdair 16, rugurdair 12, ro ḟaiḋedrair 14, ro rillerdair ri 14, do rilliordair 6, ro ḟuiḋedrair 18, tuġurdair 1, tuccurdair 1, tuġurdair 38.

pl. 3 ro airiġriud 62, ar' ċinnriud 4, ro comṁuicriut 64, ro ċuirriut 62, ro ḟáġrad 52, ro ġabrat 52, do imiġriut 54, do rónrad 36, 48, do rónrat 60, ro ḟuiḋriut, ro ċanuiġret 62, tucrat 62, ċuirrat 24, ro ċuirriut 30.

Deponent:—do ċinnriudar 24, do raiḋredar 18, ro raiḋreadar 36, ro raiderdar 48, ro raiḋredarḟuiḋe 22, ro raiḋriudar 36.

Passive Voice.

Imperative.

sg. 3 Airġṫer 50, cóirġṫer 8, dénrar 44, ġabṫar 4, marḃṫar 4, ḟuiḋiḋṫear 8, tabairṫar 4, tiagar, tiaġar 66, tionóilter 66.

Present Indicative.

sg. 3 adearar 28, rirran abar 10, 28, 30, rira n-abairṫar 24, ġén go n-airṁiġter 66, comailtear 54, co ccluintear 66, cuirṫer 48, curṫar 44, do[g]niṫear 54, (rira) raiter 46, 52, raiḋtear 28, 30, roinnter 18.

PERFECT.

sg. 3 ᴀᴏbeɾᴀᏧ 30, ɾo bᴀiṫeᏧ 56, no ᵹuɾ bɾiɾeᏧ 64, ɾo ceilᴇᴀᏧ 42, (uᴀiɾ) ᴏo clᴏɾ 64, ɾo cóiɾᵹᴇᴀᏧ 14, ɾo ċoiɾiᵹeᏧ 60, ɾo coṁmóɾᴀᏧ 32, ᴏo cuiɾᴇᴀᏧ 12, cuiɾeᴏh 48, conᴀċ ᴏeɾnᴀ 18, no ᵹuɾ ᴏíċeᴀnnᴀᏧ 30, ᴏo h-eᴀɾɾᴀᏧ 4, ɾo ɾáᵹᴀᏧ 54, (ó nᴀch) ɾeɾ 46, ɾo ɾiᵹeᴏh 64, ɾo ɾᴏilliɾiᵹᴇᴀᏧ 42, ɾo ɾᴏɾᏧᴀileᴀᏧ 12, ɾo ɾᴏɾɾiᵹᏧᴀileᴀᏧ 12, ɾo ᵹᴀḃᴀᏧ 10, conᴀɾ ᵹᴀḃᴀᏧ ɾiu 62, ɾo h-innleᏧ 10, ɾo innɾeᏧ 36, ɾo mᴀɾḃᴀᏧ 28, 30, ɾo meᴀḃᴀᏧ 66, ᴏo milleᴀᏧ 6, ɾo múɾᴀᏧ 52, ɾo nᴀiɾceᴀᏧ 32, ᴏo h-oɾᏧuiᵹeᴀᏧ 6, ᴏo ɾinneᴀᏧ 4, ᴏo ɾóneᴀᏧ 1, ᴛᴀɾᵹuɾ 26, ɾo ᴛiᏧóluiceᴀᏧ 18, (ó) ᴛᴛucᴀᏧ 18, ᴛuccᴀᏧ 24, ɾo ṫúiɾeᏧ 40, ɾo ɾᴀiṫeᴀᏧ 38, ɾo ɾuiᏧeᏧ 24, ɾo ɾuiᏧiᵹeᏧ 12, ᴏo h-úɾluᴀċɾᴀᏧ 4.

IMPERFECT.

sg. 3 ᴏo [ᵹ]niṫᴀ 38, ᴏo [ᵹ]niṫi 10, ᴏo [ᵹ]níṫi 24.

REDUPLICATED FUTURE.

Primary.

sg. 3 ᵹéḃṫᴀɾ 42, ᴏo ᵹéntᴀɾ 8, 18, 66, ᵹo nᴏiᵹeóltᴀɾ 48.

Secondary.

sg. 3 ɾo bentᴀ 10.

B-FUTURE.

sg. 3 ᴀiɾᵹɾiᏧeɾ 46, ɾo beᴀnɾiᏧeɾ 46, cᴀiṫɾiᏧeɾ 38, cuiɾɾiᏧᴛeɾ (. . . . . ṫu) 42, cuiɾɾiɾ (. . . ṫu) 42, ɾiᴏɾɾuiᏧeᴀɾ 54.

Secondary.

sg. 3 ᴏo múiɾɾiᏧe 60.

VERBAL NOUN (INFINITIVE).

ᴏᴀ ḃᴀɾ n-ᴀcᴀllᴀṁ 48, ᴀlṫɾᴏm 12, ᴀᵹ ᴀ n-ᴀnᴀcᴀll 6, ᴀɾᴄcuin 54, ᴏo ḃuᴀin 32, ḃɾeiṫ 16, ᴏ'ᴀ ccᴀᴏṁnᴀ 6, mo

ċaċuġaḋ 42, ṫ'a ccoiṁéḋ 6, aġa ccongḃáil 64, ceangal 6, mo ċogaḋ 42, ag coṁṁaoiṫioṁ 30, do ċoṁmóraḋ 36, (a) coṁ-coṁmóraḋ 34, cómuġaḋ 60, ag coċuġhaḋ 64, (a) ċuiḃreachaḋ 6, ag cuiṁniuġaḋ 1, a ċur 6, ag daingniuġaḋ 68, do ḋéanaṁ, do ḋiċur (dioċur) 26, 34, (ag) dingḃail 64, do ḋioġail, do ḋioġailt 26, 58, mo ḋul 40, dluċaḋ 64, dorcaḋ, egar 38, erġe 10, 20, ṫ'faġáil 4, (ag) faicsin 28, fairgin 54, figi 42, ṫ'foiṫċin 58, ṫ'forċaḃairt 10, do ġaḃáil 34, dó leanmain 46, ag leiġeṫ 66, lorcaḋ 14, innsin 42, ag iomar-ċur 12, do ṁarḃaḋ 6, marċain 58, re milleaḋ 18, ag ól, ag naḋa 38, noċtain 48, do farugaḋ 6, (ag) scaṫḋiden 64, do ṫaḃeṙt 18, tairgsin 26, do ċeaċt 26, do ċegṁail 40, ag tegusc 38, do ċennoṁ 40, do ṫoċaiṫioṁ 4, ag toġail 42, ag toiġeaċt 28, do ċoiṁneaṁ 38, torraċtain 12, (ag) tuar-ccaḃáil 64, tuitim 58, a ṫuitimsium 40, ag tusgnaṁ 4, usgaḃála (gen.), úṫóġḃail 12.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

Accented Forms.

Imperative.

sg. 2 bis 30.
sg. 3 biḋ 54.
pl. 2 bith 8, biṫi 4.

Present Indicative.

(*a*) **-tau-.**

sg. 2 ataí 54.
sg. 3 atá 4, óṫa 52.
pl. 1 atámaoid 46.
pl. 3 atát 56, ataít 8, ataíd 18.

(*b*) **Fil.**

sg. 3 noċa nsuil 28.

PRETERITE.

(*a*) WITH *ro-* (*do-*).

sg. 3 ꝓoboı 8, 34, ꝓoḃoı 32, 66, ꝓoḃaoı 14, 28, oo ḃaoı 58, ꝓoḃı 38, oo ḃí 1.

Enclitic :—a ꝓaıḃe, naċ ꝓaıḃe 4.

pl. 3 ꝓoḃáoaꝛ 26, 30, oo ḃáoaꝛ 1, 26.

(*b*) WITHOUT *ro-* (*do-*).

sg. 3 ḃaoı 56, a m-boı 18, ꝯaċ a m-baoı 56, ꝯo m-boı 38.

pl. 3 báoaꝛ 56.

FUTURE.

sg. 1 bíao 8.

sg. 2 noċa bıa 54, a mbıa-ꝛu 34, beıꝛ 34.

sg. 3 nı ḃıaıḋ 48.

Relative :—ḃıaꝛ 18, 42.

pl. 1 bémıo 42.

pl. 3 béıo (2) 42, ó ḃéıo 4, béḋıo 22, beıḋıc 22, béo 34.

SECONDARY FUTURE (CONDIT.).

sg. 2 noċa ḃeċea 54.

sg. 3 no ḃıaḋ 16, oo ḃıaḋ 60.

pl. 3 oa mbéıoıꝛ 22.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

sg. 3 co mbé 50.

Relative :—ḃeꝛ 24.

pl. 3 ꝯo mbeıo 50.

Past.

sg. 3 ꝯéꝯo [m]beċ 32, ꝯo mbeıċ (ꝯo mbeċ) 10.

INFINITIVE.

oo ḃeıċ 6.

THE COPULA.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

sg. 3 is, ar 1, d'a n-a(d) 48, d'a n-ad 54, gonad 66, mara 52.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

sg. 3 gurab 4, leb 46, mad 46.

Past.

sg. 3 damad 6, no gom' 6.

Preterite.

(*a*) With **ro-** (**do-**).

sg. 3 ro bo 6, 24, robo 30, conarbo 64, darbo 1, gérbo 30, niorbo 28, rob (+ vowel) 54, 64, dob (+ vowel) 4, nirb (+ vowel) 60, gur (+ consonant) 8.

pl. 3 Robrat 10.

(*b*) Without **ro-**.

sg. 3 bu 44, ba 1, 36, 44, bad 56.

Future.

sg. 1 bam 32.

sg. 3 bid 20, 42, 46, 50, 54, 56, 66, nach ba 46.

Relative:—berum 32, bur 4, 22, 26, 44.

Secondary Future.

sg. 3 ro bad 6, 38, ni bad 6, 46.

PARTS II. AND III.

THE VERBAL SYSTEM.

Active Voice.

Imperative.

sg. 2 abair 82, na h-abair 78, 182, ber 98, 114, 174, cóiriġ 82, coroin 182, 186, dena 104, 174, deuna 186, deuna-ra 164, dénara 106, ferra 104, fuagair 184, iarr 98, inn 20, fuidiġ 82, tabra 82.

sg. 3 anad 104, fágbad 182, tabrad 182.

pl. 1 (subj. used as imperative).—fagbam 78, tiagam 80.

pl. 2 na h-abraid 150, caidiri 160, cóiriġid 154, dénairi 152, eirgid 92, 112, erġid 92, erccid 112, frithgéladh 170, gabaid 94, leicciu 116, lincciu 166, múrairi 144, riġidh 122, tabraid 88, 94, tairgid (?) 158, teicchiu 86, 98, 124, 154, 182, ticciu 100, 156, 182, na toirmeargaid 170, urlamaid 78.

pl. 3 tabrat 86, tegaid 154.

Present Indicative.

sg. 1 adcim 164, adeirimm 106, dobeirimm 80, fagilim 110,

sg. 2 gura ttheiġir 120, frie 112.

sg. 3 do beir 94, a mb[eir] 80, nad cair 110, do[g]ni 156, téid (rel.) 150, téd (rel.) 92.

Relative:—benar 156, diongbar 128, innisi 118.

pl. 1 adciamuid 86, 102, adeirmid 150, adeirmidne 106.

pl. 2 adeirthi 150.

pl. 3 nach bréidid 110, frecrid 134.

Deponent:—sg. 1 do fedarr 120, 168, 180; sg. 2 nach bridir 108.

Present Subjunctive.

sg. 1 go ccorṡarṡa, dá n-gabarṡa 150.
sg. 2 muna dione 80, nior ċoiṁle 114.
sg. 3 nogo ccoolaiḋ (ṙḃ) 136, go bṙeiṙiḋ 126, muna ṙóiṙiḋ 80, acċ go maiṙiḋ 96, go ttuicciḋ 182.

pl. 1 co ndiongnam 88, 106, 174, go bṙionnam 110, no go n-gabam 166, go ttugam 78, 162.
pl. 3 conaċ ṙaiċigid 166, co ndénaid 134.

Secondary Present.

sg. 1 co ndeṙnuinnṙi 80.
sg. 3 ro ḟṙioċaileoḋṙiom 138, da n-obaḋh 182.
pl. 1 con ṙaccmiṙ 116, do ċelgmiṙ 116.
pl. 3 dá ccluinoiṙ 136.

S-Future (and Subj.).

sg. 2 da ttíṙ 120.
sg. 3 gíon go ndeach 116, doṙaoċ 82, ci 84, 118, 168, 184.
pl. 1 nogo roiṙiom.
pl. 3 adṙaoċṙat 104, dá roiċṙet 78.

Reduplicated Future.

Primary.

sg. 1 (*a*) béṙaḋa 76, dingeuḃaḋa 78, 98, go ndingeuḃaḋa 82.
(*b*) adeuṙa 164, adeuṙa (?) 106, doḃéṙ 116, do beuṙa 100, 148, ní ċéal 166, ni ġeub 162, ṙaiṁeul-ṙa 166.
sg. 2 do beuṙa 100, do ġeuba 112, do ġéba 118, do ġeubaṙa 112, doġeubaiṙ 72, noċa nṙuige 110, no go n-ioca 110.

sg. 3 (*a*) do·ic·eolaid 136, do·in·geuba·id 100, fri·cc·eo·ru·id (frib) 122.

(*b*) adeura 152, do do·éna 188, ni dí·on·gna 150, dia brag·ar·an 110, act muna brag·a 110, fua·ir·ceóla 110, do geuba 100, ni geub·ar·an 100.

Relative :—bér·ar 96, coi·r·eón·ar 80, imeór·ar 120.

pl. 1 (*a*) bér·ma·id·e 72, do·in·geub·ma·id·e 130, fág·ma·id·e 80.

(*b*) dénam 88, dobér·a·im·ne 70, 154, do·in·geubam 130, do·geubam 78, do·gén·u·im·ne 118, geubam.

pl. 2 do·gébt·ai 116, do·geubt·aib 74, in·d·geubt·ai 114, 'ga bruigti, go bruigti 106, 122.

pl. 3 do·geubat 104, geubaid.

Secondary.

sg. 1 ar·a·cc·iub·roinn 160, ni·cí·úbroinn 74.

sg. 2 fal·ce·or·tai 112.

sg. 3 no go ccoi·r·eon·ad 100, do·geubad 170, do imeor·ad 76, ni·dí·rnobad 146, nad·cc·iubr·ad 76.

pl. 1 co·n·oecmar 78, co·n·oecma·ib 112, d'a·n·oin·gén-ma·ib 160, ni fuigmi 72.

pl. 3 do [c]oi·d·eólad·aib 110, do coi·d·eólad·aib 134, do coi·r·eón·ad·aib 104, da·n·oecad·aib 114, ni bruig·ib 114, cono-m-gabad·aib 168, do roicib, ní ciub·rui·b 148, d'a cciub·rui·b 190.

B-Future.

Primary.

sg. 1 (*a*) fa·oi·dr·eo 110.

(*b*) noca carabra 110, cuir·eabra 188, ni lécceabra 182, ni ciucab 176.

sg. 2 ni léicfe 188.

sg. 3 (*a*) be[nṙaiḋ ṙi] 136, cláoċloḋṙaiḋ 120, cláoċloiḋṙiḋ 122, ciocṙaiḋ 74, ciucṙaiḋ 74, cuicṙaiḋ 76.

(*b*) ciucṙa 150, cuicṙe ṙé 82.

Relative :—ḃenṙaṙ 96, ċiocṙaṙ 84, cuicṙaṙ 130.

pl. 1 (*b*) aḋcuiṙṙem 154, ni ċiucṙam 174.

Secondary.

sg. 3 do ḃriṙṙaḋ 120, do ċláoiḋṙeaḋ 122, do-ḃaṙ-ṙiocṙaċ 78, go ṙaċṙeaḋ 140, ni ṙoiċṙeaḋ 144, go ccíucṙaḋ 136.

pl. 1 a ccuiṙṙema[oiṙ] 72, do iaṙṙṙamaoiṙ 72.

pl. 3 co cleaċluiḃ 1, 168, d'ṙuicṙiḃ 136, co ṙnaiḋṙiḃ 180.

PERFECT.

sg. 1 noċa nṙaca 104, cánac-ṙa 154, cánag-ṙa 154.

sg. 3 ó'doconnaic (o'doċonnaic) 86, 90, 114, 180, idoconnaic 158, adċuala, ó'dċuala (ó adċuala) 76, 86, 128, 172, naċ ccuala (ṙiḃ) 74, do ċeileaḃaiṙ 150, do-roiṙċaiṙ 78, do ṁeaḃḃaiḋ 94, ráinic 80, nogo ráinic 186, cainic, cáinicṙiuṁ 80, ó ċaiṙnic 74, no co ccaiṙnic 78, ní ċaiṙnic 92, caiṙnic 162, ċaṙla 72, go ccaṙla 136.

pl. 1 ni ċualamaṙ 90, ni ḋeacamaiṙne 76, ni ṙacamaṙ 76, ṙuaṙamaṙ 164, do iaṙṙamaiṙne 86, cangamaṙ 74.

pl. 3 adoconcadaṙ, adoċoncadaṙ, adoċonncadaṙ 72, 80, 84, 102, ó'doconncadaṙ (equivalent to ó adoconncadaṙ) 174, ó'dċualadaṙ (= ó adċualadaṙ) 136, gur ḃriṙiodaṙ 186, do ċaiṫeḋaṙ 98, 162, 184, do ċoṁṙuiceḋaṙ 184, do ċuadaṙ 76, 100, do ċualadaṙ 88, do ḋiuḃṙacadaṙ 90, doroiṙcṙadaṙ 130, 174, do ḋoiṙcṙadaṙ 174, coiṙcṙadaṙ 130, ro éiriġeadaṙ, ro eiṙceḋaṙ 76, 92, do ṙeṙadaṙ 92, d'ṙeṙadaṙ 176, do ṙiaṙṙaiġeḋaṙ 72, 100, do ṙóḃradaṙ 90, do ṙṙeġṙadaṙ 136, an ḃruaṙadaṙ 76,

do ġabadar 90, do ġáirdedar 90, 170, do ġluaisiodar 102, do ib[ea]dar 88, do imġedar 152, do innsedar 100, legedar, do lecced ar 74, 118, do leanadar, do lenadar 132, 172, 186, do luiġedar 70, co rangadar 72, 90, 186, do ráidedar 108, [ro r]cinnedar 86, do ṡnáoinedar 172, do suidedar 88, tángadar 70, ro ċionóiledar 70, ro ċóġbadar 88, cugadar, cuccadar 72, 88.

T-PRETERITE.

sg. 1 do ċaiṁnġe[c]-sa 82.

sg. 3 adbeirt 78, adúrairt 120, idbeirt 96, 98, 128, 162 co n-ebeirt, arbeirt 190.

pl. 1 doṁiaċtamar 122.

S-PRETERITE.

sg. 1 doṁadur 176, 178, fuarusa 158, do ṁarbusa 174, do ċaiccusa 188, ni ċugusa 82.

sg. 2 a ndeirnair 182, no gur diultair 188, do iarrair 174, do ṁarbuir 134. doṁaduir 134, do sinnir 160, le ttangair 134.

sg. 3 do airc 158, do beannaiġ 80, roben 94, 174, 186, do bioḋg 182, do ċinn 146, do ċóiriġ 94, 184, do ċoṁmaoid 96, ro coṁruic 138, do ċoroin 186, do ċraiḋ 124, 142, do ċreuċtnaiġ 126, romċreċnaiġ, romċreuċtnaiġ 128, 174, 178, do, nar, ċrioċtnaiġ 114, 178, do ċuaidrén 132, do ċuirren, ro[d]cuir 132, 114, gur deiġbir 138, ni derna 70, a n-derna 98, derscaiġ 110, do dícuir 172, ro dircaoil 140, gur diubruic 126, gur dluiġ 96, gur dluithiġ 184, dorad 96, do duirġ 138, do eagair 138, do éirġ 76, 86, fágaiḃ, faccaiḃ (with do, gur, nir, noċar, &c.) 140, 152, 162, 172, domfarraiġ 128, do, ro, nar ḟeċ 96, 136, 138, 144, do ḟer 168, do ḟiarfaiġ 74, 76, d'foġlaim, do

foġain 162, do foġtamlaiġ 174, ro fheaccair 156, do fhiġeoil 158, do fuagair 176, fuair 70, 88, ro ġab 70, 142, do ġabṫan 174, ro ġabṫe 142, do ġeall 100, gur ġéir 142, do ġlac 86, do ġrer 90, ro iaḋ 86, 138, 180, do imbir 128, gur iomfoiccriġ 184, do iomluaiḋ 108, do ionnarb 96, do ionnroiġ 94, do leṫaiġh 190, do, ro lincc 124, 132, rolingren 136, do lion 132, do luaiḋ 162, do ṁill 70, do, gur ṁuiġ 96, 144, 180, 184, 186, ro oṫḋáiġṫiuṁ 72, ro raiḋ 188, do reiḋiġh 94, 180, do rinne, rinde 80, 158, 182, do ruġ, rucc 96, 158, ro-r-rulaḋ (rorrula) 176, ro scaoil 140, scing (?) 116, ro screch 96, 142, do sgar 82, nar saoil 148, do sir 176, sodoiċ (ro + d + doiċ) 130, do suiḋ 72, 84, do ṫairben 106, 158, nir ṫarraiġ-ren 136, gur ṫarruing 126, ro, do ṫóccuiḃ 92, 124, 136, 140, tuġ, tucc 80, 94, 184, do ṫuit 88, 180, 186, do ṫuaircc 130, 132.

Absolute:—fetair 104, obair 116, tairrngter 132.

Deponent:—gur ben[tair] 114, ro fetar[tai]r 140, ro ġabtair, do ġabtoair, ro ġabtair 70, 86, 124, do leiġertair 138, ro lionṫair 76, do scaoiletoair 86, gur filla[r]toair 142, tuġtair, tucutair, tuccutair 86, 114, 138, 188.

pl. 1 go mbrirem 92, do ċuirrem, do ċuirrem 98, 148, do millrem 146.

Deponent:—imar ċuirremar 144, do fetramar 178, do millremar 146, do múrramar 146.

pl. 3 ro bensat 92, do bensat 132, gur brirset 92, gur ḃuaidesrset 92, ro ċaiṫset 150, nir comṁaiḋ-set 88, do comṁuiscset 96, do ċromsat 132, gur ċuirset 92, 184, ro di[ċeann]sad 130, gur diċuirset 92, romṫáġsad 174, rofersad 106, do ġabsad, do ġabsat 164, 170, 174, 184, no gur ġiallsat 152, gur rogonsat 170, do, gur leccsed

88, 94, do marbrad 92, do mucrad 92, do radrad 134, do rónrat 90, 104, 144, 178, do rugrat 92, 164, do raitrid, do raitrit 72, 172, do reólrad 166, do rnaidrit 132, ro canuigrit 142, do cionóilrid 160, cugrad, cugrat 138, 188, cuccrad, cuccrat, ní cucrad 92, 94, 154.

Deponent:—do marbratar 174, nior mocuigriodar 182, d'ar callratar 174.

Passive Voice.

Imperative.

sg. 3 airgcer 182, dénter 182, goirter 156, loircter 90, oilter 158.

pl. 3 (syntact.) cengaltar 120, cóimigter 118, cuirtear 72, dénter 122, frithoilter 82, rciamhdaingnitir 118, rliabtar 118, ullmigter 118.

Present Indicative.

sg. 3 inneadoair 78, airmidter 94, rirran abairtar 168, rirra raiter 168, leigtear 122.

Subjunctive Present.

sg. 3 conac millter 144, go mberar 120, co ndéntar 70, (da, go) bragar 72, 110.

Secondary Present.

sg. 3 act muna ttugta 100.

Perfect.

sg. 3 do airccead 144, do acuingead 112, ro benad 178, ar cinned 160, do clor 150, 160, ro, do cóingead 78, 178, do comairligead 150, do commorad 74, 76, do cuar 74, ar ar cuingead 114, do cuired 84, do dailead 108, a ndernad 160, ro didiged 138, géngo noubrad 114, do h-egrad

138, do fedaḃ 100, ro fiġedh 140, do folṁuiġeaḃ 106, do fhearglaḃ 160, do fhearglaḃ 74, do fhiṫeolaḃ 74, 160, do fuiliġeaḃ 190, ro, do gabaḃ 94, 156, do goireaḃ 156, do h-imdeirgaḃ (*impers.*) 128, do h-imtaraḃ 144, do h-innsedh 182, do léicceaḃ 132, 186, do loiscеaḃ 180, do, gur marḃaḃ 186, 190, mor mocṫuiġheaḃ 188, do múraḃ 144, ro naiscеad 74, do h-oileaḃ 74, 158, do rinneaḃ 134, do rónaḃ 118, 150, gur sgaoineaḃ 90, do suiḋiġeaḃ 164, do tógḃaḃ 166, 184, tuccaḃ 74, 76.

IMPERFECT.

sg 3. do[g]nithi 164.

REDUPLICATED FUTURE.

Primary.

sg. 3 béṫar 74, do[gé]ḃtar 156, dogéntar 78, 136.

Secondary.

sg. 3 doḃeurṫa 164.

B-FUTURE.

sg. 3 canfuiḋer 136, marḃfaiṫer 74, milfiṫer 74, muirfiḋer 74, murfaiṫer 76, tarfaiṫer 76.

pl. 3 benfaiḋter 136, sirfiḋer 70.

Participle of Necessity:—déntа 120.

VERBAL NOUN (INFINITIVE).

agallaṁ 150, airfiḋiḋ 84, arccuin 154, ainer (aiḋneas, aiġneas) 156, aḋmolaḋ 176, 'gar mbiaṫ 146, d'a breṫ 82, do briġeaḃ 88, bruṫṁionuġaḃ 140, do ċaiṫeṁ 78, caṫuġhaḃ 182, do ċeilt 148, coiṁéd 170, aga ccoiṁfeċeṁ 96, do ċonġbáil 88, do ċoruġhaḃ 80, cornaṁ 80, coṫuġaḃ 138, creuċtnuġaḃ 98,

cromaḋ 136, crotnuġaḋ 114, do ċruaiḋleoraḋ 178, cuarcuġaḋ 140, ag daingniuġaḋ 78, do ḋénaṁ 188, ḟoirglaraḋ 118, ag diċur 148, d'a n-dioġuilt 176, do ḋiongḃáil 100, diċiuġaḋ 152, diubraġaḋ 136, dul 164, éccaoine 176, ar n-ercce 182, ag ertheaċt 86, d'faġḃáil 182, a ḃraicrin 132, d'feirtuin 146, feuċaḋ 138, feachaint 98, fiġe 140, d'fior 168, dia foġloim 118, foġnaṁ 74, ag forcoimḋéo 152, forraċ 138, 142, d'a ḃfhertalaḋ 82, d'a ḃfriṫailleaḋ 82, fuireaċ 152, do ġaḃáil 78, ġuin 136, d'iarraiḋ 72, iomġaḃála 140, ionnarḃaḋ 160, inniṁin 70, d'ionnroiġiḋ 70, ar laraḋ 86, do learuġaḋ 80, leiġear 98, lorcaḋ 178, ar n-a luaiṫḃriġeaḋ 88, ag marḃaḋ 86, do lánmarḃaḋ 88, milleaḋ 70, do ṁuchuġaḋ 178, am' oiṁilliṁ 152, ól 84, d'orduġaḋ 80, orrcain 158, do raḋ 162, riaruġaḋ 154, d'a riġaḋ 188, riṫ 158, roċtain 76, reraṁ 88, sluaġaḋ 130, taḃairṫ 76, ag teccuirc 72, ag to[ċai]ṫiom 76, toċt 188, 166, ag toġail 148, tóġḃáil 178, tuitim 88.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

Accented Forms.

Imperative.

pl. 2 bithi 164.

Present Indicative.

(*a*) **-tau.**

sg. 1 táimi 162.
sg. 3 atá, matá 122.
pl. 3 atáit 180.

(*b*) **Biu.**

sg. 3 mar biṫ 88.
pl. 3 bíd (aga mbíd) 74.[1]

(*c*) **Fil.**

sg. 3 fuil (abs. in poetry) 180, noca nfuil 118, 162.
pl. 1 filmid (abs. in poetry) 166.
pl. 3 go bfuilid 170.

PRETERITE.

(*a*) With **ro-** (**do-**).

sg. 2 do bádair 160.
sg. 3 foboirfen 70, fo baoi 78, fo baoirfen 138, do buirfiuṁ 106, do baoirfiuṁ 136, fo bí 70, ge dobí 84, do bírfen 86, dobí, *passim*.
Enclitic :—a faibe, *passim*.
pl. 3 dobadar 72, 80, 184.

(*b*) Without **ro-** (**do-**).

sg. 3 boi 142.
pl. 3 badar 84.

FUTURE.

sg. 1 bías 84, beusa 110.
sg. 2 a m-bia-su 84.
sg. 3 (*a*) biaid 76.
(*b*) ni bia 148.
Relative :—biar 82, 106.
pl. 1 bémid 106.
pl. 3 ni biaid 98.

SECONDARY FUTURE (CONDITIONAL).

sg. 2 do beṫea 104.
sg. 3 do biad 86, do biod 156.
pl. 1 muna mbeiṫmis 76.
pl. 3 béoir 110, dia mbéoir 114.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

sg. 3 gion go mbeit 74, muna beit (bé) 144.
pl. 1 bem (an ccéin bem) 130.
pl. 3 go mbeo 88.

Past.

sg. 3 no go mbeth 116, gion go mbeth 76, acht muna beth 150.

INFINITIVE.

do beit, do beth 110, 164.

THE COPULA.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

sg. 3 is, as, conaid 190, dan' (danaid) 162, mara 150.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

sg. 3 gurab 80, 172, gurrob 112, narab 112, rob' 174, mad 100, comad 170, damad 100, 118, gémad 104, gomad 164.

Past.

sg. 3 damad 70, go mad 86, 142, bad 84, mun' bid 74.

Preterite.

(*a*) With **ro-** (**do-**).

sg. 2 robrad 162.
sg. 3 roba 102, dobú 96, doboo 146, doba (+ vowel) 96, darbo (+ vowel) 70, gurb (+ vowel) 78, miorb (+ vowel) 126, 150, dob (+ vowel) 164, nar (+ consonant) 158, no gurbo 96, 114, 144.

(*b*) Without **ro-** (**do-**).

sg. 3 bu 108, bᾰ 84.

Future.

sg. 3 buḋ 182.

Relative:—buṙ 70, 118.

Secondary Future.

sg. 3 ṙo bᾰḋ 76, ꝺo bᾰḋ 96, 124, ꝺo buḋ, bu 100.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

sg. 3 ᾰtᾰḃᾰṙ 178.

Preterite.

sg. 3 ꝺo bᾰṙ 172, ṙo bᾰṙ 70, 76.

MANUSCRIPT PAGINATION.[1]

[The first word on MS. page is quoted from Printed Text.]

MS.	Printed Text.	
Page.	Page.	Line.
2	4	5—aċaiṁ.
3[2]	6	24—uaiṁ.
4	10	31—doniċi.
5	16	8—cuain.
6	20	19—in ṁíġe.
7	26	14—h-oiḋċe.
8	32	2—ꝛ.
9	36	20—comḟocomṁoṁaḋ.
10	42	4—ṡgél.
11	46	26—naċ.
12	52	6—ꝛ.
13	56	25—maiċeṁa.
14	62	11—meṁcceaċ.
15[3]	70	1—ṙiġ.
16	72	17—ṁeampa.
17	78	10—iomċuṁa.
18	84	15—ba.
19	90	6—go.
20	94	25—Conġail.
21	100	10—Conġal.

MS.	Printed Text.	
Page.	Page.	Line.
22	104	31—moċén.
23	110	12—go.
24	116	4—gion.
25	120	2 (from end of page)—aċaċaoiṁ.
26	126	23—ina.
27	132	19—ꝛ.
28	138	11—ionċlaiṁ.
29	142	21—do.
30	148	13—briaṁ.
31	152	22—gach.
32	158	7—ann.
33	162	Last line—maca oṁ.
34	168	12—ꝛ.
35	172	2 (from end of page)—ṙén.
36	178	27—cóiṁiġeaḋ.
37	184	13—a meiṁġeoha.
38	188	16—iomċuṁa.

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[1] In this Table a comparison is given of the pagination of the MS. with that of the Printed Text.

[2] Page 2 of MS. ends with the following words :—uaiṁ ni miṁe ṁe ṁiġ éiṁionn a ḋeanaṁ ḋaoiḃ 7 do ba. A gap then intervenes between p. 2 and p. 3. P. 3 begins with the words uaiṁ ni baḋ miṁe le ṁiġ éṁenu. We have here evidently a case of *homoioteleuton*, the scribe passing from the phrase on p. 2 to the similar one on p. 3, omitting the intervening portion.

[3] The lower half of p. 15 is a blank in MS. The writing on the page ends with the word adconcadaṁ. The scribe then skipped half a page, and begins p. 16 with the word ṁeampa. This is clearly a case of *homoioteleuton*. The passage on p. 15 ran adconncadaṁ ṁeampa, and that on p. 16 began adconcadaṁ ṁeampa. The scribe, interrupted probably in transcribing, returned, and skipped from the ṁeampa of the first adconncadaṁ to that of the second one. The omission of the intervening passage explains the abrupt transition from par. XXVIII. to par. XXIX.

SYNOPSIS OF CAITRÉIM.

PART I.

PAR.

I. The tyranny of the double kingship.

II. The Council of the Ultonians.

III. The advice of Fachtna.

IV. The journey to Tara.

V. Fionnabair, daughter of Lughaidh Luaighne, King of Ireland.

VI. The Lovers' Cup.

VII. Fachtna's speech.

VIII. The meeting of Fionnabair and her father at the Heroes' Well on the Hill of Tara.

IX. The decision of the King of Tara.

X. The revolt of Conghal (Connall).

XI. The banding of the disaffected.

XII. The slaying of Criomhthann (Criffan), son of Lughaidh Luaighne (Lewy Lūney).

XIII. Conghal's journey into Ulster.

XIV. News of Criomhthann's death reaches Tara. The nuptials of Fergus mac Leide (Laythĕ) and Fionnabair.

XV. Fergus mac Leide returns to Emain Macha. Quarrel of Fergus mac Leide and Fergus mac Rosa.

XVI. Banding of Fergus mac Rosa and Conghal.

XVII. Conghal's vision.

XVIII. Fachtna's prophecy.

XIX. Fachtna dissuades Conghal from attacking Ulster. Conghal's message to Emain Macha.

XX. The messengers return to Conghal.

XXI. Conghal takes the advice of his tutor Fionntan.

XXII. The attack on Dún da Beann (Mount Sandel, near Coleraine), the fortress of Niall Niamhglonnach (Neeve-glŭnŭχ), by Fergus mac Rosa.

XXIII. The death of Craobh, wife of Niall Niamhglonnach.

XXIV. Niall's arrival at Dún da Beann from Emain.

XXV. Fergus mac Rosa and Conghal join again. The Battle of Aonach Tuaighe (Aynŭχ Thū-ee).

XXVI. Death of Niall Niamhglonnach.

XXVII. Conghal decides to cross the sea.

PART II.

PAR.

XXVIII. The story of Nabgodon, King of Uardha (Ūr-a). His expedition to Ireland.

XXIX. Taise Taoibhgeal, daughter of King Donn (or Rigdonn).

XXX. The return of the embassy to Nabgodon. Nabgodon's decision.

XXXI. Conghal decides to visit King Donn.

XXXII. King Donn seeks Conghal's aid against Nabgodon. Conghal joins King Donn.

XXXIII. The Hostel on the Island of Rathlin.

XXXIV. Nabgodon's descent on Rathlin.

XXXV. The defence of Fergus mac Rosa.

XXXVI–XXXVII. The attack on the Hostel.

XXXVIII. The combat of Conghal with Nabgodon. Death of Nabgodon.

XXXIX. The embassy from Conghal to Fergus mac Leide at Emain Macha. The return of the embassy. Dun Taise.

PART III.

XL. The expedition over sea to Lochlann. The description of Lochlann.

XLI. The reception of Conghal at Eassuidhe.

XLII. The feast in the King of Lochlann's house.

XLIII–XLV. The demands of a dowry by Beiuda, daughter of King Amlaff. Conghal passes the winter with Amlaff.

XLVI. The journey of Conghal to Cathair Muirne (the fortress of Muirn). The Mountain of Fire.

XLVII. Cathair Muirne.

XLVIII–LV. The Contests:—(*a*) The Chain-feat; (*b*) The Cupbearer; (*c*) The three sons of Saighead; (*d*) The wolves (oṅċoin); (*e*) The magic birds of Saighead; (*f*) The battle with Cearb, Miscenmas, and the host of the cathair. Muirn is slain by Conghal.

LVI. Conghal returns to Lochlann.

LVII–LVIII. Conghal leaves Lochlann. Journey to the Isles and to Britain.

LIX. Arthur, King of the Britons, seeks Conghal's aid against Torna mac Tinne, King of the Saxons.

LX. Conghal makes a treaty with Torna.

LXI. The episode of Art Aoinfhear (Ayn-ar), the reputed son of Torna. The story of Arthur, King of the Saxons, and his son, Art Aoinfhear.

PAR.

LXII. The three sons of the hosteller.

LXIII. The King of the Saxons and Conghal feast in the house of the King of the Britons. Arthur discovers that Art Aoinfhear is his son.

LXIV. Conghal sails for Ireland.

LXV–LXVII. The fight at the hostel of Boirche. Death of the three Dubhs, Anadhal, and Torna mac Tinne.

LXVIII. Battle between the armies of Conghal and Fergus mac Leide. Defeat and escape of Fergus.

LXIX. Conghal marches on Tara, and challenges Lughaidh Luaighne.

LXX. The battle between the armies of Conghal and Lughaidh Luaighne.

LXXI. Conghal slays Lughaidh Luaighne, and is proclaimed King of Ireland.

LXXII. Conghal and Fergus mac Leide are reconciled.

is dortad flaithes sin .i. Rige do'n thosach neimhe an tsinnsir.

'That is a kingdom's ruin, to give a kingdom to the younger above the elder.'

Caithréim Congail, p. 24.

Caiṫreim Conġail Cláiringnigh.

THE MARTIAL CAREER OF CONGHAL CLÁIRINGHNEACH.

CAITHREIM CONGAIL CLÁIRINGNIGH.

AN CÉAD CUID.

I.

RIG FO GABUSTAIS RIGE N-ÉIRIONN DARBO COMAINM LUGHAIDH LUAIGNE MAC IONNAOMAIS MIC NIA SEADOMUIN DO CLOINN EIMIR FINN MIC MILIDH, 7 Ó DO GABHADH GEILL 7 TEANNTA 7 TREABAIRE ÉIRIONN DO CÓRAIG FIOGA AR CÓIGEDHAIB A N-ÉIRINN FE A AIMSIR .I. TUCCUSTAIS FIGE DÁ CÓIGEAD MUMAN DO DEAGHAIDH MAC SIN, 7 AR AIGE DO BI AN CLANN OIRDEIRC .I. XI MAC AMUIL ARBEARS AN FILE:

DEIC MIC FICIOD AG DEAGHAIDH
DO CLOINN AR FEARR FO DEAGAIL
IR MIC EILE AIR ANUAS,
COMLANN CAOGAD AR COMGHUAS.

7 CONRAC CAS A FIGE CÓIGID CONNACHT, ART MAC SCIOLMUINN A FIGE LAIGION; 7 DO FIGNE LUGHAIDH LUAIGNE ANFLAIC MÓR FOR OLLTAIB ANN SIN .I. DO ORRDUIG DÁ FIG FORRA(1°) 7 AR É CÉDFIG DO FIOGHAIB ÉIRIONN DO ORRDUIG DÁ FIG FOR OLLTAIB AMAIL É; UAIR TUGUSTAIS AN LEAC TUAIRGEARTAC D'ULLTAIB DO CONGAL CLÁIRINGNEAC MAC RUDRUIDE .I. Ó MULLAD GO BEINN M-BOIRCE, 7 TUCCUSTAIS AN LEAC DEIRGEARTAC D'FEARGUS MAC LEIDE .I. Ó BANNA GO DROBAOIS. BA H-OLC TRÁC DO BÁDAR ULAID RE FIGE AN DÁ FIG SIN, ÓIR BA SLADAC SINTIOC, SÁRUIGTEAC, SÓBARTAC, SOISÉIGNIOC DO BÁDAR, 7 DO BI CÁC DÍB AG CUIMHNIUGAD A NUASOLA 7 A SEANSOLA DA CÉILE.

(1°) MS., SORRTA.

THE MARTIAL CAREER OF CONGHAL CLÁIRINGHNEACH.

PART I.

I.

THE kingdom of Ireland was ruled by a king whose name was Lughaidh Luaighne, the son of Ionnadmhar, the son of Nia Seadhmuin of the tribe of Eimir Finn, the son of Milesius; and on his receiving the hostages and the bonds and the sureties of Ireland, he placed kings over the provinces of Ireland during his time; he gave the kingship of the two provinces of Munster to Deaghaidh mac Sin, whose progeny was remarkable, *i.e.* forty sons, as the poet tells:

> Thirty sons had Deaghaidh
> The best of children,
> And other sons thereafter,
> Equal to the warring of fifty were they in bravery.[1]

And to Conrach cas he gave the kingship of the province of Connaught, and that of Leinster to Art mac Sciolmuin. Then Lughaidh Luaighne wrought a great tyranny on the Ultonians, viz., he placed two kings over them, being the first king of Ireland ever to place two kings over them; for he bestowed the northern half of Ulster on Conghal Cláiringhneach, the son of Rury, *i.e.* from Mulladh to Beanna Boirce, and the southern half he bestowed on Feargus mac Leide, *i.e.* from the Bann to the Drowes. In ill plight, however, were the Ultonians during the reign of those two kings, for they were robbed, violated, attacked, and oppressed, and each of them was mindful of his former and present distress.[1]

[1] a nuaſola 7 a ſenſola: cf. F. M. 1574; an ffeicc 7 an ffola, A.D. 1568; Stokes, "Togail Troi," *s. v.* an-fola.

II.

Do rónad cómaimle ag maithib Ulad 7 clanna[ib] Rudhraide uile a n-Eamuin mín-aluinn Macha a bhéuguaraib an dá rig sin, 7 ar iad so na maithe táinic ann .i. Fachtna Fathaid mac Rosa ruaid mic Rudhraide, 7 Uithechair athair Cealtchair, 7 Aimergin athair Conaill Cernaig, 7 Niall Niamglonnach mac Rosa, 7 Cairbre mac Luigdech athair Bricne, 7 Lugaid réin. "Ar olc duinn am," ar siad, "an rige so do orgaid Rig Érenn oruinn." "Nach breg sibsi, a sesa," bar Fachtna Fionn File, "gurab do millead bur cétghidi tugurtair rig Érenn an t-anflaithes-so fodaib oin? ni measa bur nogdamna ionaid nogdamna Éreann ar cena." "Dobérsa cómaimle dadibsi, a sesa," bar Cairbre mac Luigdech. "Ca cómaimle sin alé?" bar iadsan. "Déantar comfuiread fleide móre agaibse isan árdbaile oirechda-sa .i. a n-Eamuin agus bithi uile ag tursnam 7 ag commórad na fleide sin, 7 an tan bus urlam an fleid tabairtar Ulaid uile um an dá rig atá fossa(1°) do tocaitiom na fleide, 7 ó béid Ulaid uile ann gabtar libsi an dá rig sin 7 marbtar agaib iad, 7 iar sin tabairtar Rige an coigid d'éinfecht agaib ar a h-aithle, 7 cosnaid rige n-Érenn daib fén amail ba gnát lib aniam roime." Ar é sin cómaimle ar ar cinnsiud maithe Ulad, 7 do sinnead an fleid mór sin aca no gurb urlam é nach raibe uirechtaid iona fécaccmuir acht iolar sluaig 7 rochraide d'fagáil d'a tocaitsiom, 7 ar iad sin dob'usta d'fagáil ann.

Do chonólabar Ulaid uile um an dá rig sin do bádar fossa go h-Eamuin Macha. Do h-eirsed 7 do h-urlúacrad rig-theach na [h-]Eamna, 7 do deirgdur an dá rig sin ar

(1°) MS., fossa. The c appears in Early Middle Irish, spreading through forms like etse, etoe, O. Ir. ette.

II.

A council[1] was held by the Ultonian chiefs and the Clann Rury in the fair and beautiful Eamhain Macha when the kings were absent. The following chiefs came there:—Fachtna Fathaidh, son of Ross Ruadh son of Rury, and Uitheachair, father of Cealtchar, and Aimergin, father of Conall Cearnach, and Niall Niamhghlonnach, son of Ross, and Carbre mac Luighdhioch, father of Bricne, and Lughaidh himself. "Ill, indeed, for us," said they, "is this sovereignty the king of Ireland has imposed on us." "Do you not know, O men," says Fachtna Fionn File, "that 'tis to ruin your province the king of Ireland imposed this tyranny on you? for your royal-stock is not inferior to that of the rest of Ireland." "I shall give you an advice, O men," says Carbhre mac Luighdhioch. "What is that advice?" say they. "Prepare a great feast in this noble and chief residence of Eamhain, and let all prepare and get ready that feast. When 'tis ready, let all the Ultonians gather round the two kings who are over them, in order to partake of the feast; and when the Ulstermen are all present, do you seize those two kings, slay them, and give the rule of the province, thereafter, to one of yourselves, and maintain the kingship of Ireland for yourselves, as was your wont ever up to that." The chiefs of Ulster decided to take that advice; and they were preparing the feast till it was ready, and till nought was wanting to it save to procure a great host and multitude to consume it; and these latter 'twas easy to procure.

All the Ulstermen gathered at Eamhain Macha round the two kings who were over them. The royal house of Eamhain was strewn *anew* and fresh rushes laid down; and the two

[1] The constitutional method of settling disputes in ancient Ireland is admirably illustrated in this council of the Ulster chiefs, and in their carrying their disputes before the final court of appeal at Tara.

colbadhaib cúmdaċ glana an tige, 7 do bádar luċt an ċogaid 7 an míorúin ar fód fo leit, óir do h-orduigeadh leóran luċt a n-uirgabala 7 a marbṫa d'anradaib Ulad, 7 an ċóigid fo read; 7 do ċuala Faċtna Fionn File (.i. ollam an ċóigid) sin, 7 ba doilig leis an fíordiúgad fiongaile do fóbradar clanna Rúdraige, 7 do éirig ina fearaib 7 do éirgeadar éiccsi(1°) Ulad uile, 7 do leicc Faċtna sin [le] na h-éigsib co n-deirgdar idir an dá fig sin d'a ccaomna 7 d'a ccoimédh ar an bpeill sin; 7 tángadar lucht na fiongaile iar sin arċeaċ(2°) 7 ni feadadar cid do dénadar ó do concadar na fileadha 7 na h-ollamuin ag a n-anacall óir ba doilig leó na h-ollamuin do fágbail; 7 tángadar ciṫa iomda écramla díob, 7 do filliodar Congal forra ann sin, 7 ó do aṫain(3°) na h-iolċiṫa táinic díob do smuain gurab do déanamh uilc riu 'na roib no re ceaċtar díob tangadar. Do léig le Fachtna Fionn File an baramuil sin. "Ar fiar duitsi sin, a áirdrig," bar Fachtna Fionn File, "óir do ċrioccnadar Ulltaid uile sibsi do marbad tré bur n-éccoraib féin 7 tré anflaiṫius sig Éirionn forra, 7 ar a méd do milleadh an cóigeadh eadarib." "Éccoir daoibsi sin, amh," bar Congal, "real no fiongaile do déanamh orduinne, uair ni mirde re sig Éirionn a déanamh daoib 7 do ba . . . . . .(4°) uair ni bad mirde le sig Érend(5°) it[ir], 7 robo cóir ċena damad énfear againne do millfeadh an cúigeadh no do beiṫ ar éccóir a gabáil 7 a ċuibreachad, 7 a ċur a n-glar no a n-gébeann no gom' riarad doib fein é; 7 damad sinn ar roib robad cóir ár cceangal 7 ár ccuirdeaċad 7 ár m-beiṫ i forlamar aca ina singal bliáṫnai do dénamh

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(1°) eiccsi = mod. eigsi. The double *c* formerly indicated the unaspirated guttural *c*. It now represents the voiced *g* corresponding to that letter; *sic passim*. (2°) *Leg.*, asteach. (3°) *Leg.*, aṫin or aiṫin. (4°) Page 2 of MS. terminates thus. Page 3 begins at uair. O'Curry remarks in Cat. this gap. The gap may be due to one in the MS. from which

kings sat on the bright-covered couches of the house. The conspirators and ill-affected stood apart, for they had ordered a band of the soldiers[1] of Ulster and the province to attack and slay them [the kings]. Fachtna Fionn File (*i.e.* the ollamh of the province) heard that, and he grieved at the treasonable destruction the Clann Rury had undertaken; and he arose, and the learned ones of Ulster all rose; and Fachtna communicated that to them; and they sat between the two kings, in order to protect and defend them against that treachery. After that the traitors came in, and knew not what to do when they saw the poets and ollamhs protecting them, for they held it grievous to violate ollamhs,[2] and many and manifold shapes came upon them; and Conghal looked at them then, and when he noticed the various shapes upon them, he believed it was to harm both of them or either of them that they had come. He communicated that opinion to Fachtna Fionn File. "'Tis true, O king," says Fachtna Fionn File; "for all the Ultonians decided to kill you on account of your injustice and of the tyranny of the king of Ireland over them and of the extent to which the province has been ravaged by you." "Unjust, indeed, is it of you," says Conghal, "to act deceitfully or treacherously towards us; for the king of Ireland would not consider it worse were it to happen through you and it were . . . . . .
for 'twere not worse, indeed, in the king of Ireland's estimation. It would be just moreover were it one of us who would have devastated, unlawfully attacked, and bound the province, or fettered and enchained it till it were subject to them; and had we two done so, it would have been right to bind us, cast

[1] ᴅ'ᴀnɲᴀᵭᴀıḃ; the context would here suggest the translation 'dregs' for this word. [2] N.B. this testimony to the sanctity of the ollamhs.

the tale is copied. Judging from the context, some lines have been omitted. (5°) Mod. Ir., éɪɲeᴀnn.

oruinn 7 ro bad dóig dóib rige an dúicciu do tabairt do neoc eile do clannaib (1°) Rugraide."

III.

Agus do'cualadar Ulaid uile sin tángadar an rígraide arteach iartain, 7 ro boi ollam urlam .i. Fachtna Fionn File 7 adubairt: "comairle amra agam dib, a Ullta," ar esiun, "7 dentar libsi uile i; uair atáit an riograide-si ar mo domaince-si 7 ar domaince na n-éces uile ar dena, 7 fuididtear bar tteach n-óla agus, 7 tabairtear cach na n-ionadaib comadura 7 cóirigter an Riograide ina n-ionadaib fein, 7 leiciu ar bar mírún 7 bith(2°) co h-aoibinn iran oidde-si anocht, 7 béradsa mádain amárach in da Rigi go Teamraig co triocad cathcad mar aon ré gach aon dib 7 cuirfed Congal i ttúr na rligedh 7 fericcur ina deiredh 7 biad fén a médon etarru, uair is ar mo domaince-si dóib ar aonar noco roirit co Teamraig 7 adérsa re Rig Érionn Rige [n-]Ulad do tabairt d'aoinfer dib no do Rig-damna éiccin eile do clannaib Rudraige mar atá aoin rig ar gach cúigead eile a n-Érinn ar dena." "Rodsa buaid 7 beannacht áin, a Fachtna," bar iad, "em, uair ar domairle ar ler 7 ar lith Ulad an domairle sin; 7 dogéntar amlaid sin," 7 do bádar Ulaid co h-aoibinn an oidde sin no gur scigead óil 7 aoibneasa iad, 7 robert Congal na comráitesi: "Is olc dibsi am a ógsa," bar esiom, "mírún na mórfuad duinne trie feall 7 trie fortmad áirdrig Érenn 7 do beurra domairle eile(3°) dib: na fealladh ar tigearna trie bithig uair ar mis ar tigerna bunaid dib." "Truagh, am, sin a airdrig," bar iadsan, "ár n-gabail omuin uile. Ar maitear an domain ni

(1°) MS. clanna. (2°) bith = O. Ir. 2nd pl. imper.

us into chains and into bondage, but not to wreak fratricidal vengeance on us. 'Twere right, moreover, to give the rule of the province to another of the Clann Rury."

III.

When the Ulstermen heard that, the kings came inside, and Fachtna Fionn File was at hand and gave his opinion : " I have an excellent advice to give you, Ultonians," said he, " and do you follow it ; for these kings are under my protection and under that of all the scholars as well. Let your drinking-house be got ready ; let every one take the place befitting him ; and let the kings be led to their own places. Lay aside your discontent and be merry this night. In the morning I shall conduct the two kings, accompanied by thirty chariots apiece, to Tara ; and in the forefront I shall place Conghal and in the rear Fergus, and I myself shall be in the middle between them, for they are under my protection alone till they reach Tara. I shall tell the king of Ireland to give the kingship of Ulster to one of them or to someone else of the royal stock of the Clann Rury, since there is but one king over every other province in Ireland." " Success and luck be yours, O Fachtna," said they, " indeed, for that is an advice for the good and prosperity of Ulster, and so it shall be followed." The Ultonians were merry that night till they wearied of drinking and pleasuring. Then Conghal made the following speech :—" It is evil of you, O warriors," said he, " to entertain mistrust and great hatred towards us because of the treachery and envy of the Airdrigh of Ireland ; and I shall give other counsel to you : do not act treacherously to [your] over-lord, for I am your liege-lord." " It is indeed sad, O Airdrigh," said they, " that we should all

(3°) MS. eLe.

ḋingnemaoiṙ-ne feall no fingal foṙṫa," 7 ṙobeiṙt in laoi ann:

Cómairle uaim do móiṙeaċt
Gan meing 7 gan meabail
. . . na dénuiḋ gniom meabla
Tre ġniom n-dremna gan deġail
. . . . . Fearġur feiṙgniomach
Robrat ile a libeṙna
. . . . . adeiṙim go cend
Ni maiṫ feall ar ċiġeṙna
T[áncat]ar necni naċni
Naċ maiṫ beo gan foġairbe
. . . . . a for an tegmiġ
Ar irin mo ċomairle. (1°) Comairle.

Ro báḋar ag ól 7 ag aoiḃneṙ 7 ro ṡaomaḋar an ċómairle ṙin leṫ ar leṫ, 7 do ċuaiḋ caċ d'a ccoḋail-tiġiḃ uile ar a h-áiṫle; 7 aḋṙacat Ṡactna Ṡionn Ṡile um ṡolur-tráṫ eriġe ar na maṙaċ, 7 táinic irin tegh a ṙaiḃe Conġal cláiṙéineaċ, 7 ṙobeiṙt ṙiṙ: "Eiriġ, a riġ, a Ċonġail," ar ré, "no go n-deaċam go Teaṁraiġ"; 7 táinic an Ṡile i ccoḋail-teaċ Ṡeiccura ṁic Leiḋe 7 doṙaiḋ an céḋna ṙiṙ. Ro eriġeḋar an dá riġ ṙin co lion a muintire 7 ro gabaḋ a n-eiċ ḋóiḃ 7 ro h-innleḋ a ccairṙait 7 táinic Conġal maṙ do oṙduiġ Ṡactna Ṡionn Ṡile triaḋaḋ cairṙat i ttúṙ na sliġeḋ 7 táinic Ṡeiccur triaḋaḋ cairṙat eile 'na deiṙeaḋ, 7 táinic Ṡaċtna Ṡionn Ṡile a meḋon eataṙra 7 ir aṁlaiḋ ṙin tángaḋar go Teaṁraiġ.

IV.

Ir aṁlaiḋ umoṙro do bí Teaṁair an tan ṙin 7 tiġe oiṙeġḋa 7 ṙeṙann roimiġte ag gaċ cuigeḋaċ a n-Éirinn innte, 7 tángaḋaṙṙan go raiṫ Ulaḋ ṙiṙ a n-aḃar raiṫ na n-doiṙṙeoraċ an tanṙa, 7 ar áire doniṫi ṙin, go m-beiṫ ṙeiṙ na céḋ-oiḋċe ag gaċ ṙer ḋíoḃ, ar tteaċt go Teaṁraiġ ḋóiḃ, 7 go maḋ 'na ttiġiḃ féin ro benta a

(1°) The MS. is frayed at the edge, and hence portions of poem missing.

be in fear. For the wealth of the world we would not be guilty of treachery or fratricidal murder in your regard." Thereon he spoke these verses:

Mine an advice of magnanimity
No deceit, no treachery!
Be guilty of no deceitful act.
Through contention without cease
[Fell] Fergus, the very active.
Many were his habitations
. . . . . I say with firmness
Treachery to a lord is not good,
They came . . . . . [?]
Contention without great friction is not good.
. . . . . [?]
That is my advice.

They were drinking and pleasuring and they all assented to that advice. Afterwards each of them went to his sleeping-booth. About the time of sunrise on the morrow Fachtna Fionn File arose and entered the house in which Conghal Cláiringhneach was, and said to him: "Arise, O King Conghal," said he, "and let us go to Tara." Then the poet entered the sleeping-booth of Fergus mac Lede and said the same thing to him. The two kings arose together with all their people, and had their horses caught and their chariots harnessed to them. Conghal came, as Fachtna Fionn File ordered, with thirty chariots in the forefront, and Fergus with another thirty chariots came in the rear, and Fachtna Fionn File in the middle between them, and so they came to Tara.

IV.

The appearance of Tara at this time was as follows, viz.: Every provincial king of Ireland had there splendid buildings and well-cultivated[1] lands. They came to the Rath of the Ultonians, which is at this time called Rath of the Door-keepers; and their reason for so doing was that they might partake of their first night's feast on their arrival in Tara, and

[1] Peter Connell translates ꝛoꝺꝺꝼe by 'inhabited,' 'appropriated.'

n-erraḋa 7 a n-éduiġe airdri 7 imṫeċta díb, gomaḋ ar rein do ḋeċoir i tteach Ri Éirionn 7 ro benta a n-earraḋa 7 a n-eduiġ do ḋa Riġ Ulaḋ ina tigiḋ fén; 7 aṡċuala Riġ Éirionn a tteṫrachtain co Teamraiġ uair ro báḋar cúicceḋaiġ Éirionn romra uile na n-ionġnuir amain ann 7 ro ruiḋiġeḋ Teac meḋrac Miodċuarta aigedrom ḋóib annsin 7 roċuir neaċ d'fortaḃairt fáilte ré rioġuiḃ Ulaḋ 7 tuccaḋ i tteaċ Riġ Éirionn uile iad 7 ro orduiġ-rium ina n-ionaduiḃ oil 7 aoiḃneṡa iad, 7 do ruiḋ fén ina ionad Riġ, 7 do ċuir Deġaiḋ mac Sin ar a laim ḋeis 7 do cuireaḋ Conraċcar Riġ Connaċt a n-urroin deiscirtaiġ in tiġe, 7 dó cuireḋ Art mac Meroelmainn a n-urrain oirtearḋeiscirtaiġ an tiġe céṫna, 7 do cuireḋ da Ri Ulaḋ for flior roċuairceirtaċ tiġe móir miodċuarta uair ar é Riġ cúicciḋ da ttaḃairṫar comarḋaḋ ionaiḋ ré Riġ Éirionn i tTemraiġ do ġnéṫ é eric 7 eneaclann Riġ Éirionn fór dó 7 tuccaḋ da iomdai ḋoiḃ gur ċuill gaċ Riġ díb 7 a ṫriocad deġmuintire ina [n-]iomdaiḃ 7 ro forḋailead fleḋ forra iartain 7 ro forrigdailead biaḋ ar a m-beulaiḃ 7 ro timċill dáil tealliaġ(1°) aca.

V.

Is ann sin adconncadarsan ċucca an inġen ċaimċruaiġ ċainḋealbaċ in neoċ do ḋeirscnaiġ do mnaiḃ ar ḋelb; uair an deirscnuġaḋ beṫeṫ gnáth do neannoiḃ na firmamente nugdoair a delbri do mnaiḃ glana Gaoiḋiol uile 7 tri ċaoga finnben ina foċair, 7 caṫaoir ghinn gloiniḋe a n-urċóġbail eatarra for moġaiḃ móra ir i innte 'ga h-iomairċin, 7 ro leccedar an ċaṫaoir ar lár a forraḋlar

(1°) Cf. "Fl. Bricrend" (Henderson), par. 16; tairmchell dáil temro leó.

that their accoutrements and travelling apparel might be removed in their own houses, so that thence they might go to the king of Ireland's house. Their accoutrements and apparel were taken from the two kings of Ulster in their own houses; and the king of Ireland heard of their coming to Tara, for the provincial kings of Ireland were all there before them, they alone excepted. On their account he got ready the Teach Miodhcuarta, and sent a person to welcome the Ulster kings. They were brought to the king of Ireland's house; and he appointed them to their seats for the purpose of drinking and pleasuring. He sat himself in the royal seat, and placed Deghaidh mac Sin on his right hand. Conrachcas, king of Connaught, was stationed at the southern doorpost of the house, and Art mac Mesdelmann at the south-east one of the same house. The two Ultonian kings were placed on the northern side of the great banqueting-house; for to the provincial king to whom co-eminence with the king of Ireland is always given in Tara, is also granted the eric and honour-price of a king of Ireland. Two couches were given to them, so that each of the kings and his thirty nobles were settled[1] in their couches. A feast was served out to them afterwards, food was placed before them, and they held a common feast.

V.

It was then they saw approaching them a fair-shaped girl of beauteous form, who surpassed womanhood therein. For as the sun surpasses in excellence the stars of the firmament, so did she surpass in shapeliness all the handsome women of the Gael. She had with her thrice fifty fair women; and in the midst of them there was raised aloft on tall slaves a lovely crystal seat in which she was carried. They deposited

[1] Tuill, lit., 'fitted': cf. Hogan, Todd Lect. Ser., vol. vi., p. 57, No. 4.

in tige ar ioncuib Rioghraide Éreno 7 ro coingeaó oraip-leabairó urluaċra 'na timċeall, 7 tuccaó ceirċuill ceċar-ċiumraċ álainn airgiode(1°) irin ċaṫaoir sin, 7 go n-oeirg in rioġan uraiġ innte, 7 ro furóriot an bantraċt biṫ álainn irin oraiġleabairó urluaċra ina h-uiriṫimcill 7 ar í roḃaoi ann sin, Fionnabair ingean Luġairó luaiġne ingean riġ Éreann 7 ro fillettair ri uaiṫe ar Rioghraide Éreann co h-ingantaċ 7 rofairóertair sinn a menman, a h-aigenta 7 a suirc i n-oealbaiḃ Rioghraide Éreann 7 Ulaḋ. "Maiṫ, amh, a bantraċt biṫáluinn," bar ri, "ar mór in taṫaoir oealḃa oo Rioghraide Éreann óa Riġ Ulaḋ oo ṫabairt a n-aointeaċ riu, uair ir innsa Riġi Éreann oo beiṫ ag neaċ eile(2°) aċt ag neaċ oo ċlannaiḃ Rúóraiġe. Uair ni mó na oealḃ guail aóaire ar n-a lorcaó i moirc móirṫeniú ina oealḃ Rioghraide Éreann a n-aṫreugaó Rioghraide Ulaḋ." "Uair ar amhlaiḋ ata Congal," ar ri, "7 ar é ruiróneaċ ruairóeairg 7 folt carrnaḋ fair 7 rorc glar gleṁileata na ċeann 7 ulċa ḋonnruaḋ ḋeaġġaḃlanaċ fair 7 briat coircairġlan uime 7 oealg oirḋa irin briat or a bruinne 7 léne ilḋealḃaċ go n-óir ré a ċner 7 go loinn rioṫfaoa co n-óir for a fliartaiḃ; rciaṫ ar mó 7 ar mileta oo rciaṫaiḃ go n-óir ruil ar oealgan or a ċionn; fleġa móra mileta for tairrceo tar-leṫair a rceiṫ; úruaṫ 7 gráin Riġ fair. Feargur umorro, giolla ruairc roċairṫanaċ é 7 ré óg eoeo . . . .; rorc riogḋa coċlaċ caoṁglar ina ċionn 7 timulċa ouḃ lair 7 folt car fionn fair 7 ré nua naoiḋeanta uile 'r é ruairc roċairṫanaċ lerna h-uliḃ iliḃ-ḋaoiniḃ 7 briat uaine uime 7 oealg airccio irin briat or a bruinne 7 léne ġeal re a ċner 7 cloiḋeṁ gealouirn for

(1°) *Leg.* oireaġḋa perhaps. (2°) MS., ele, and so elsewhere.

[1] Lit., 'point of her mind, intellect, and eyes.' This is a common mode of expressing the idea of fixed attention to something.

[2] Probably oeaġġaḃlanaċ for oeġaḃlanaċ, 'forked.'

the chair on the resting-place of the house under the protection of the kings of Ireland. A litter-couch of fresh rushes was arranged around her, and a beautiful silvered cushion with four edges was placed in the seat. The noble queen sat in it; and the very fair female retinue sat on the litter-couch of fresh rushes round her. This latter was Fionnabair, the daughter of Lughaidh Luaighne, king of Ireland. She looked in wonder at the kings of Ireland, and she shot a glance of her mind, intellect, and eyes[1] at the figures of the kings of Ireland and of Ulster. "Well indeed, O most fair women," said she, "'tis a great reproach to the comeliness of the kings of Ireland to bring the two kings of Ulster into one house with them, for 'tis a hardship for any one to possess the kingdom of Ireland, save one of the Clann Rury. For the comeliness of the kings of Ireland is no more than that of a burning coal in a hugely great fire as compared to *the comeliness of* the kings of Ulster." "Conghal is like this," she continued, "He has ruddy hair and fair twisted locks, a bright clear warlike glance and a brown-red, very forked[2] beard. On him is a bright purple cloak with a golden[3] pin in the cloak over his breast, and a variegated and gold-trimmed shirt next his skin, and a very long gold-ornamented sword at his side. On a peg over his head there hangs the largest and most warlike of shields, gold-wrought *as well*. Great martial spears are above the leather top[?] of his shield. The fearfulness and majesty of a king are his. Fergus, however, is a pleasant, agreeable fellow . . . ; regal, fringed, and very bright his eye, and black his slender beard. His hair is curling and fair and sleek. He is pleasant and kindly with all classes of men. He wears a green cloak with a silver pin in it across his breast, and a white shirt next his

[3] N.B.—Conghal's pin is golden; that of Fergus, silver. In ancient Ireland the scarcity of silver, as compared with gold, would make the former more precious. The differentiation in character is well drawn.

a fliartaib 7 tromfciaċ uaine ar dealgan uar a fleġa(1°) aite imċuine fa tarrfceo tarrileaċair di." "Maiṫ, a ingin," bar iarfan, "ar fiamaċ faċaċ firġlic tuccaḋ a n-dealba 7 a d-tuarufcbala let 7 mocion nobiaḋ agud' bneiṫ 7 agud' h-altrom damaḋ gniaḋ dobeurṫa do neoċ oib." "Tuccur go deimin," bar an ingen, "caebniuḋ n-gniaḋa do neoc oib, uair immar lionnur nobairṫa mara ó Muir Eocht cuain 7 calaiḋ romlionufdair gniaḋ Fergusa mic Le[ide]."

. . . . . .

.i. re Croiċ ingen Crimṫuinn,(2°) . . . . . .

. . . . . .

7 do rinde in laoi ann:

A Croch ingin Crimṫuinn ċaoiṁ
Erce go mac Leide Lán-faoir
Derim ċomarc uaim do'n ġnib
Uair nocarur read Gaċ Riġ.
Ir mir ingen Luigdeaċ,
A fearc agam ar cuimneaċ,
Do rinne coll im' ċride
A ferc go trom deintide,
Igéin mairrean amne(3°)
Naċa trécceaḃ ar duine.
Ieuraiḋ arrunn re mo linn [?]
A Croch ingin Crimṫuinn.(4°)
A Croch.

VI.

Atriaċt Croch ingen Crimṫuinn iarsin riar-tarsna in tiġe go h-airm i raibe Fergus mac Leide "slán fort a Feargus mic Léide," ar si, "aircid fuiġe leamra duit ó ingin Riġ Éreann go loinne meanman 7 go n-gniáḋ mor

(1°) *Sic* MS. (2°) A piece is out of the MS. at this point. The following *disjecta membra* remain after the word Crimṫuinn: Ergri uaimri ar . . . leat a nairceaḋro do .i. copán aluinn órda 7 a lán do . . . . rirum tabraḋ damra immar tugura do ran 7 da rabarra aige rion bid leriom

skin. By his side is a bright-hilted sword, and a heavy green shield on a peg above his sharp, rounded [?] spear under its leather rim [?]." "Well, maiden," said they, "modestly, skilfully, and right cunningly thou hast rendered their appearances and the accounts of them, and 'tis welcome your birth and up-bringing would be were you to bestow your affection upon one of them." "I do certainly," said the maiden, "bestow my love on one of them, for as the sea-tide from Muir n-Eocht fills the bays and harbours, so doth the love of Fergus mac Lede fill me."

. . . . . .

i.e. to Croch, daughter of Criomhthann, ...

. . . . . .

and she composed this verse :—

O Croch, daughter of gentle Criomhthann!
Go to the son of Lede, fully free.
I send a share to the warrior,
For I love him beyond every king.
I am the daughter of Lughaidh,
I am mindful of his affection,
His heavy fiery love
Pierced my heart.
As long as he lives thus,
I shall not forsake him for anyone.
. . . . . .
O Croch, daughter of Criomhthann!

VI.

Croch, daughter of Criomhthann, arose then, and crossed the house to where Fergus mac Lede was. "Hail, Fergus mac Lede," said she; "I bear a love-request to you from the daughter of the king of Ireland, together with *an expression*

ꝑıġe n-ulaḋ. Note the copán óṙḋa in which the lovers pledge their troth. (3°) This line is a syllable short. (4°) This line is also short in MS. It is notable that the last line in many of the poetic passages is minus a syllable.

ḋuit leir." "Mocenra reime an ti ó ttucaḋ an airciḋ rin ó Fionnabair ingin Luigḋeaċ, uair gid mór an leaṫ biar aicir ḋe, ni luga in leṫ biar agamra; uair ar é ar leaṫ immurro an gniáḋ roinnter ar ḋo"; 7 gabair in giolla an copán 7 ibir dig ar 7 tug a láim Ċroiċe é iar ttain 7 táinic Croċ nempe go h-airim a m-boi a comḋalta. Ro innir an gniáḋ demmair tug Feiccur mac Leiḋe ḋi 7 tug rin méḋ menman 7 aigenta inneri.

VII.

Ir annrin do éirig Faṫna Fionn File re beinn m-blaiṫegair m-buaḃuill (1°) 7 robert: "rlan forruib, a fiora aille Éireann," ar ré, "7 a rig Éirenn ar ċeana." "In ccéḋna ḋuiri, a ollaṁuin," bar iarran, "7 cred ar aḋbar let?" "Maiṫe ċloinne Ruḋraiḋ romcuir ċugadra leran da rig do oiḋaigir oiṫa 7 ni flaiṫiur frinne ḋuiri gac cóicceḋ i n-Éirinn ina fiṫċain riaṫa 7 énċóicceḋ re milleaḋ a n-Éirinn agad 7 do riaḋredar iritra luct an ċúicciḋ rin, Rige do ṫabert (2°) d'énfer ḋib no d'fer eile do rioġḋaṁna Ulaḋ 7 ni ria (3°) teaṫt rem' flaiṫiura ataiḋ aṫt conac derna ecctra forra read gac cóicceḋac eile do ċóicceḋaċuib Éireann 7 taḃairir in cúicceḋ d'énduine éiccin aca." "Dogéntar aguinne rin," bar Lugaiḋ, "7 ni furail comairle fer néireann uile uime rin." Ro furderṫair in fer ceadna ar rin 7 ro tiḋluiceaḋ reóid 7 maoine iomḋa ḋó 7 do ċuadar na maite rin uile d'a ccoduiltiġṫiḃ 7 rugadar ar an aḋaiḋ rin.

(1°) Re beinn m-blaiṫegair m-buaḃuill. Cf. for this phrase "In Gilla Decair": benn bláiṫgéir buaḃaill ar bheinn na cairce. ("Silva Gadelica," p. 266.) (2°) ṫabert: forms such as this are common throughout the MS. The redactor is here reproducing the forms of an earlier stage in which the symbols of palatilisation or non-palatilisation, &c., had not yet been introduced: cf. eroc = erg = eirig; menman = meanman (Mod. Ir.), and so on.

of mental delight, and great love for you." "Kindly welcome to her who sent that request, to Fionnabair, the daughter of Lughaidh, for large though her half be, mine is no whit less; the half being, indeed, the love which is divided in twain"; and the youth took the cup, and drank a draught from it, and handed it back to Croch. Then Croch returned to her foster-sister. She spoke of the great love Fergus mac Lede bore her, and that produced mental and intellectual exhilaration in her.

VII.

Then Fachtna Fionn File arose, with a smooth, pointed drinking-horn, and said: "Hail, O fair men of Ireland," said he, "and O king of Ireland, as well!" "And you also! O ollamh," said they, "and what have you come about?" "The chiefs of the Clann Rury sent me to you with the two kings you placed over them, and yours cannot be a just government, when every province in Ireland is enjoying prosperous peace, and one province in Ireland is being ruined by you. The people of that province ask you to give the kingdom to *one* of them, or to some *one* of the royal stock of Ulster, and they have come to your kingdom only because they have been treated differently from all the other provincials of Ireland. Give therefore the province to *one* particular person from amongst them." "We shall do so," said Lughaidh, "and we must have the opinion of the men of all Ireland thereon." This same man [Fachtna] sat down then, and many jewels and treasures[1] were bestowed on him; and all those chiefs went to their sleeping-booths, and so passed that night.

[1] N.B.—In this tale the ṗıle never fails to receive ample rewards for advice given.

(3°) ṙa: this form of the preposition ṗe is possibly dialectical.

VIII.

Agus do éirig Ri Éireann go moc ar n-a maraċ uair ba do gearaib Rig Éireann gruan d' eirge fair i tTeamraig 7 táinic go tiobraid na laoċraidi ar úr na Teamraċ 7 do ionnail a láma 7 a gnúis Riogda 7 táinic go Duma na Riograide leis de Muillenn Ċiarnaide uair ar ann do furoil in Riograide do gnéd; 7 adċonnaic an enmnaói for a ċionn ann. "Bean i ccoinne fir tu, a ingin," ar Rig Éireann. "Areo go deimin," ar an ingen, "uair mait an fer i ttangus na coinne. i. Rig Éireann, m' athair féin." "Maith, a ingin a Fionnabair," bar Ri Éireann, "cid dodtógbuar(1°) dot' coilcthaib ċluimdeirgduigte 7 ó do fuan feimċovalta amuċara eroil act muna tirta ré morgliru moir?" "Nir ċaomur an aóaid aréir gid a beag," ar an ingen, "ré fmuaintiugad n-aigenta, re cet menman." "Cred diocuimertair i ccertaib mar rin tu, a ingin?" ar ré. "Adbar certa agam," ar ire, "in da rigi táinic a h-Ulltaib, cia díb dia ttibiera an Rige." "Nac cuma duitri, a ingin," ar Rig Éireann, "gidbé díb d'a ttiúbairea an Rige?" "Ni cuma roir (2°) . . . . . .
. . . . . in Rige, atá uruath 7 gnáin Rig fair 7 da . . . . . .
. . . . . riotru, uair do tairingir fairde do go mad . . . . . .
. . . . [do fe]ccur dobeura in Rige," bar an ingen. "Bid let a rigire féin 7 ar é . . . . . .

(1°) Ro-d-tógbuair. d = infixed pron. 2nd pl. Cf. the French reflexive, "tu te lève." Prof. Osborn Bergin remarked to me the parallelism between the position of the French pronoun object and the Irish infixed pronoun.

(2°) There is here a gap in the MS. indicated by dotted lines.

VIII.

Early on the morrow the king of Ireland got up, for 'twas an obligation for the king of Ireland to see the sun rise over him in Tara[1]; and he came to the Heroes' Well on the edge of Tara, and washed his hands and his royal face. Then he came to Duma na Rioghraidhe, beside Muilleann Ciarnaidhe, for it is there the kings usually took up their quarters; and he saw there before him a woman alone. "Yours is a woman's tryst with someone, daughter," said the king of Ireland. "Yes, indeed," said the girl; "and good is he whom I have come to meet, that is, the king of Ireland, my own father." "Well, daughter," said the king of Ireland, "and why did you rise from your down-strewn couch, and from your slumber of sweet sleep, save, indeed, you come on account of very great torment?"[2] "I slept not at all last night," said the girl, "through thinking and mental anguish." "What was it that so perturbed you, daughter?" said he. "The cause of my anguish," said she, "was to know to which of those two kings who came from Ulster you would give the kingdom." "Are you not indifferent, daughter," said the king of Ireland, "as to which of them I should give the kingdom?" "I am not indeed . . . . . the kingdom, he has the fearful and majestic aspect of a king, and . . . . . to you, for a seer prophesied to him that it would be . . . . . to Fergus I shall give the kingdom," said the girl. "Yours be his kingdom and it is . . . . . .

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[1] This may point to early sun-worship; but for the custom, *vide* Joyce, "Social History," vol. ii., p. 284. [2] טוקוגלז: Stokes, "Togail Troi," translates טוקוגלז, 'torture,' 'agony'; the context here supports that meaning. Cf. Windisch, "Wörterbuch."

do ġeuna." "Is doig liom do ċaruir Feiccur," ar sé, 7 do labair an ingen:

"A ingin in Rig saċmais
Innis go min doc' aċair
Gan bron irin tulaig ċe
Do glór le lugaid luaigne
Ca fer do ċaruir dib (1°)
Cia do ċoguir do'n dá rig'
A innis i tig ċuiboe
A floinneaid tig minsuiris
Is cóċa liom Feiccur fionn
Ar é céle ar cormuil liom
Ar é is annsa liom re h-éo
Ar é dile na n-ingen. A."

IX.

"Da m-béidis maiġe fer n-Éireann im' foċair anois go comairligfinn sin sin." "Béidit, tig, imurro," ar an ingen, "uair saċaid Crióċ ar a ceno"; 7 táinic Crióċ siar go Teamraig co coical-tigtib Rioġraide Éireann 7 do úsaig iad 7 lucht cómairle Rig Éireann leó 7 tángadar gusan dúma a saide Rig Éireann 7 a n-dubairt an ingen sompa areid soraidreadarsuide ile. "Cid ar áil libsi, imeris?" ar Rig Éireann. "In sige d' Feiccur mac Léde," bar iadsan, (2°) "uair ni fess linn cara Rig do ċlannaib Ruddaige aguinn mar é." "Doitad flaitesa, a óga," ar Ri Éireann, ".i. Rige do'n t-sosar soim an trinnsiu." "Tabairsi leasugad eile ar Congal ionnus go mad cara daoib é." "Do bérsa, ám," ar eisinn, "trioċa ċét in gaċ cúiged a n-Éirinn dó 7 in trioca ċét dus fess leis um Teamraig 7 leth suin 7 cogair se fesuib Éireann 7 trioċa dó im' ċuimtiaċta act giod uaċad béidis sis Éireann ann 7 coimletid a aigte d' ón dó leis gaċa bliadna 7 saor-

(1°) This line is a syllable short.

(2°) MS. ietsan.

I shall do." "I believe you have fallen in love with Fergus," said he. Thereon the girl said:

"O daughter of the prosperous king,
Tell gently to your father—
Without grief on the mound
[Is] Thy voice to Lughaidh Luaighne—
Which of them you loved,
Which of the two kings you chose.
Tell it through affection,
His naming through pure love.
Fair Fergus is my choice,
He is a fitting husband for me;
He is dearest to me for aye;
He is the beloved of maidens."

IX.

"Were the chiefs of the men of Ireland present with me now, I should take counsel[1] thereon with them." "They shall be, indeed," said the girl, "for Croch shall go for them." Croch came to Tara, to the sleeping-booths of the kings of Ireland; and she awoke them, and the councillors of the king of Ireland along with them, and they came to the Dumha, where the king of Ireland was; and what the girl said before them, that they all said. "What is your wish in the matter?" said the king of Ireland. "To give the kingdom to Fergus mac Lede," said they, "for we prefer to have no friend as king of the Clann Rury more than he." "It is the ruin[2] of a sovereignty, O warriors," said the king of Ireland, "to give the kingdom to the younger above the elder." "Give other compensation to Conghal, so that he may be your friend." "I shall give, indeed," said he, "a cantred in every province in Ireland to him, and, together with that, the best cantred round Tara, and a share in the decisions and secrets of the men of Ireland, and a cantred in my banqueting-house, though few be the men of Ireland in it, and the breadth of his

[1] This deference to the chiefs on the part of the king of Ireland is noteworthy.

[2] We might almost translate literally by 'spilling.'

macantaċt Éireann uile dó 7 ni fern dó leiṫṁige n-Ulaḋ na rin"; 7 do ċinnriodar uile ar in ccómairle rin, 7 robó Rig Fergus mac Leide dé rin gén gur fiodr, 7 do ċuaid caċ ré caemṫoirc dib no go ttáinic am óil 7 aoibneasa doib 7 ro ruideḋ a tteac n-óla an oidce rin mar do [g]nídi do gnéf, 7 rogabadar ag ól 7 ag aoibnes no gur ṫimċill dáil teallaċ forra. Is annrin do eirig Faċtna Fionn File le beinn m-buabail m-blaiṫegair. "Maiṫ, a rig Éireann," ar sé, "mar cómairligiṫ rige do ṫabairt do neoċ díbro reoċ a ċéile." Ro ċromurdair Ri Éireann a ċenn 7 ro labair Deġaiḋ mac Sin: "Tuccaḋ imurro rige n-Ulaḋ d' Fergus mac Leide 7 tuccaḋ do Congal trioċa céd in gaċ cóicceḋ i n-Éirinn 7 in trioċa céd bus ferr leis um Ṫeamraig, leiṫ rúin 7 cógais re feraib Éireann uile 7 trioċa i tteac n-óil Rig Éireand giod uaṫaḋ bér ann 7 coimleiṫeḋ a aigde d' ór 7 raorimacantaċt Éireann ar rin anuas."

X.

Doċuala Congal tugurdair beim d'a ḋrium ré friġiḋ tige miodċuarta gur ṫuitrat creiṫ d'a gciaṫruigiḃ ann 7 a cleġa d'a n-aigleannoiḃ 7 a ccloiḋme a h-innsiḃ boḃa 7 nir ib aċd a cuid do'n dáil rin robo nera dó 7 táinic amach reime co cluaigteaċ n-Ulaḋ 7 robo corrach a ċoḋlaḋ an oidce rin ann; 7 ro éirig go moċ ar na maraċ 7 táinic reime co lior na Riograide rir a n-abairṫar Lior Torna Éccis an tanra go teaċ Cairbre Ċruim rig tuaṫ m-Breġ 7 Miḋe 7 táinic go coduilteaċ an Rig. "Moċen deit, a Congail," ar Cairbre, "7 cia h-aguiḃ d'a ttuccaḋ in Rige?" "Tuccaḋ d' Feargus mac Léde," ar Congal. "Is doṁtaḋ flaiṫeṁa rin," ar Cairbre, "i. Rige do'n trogar reime an trinnsion"; "7 creḋ na comaḋa

face of gold as well every year, and the free nobility of all Ireland ; and half the kingdom of Ulster is not better than that." They all agreed to that advice; and Fergus mac Lede was thence king, though he knew it not; and they all went off quietly, till the time for drinking and pleasuring arrived. That night they set up their drinking-hall, as they were always accustomed to do; and they took to drinking and pleasuring, and a household meeting was held. Then Fachtna Fionn File arose, with the smooth-pointed drinking-horn. "Good, O king, is it," said he, "that you have decided to give the kingdom to one of them above the other." The king of Ireland nodded assent, and Deghaid mac Sin spoke: "The kingdom of Ulster was given, however, to Fergus mac Lede, and a cantred in each province in Ireland was given to Conghal, together with the best cantred round Tara, and a share in the decisions and secrets of the men of all Ireland, and a cantred in the drinking-house of the king of Ireland, however few should be in it, and the breadth of his face of gold, and the free nobility of Ireland into the bargain."

X.

When Conghal heard that, he gave a thrust of his back to the wall of the banqueting-house, so that the shields fell from their shield-straps, and their spears from their rests, and their swords from their places; and he only drank a part of the portion next him, and he came out to the quarters of the Ultonians, and his sleep was restless that night! He rose early on the morrow, and came to the *lios* of the kings, which is called Lios Torna Eccis now, to the house of Cairbre Crom, king of Bregia and Meath, and he came to the sleeping apartment of the king. "Welcome, O Conghal," said Cairbre; "and which of you got the kingdom?" "Fergus mac Lede," said Conghal. "That is a kingdom's ruin," said Cairbre ; "to give a kingdom to the younger above the elder." "What

tarrgur duitri?" ar Cairbre. Ro innir Congal dó na comadha tarrcur dó uile. "Nar gabairiu rin?" ar Cairbre. "Nir gabur eidir," ar Congal. "Ared adeirimri riut": ar Cairbre, "'h-ulca do diagailt airirean, uair ni neac d'a nac urura a uilc do diogailt tura, uair adba rocuide du 7 an fer bur adba rocaide coiredna fein Rige." "Dobeirimri dom' breitir," ar Congal, "7 tuingim bam rciac 7 bam clairim nac geuba ni bur mó na bur luga 'na tairgrin dam d' fearann uada nogo ccoiredna mé rige n-Éireann rir." "Ir cuma a dénam mar rin," ar Cairbre Crom, "uair atá mac agamra in neoc ar comdalta duitrein (.i. Cairbre Congancnerac mac Cairbre Cruim) 7 racaid re leatra." "Ir mocenra leime," ar Congal; 7 riabadar tri lá 7 tri h-oidce ag ól 7 ag aoibner ann rin.

XI.

· Agur ducuala rin da mac Ri maide do Connactaib .i. Oilioll Teóra Gaet mac Feicc 7 Oilill Teóra Cruoc mac Airtig Uict Letain mic Findoga; uair do badar féin ar ionnarbad ó Conracar ó Rig Connacu ag Degaid mac Sin dear, 7 do dángadar rompa go lion a muintire d'ionnroigid Congail; 7 do innir Cairbre da mac Rig Connacht do deacht da deo laoc dum Congail 7 do rinneadar a muinterar 7 a ccoraidheacht re Congal. Agur ducuala rin Cruimtann mac Fergcura Fairrge .i. mac Ri Gairb dergeirt Éireand rir a raidtear Ua Cennrealaig, 7 ducuala rin Muiredac Mergec mac Rig Alban 'r é ar n-a diocar trie n-a analtaib féin a h-Alban amach 7 ré ar raoidcuairt ag Rig Éireann, 7 dainicride go lion a muintire 7 do rinne a coraidheacht re Congal. Ducuala rin Anadal mac Rig Conchenn cona dri déd Concend ar n-a noidcur trie n-a migniomaib a cruacaib

rewards were offered to you?" said Cairbre. Conghal told him all the rewards were offered him. "You did not take that?" said Cairbre. "I did not, indeed," said Conghal. "Then I tell you," said Cairbre, "to avenge your wrongs on him, for you are not one to whom it comes not easy to avenge his wrongs, for you are the rallying-point [lit., abode] of hosts; and he who is the rallying-point of hosts will himself defend his kingdom." "I pledge," said Conghal, "and I swear on my shield, and on my sword, that I shall take no more nor less of the offering of land made me, till I contest the kingdom of Ireland with him." "'Tis needless to do it in that fashion," said Cairbre Crom; "for I have a son who is a foster-son to yourself (that is, Cairbre Congancnesach, son of Cairbre Crom), and he will go with you." "He is welcome," said Conghal; and they were three days and three nights there, drinking and pleasuring.

XI.

The two sons of the king of the Connaught chiefs heard that—Oilioll Teora Gaeth mac Feicc and Oilioll Teora Crioch mac Airtigh Uicht Leathain mic Firchoga—for they had been banished south from the presence of Conrachcas, king of Connaught, by Deagaidh mac Sin. They came, with all their followers, to Conghal; and Cairbre told the two sons of the king of Connaught to come two hundred strong to Conghal, and they made their alliance and banding with Conghal. Criomthann mac Fergusa Fairrge (*i.e.* the son of the fierce king of the south of Ireland, which is called Hy Kinsella) heard that, and Muiredach Mergeach, son of the king of Scotland, heard it, when he was being driven out from Scotland through his own misdeeds, and on a free visit to the king of Ireland; and he came with all his people, and made a banding with Conghal. Anadhal, son of the king of the Concheanns, and his three hundred Concheanns heard that, when they were in banishment, through their misdeeds, from the lands of

Coincenn 7 do finne a foraidecht fe Congal fa'n cuma cédna. Cit trá act fo baoi Congal fice céd do cuingid cata in tan fo gluair a tig Cairbre Chuim amaċ.

XII.

Ir ann fin fo gluair Congal feime 7 tug a aguid ar a cúicced féin 7 anuair rángadar go Bennuib Anann fura fairdear benna breag adconncadar in m-buidin móir da n-ionnfaicciu 7 ar aige fo baoi in buiden fin .i. Criomthann Caom mac Lugaid Luaigne .i. mac Rig Érenn 7 trí caoga do macaomuib Ri[g] Érenn ina farrad ag toigecht do faorċuairt Érenn go Temraig. Ir amlaid fo baoi 7 a fenċaidi 7 a fceulaidi 'na focair .i. Fiacha file 7 fé ag déanam dinnfenċair na cruice feime do. "Ca h-ainm in at[a] fo ar Boinn, a Fiaċa?" ar Criomthann. "Ath fuar a ainm an tanfa," ar Fiaca file, "7 ar fir adeapar ath in oige aniu." "Cid ma n-abar(1°) na hanmanna fin fir?" ar Criomthann. "Ir aire adeapar Ath fuar fir," ar in file, ".i. ar ann comruicer an t-uirce 7 an fáile fe céle 7 ar fuairfe é fin; 7 ar aire adeapar ath an oige fir .i. ar air fo marbad an céd ag n-allaid a n-Érinn 7 Fionntan fo marb í." Agus an tan tairnic doib in dinnfenċar fin do déanam ir ann adconncadar Congal cuca 7 fo gráineadar 'ga faicfin 7 niorbo gráin gan adbar dóibrium fin da brefadoir an t-olc do bí dé. "Atá Congal cugainn," ar fiad. "Noca nfuil adbar iomgabála againne air bar macaomaib amlaid fin, a Criomthainn?" ar Congal. "Ar amlaid cena," ar Criomthann, "7 cia h-aguibri d'a ttuccad an Rige do'n cuirfa?" "Tuccad i d' fercur mac Léde," ar

(1°) *Vide* paradigm of verb in Windisch for older passive forms.

[1] This reference to the circumstance of the composition of a *Dinnseanchas* is extremely interesting. Fiacha supplied the place of an early Baedeker to the king. Further, this meeting of Conghal and Criomhthann at the Ford is quite

the Concheanns, and he made a banding with Conghal in similar fashion. However, Conghal was twenty hundred battalions strong when he went out from Cairbre Crom's house.

XII.

Then Conghal marched forward, and turned towards his own province; and when they reached Beanna Anann, which is called Beanna Breag, they saw a great host coming towards them, and that host was that of Criomhthann Caomh, son of Lughaidh Luaighne, king of Ireland, and three times fifty warriors of the king of Ireland with him, coming on a free visit of Ireland to Tara. In this wise he was, viz. his historian and story-teller with him, *i.e.* Fiacha, the poet, composing the *Dinnseanchas* of the country before him.[1] "What is the name of this ford on the Boyne, O Fiacha?" said Criomhthann. "Cold Ford its name once," said Fiacha, the poet, "and to-day it is called Deer Ford." "Why are these names given to it?" said Criomhthann. "The reason it is called Cold Ford is," said the poet, "that it is there the fresh water and the salt water rush together, and it is the colder thereby; and the reason it is called Deer Ford is, that it is there the first wild deer was killed in Ireland, and it is Fionntan killed it." When the *Dinnseanchas* had been composed, they saw Conghal coming towards them, and they hated the sight of him; nor was it hatred without reason, if they but knew the evils he was to cause. "Conghal is coming towards us," said they.

"Have we not reason to attack your warriors, O Criomhthann?" said Conghal. "As it may be," said Criomhthann; "and to which of you was the kingdom given this time?" "It was given to Fergus mac Lede," said Conghal. "The fall of a

in keeping with early Irish topography, for most roads met at the river fords. Few, I think, advert to the fact that underneath most of our older bridges the river is shallow; here were the old fords at which the roads on either side met.

Congal. "Dorcad flaithearta sin," ar Crimthann. "Ni tusa nach tuitfe ann sin," ar Congal. Do gluair Congal an laimh fair 7 tucc béim cloidimh do nogur diceannad go degtaraid é, 7 fo thuitfiot na tri caogad macaom Rig fobadar a brocair Crimthuinn le Congal cona muintir acht mad fiada file a aonar; 7 adubert Congal sisson: "Erig a n-onoir th'égsi 7 th'ealadna 7 innis do Rig Érenn gur dioguilmisni do Rige n-Ulad air 7 go n-digél in blag ele." Rogab ag commaoidiomh mic Rig Érenn, 7 adberad an laoi ano:—

Dirt ann sin, a Chrimthuinn chaoimh
A mic Luigdech go lán-aoib!
Do chorp ar in tulaig de
Ar olc le lugaid Luaigne;
A fiada innis leat dó
Do rig Érenn gan iomarbó
A machan fo marbad linn(1°)
Go n-dorchuis do mag imsim [?]
Rug lugaid breach fobo gó
Oramsa fo imis anfó
Crimthann gérbo chaom a li
Ar i mo lám forbi. (2°)

Dixi.

XIII.

Ro imig Congal fesme iarsin go crich Roiss 7 i Mag Temil Maisa fisan abar (3°) Fochaidh Mór Muirchemne 7 in n-Garbglig fisan abar (4°) sligi mór Midluachra, d'Iubar Cinnchoice mic Neachtain sisin abar Iubar Cinn Trachta an tansa 7 d'Ath mór sisin abar Ath Cruithne 7 i Mag Cobha Cenn-mór fois 7 do Cnuc Diarmaid go práinic go Cairn macu Buachalla go lár-medon Ulad fisa faidhead

(1°) MS. inn. (2°) Ro-s-bí; s = infixed pronoun. This last line exemplifies previous remark on p. 9, note 3. (3°) MS. sisin an-abair; *infra*, we have fisan abair, and elsewhere fisan abarchar. The enclitic pres. passive of O. Ir. at-biur, 'I say,' is *-apar*, *-abar*; the form *abair* is due to

kingdom that means," said Criomhthann. "You are not one who shall *not* fall in it,"[1] said Conghal. Conghal seized him, and struck him a blow of a sword, so that he was beheaded right quickly; and the thrice fifty youths who were with Criomhthann fell at the hands of Conghal and his people, with the exception of Fiacha the poet, alone. Conghal said to the latter: "Rise in honour of your wisdom and your science, and tell the king of Ireland that we have avenged on him the kingdom of Ulster, and that I shall avenge the other portion." He then took to apostrophising the son of the king of Ireland, and this poem was recited:

Lie there, O fair Criomhthann!
O son of Lughaidh, full pleasant!
Thy body lies on the hill
Through the evil of Lugaidh Luaighne.
O Fiacha, tell
The king of Ireland, without contention,
That his son was slain by us,
And fell on Magh Imrim [?]
Lughaidh gave a false judgment.
He wrought injustice on me.
Criomhthann, though fair his hue!
It was my hand slew him.

XIII.

Conghal marched then to the territory of Ross and to Magh Temil Mara, which is called Fochaird Mor Muirthemhne and by the Rough Way, called the Great Way of Miodhluachra, to Iubar Chinnchoidhce mic Neachtain, called Iubar Cinn Trachta now, and to Ath Mor, called Ath Cruithne, and to Magh Cobha Cenn-Mhor east, and from Cnoc Diamhrach, till he reached Carn Macu Buachalla in the

[1] This is cryptic enough in English, but not so in Irish. It is a case of two negatives amounting to an affirmative.

analogy with the enclitic pres. active. (4°) MS., ꝑıꝛʌn ʌbʌıꝑ, as above. The form has been changed, *passim*, to ʌbʌꝑ.

Báile ón Dongaile anìu, 7 nogabad rocht 7 longport ainderin; 7 tángadar cuca ainnrein trí comdaltadha Congail .i. trí mic Rig Cruitneac n-Ulad .i. Fiacc 7 Fercc 7 Fritnar a n-anmanna 7 do finnedar a ccoraidheacht ré Congal. Iomthusa Congail go nuige sin.

XIV.

Iomthusa Fiacha fhile, táinic seime go Temraig 7 do innis do Rig Érenn a mac fén do marbad 7 a macraidhe do marbad uile do Congal, 7 roboi Temair uile 'na n-uallghubha 7 ina m-bróntoigi dé sin. "Cóir bar m-beithi amlaid sin," ar Rig Érenn, "uair éccóir tugabaigi oramsa do dénam .i. Rige n-Ulad do buain do Congal." "Atá ni nac usa ná sin duitsi ann," ar iad san, "uair do geubha 'h ingen bar do ghrad Fergusa mic Leide muna ttugair do i." "Is lór damsa earbaid mo mic oram génso [m-]beth earbaid m' ingine leis,(1°) 7 tabhraid cugaib Fergus go ttugamsa m' ingen dó"; 7 tuccad Fergus cuca 7 ro nairgead an ingen dó 7 do gealladar céd da (2°) gach cród ina coibche; 7 do gabadar Deaghaid ag agallam Fergusa: "Is mór do maith do sinne Lugaid orit, a Fergus .i. tus sige n-Ulad dúit, 7 tus a ingen ar a h-aithle, 7 ni dligid a tigernas do goin." "Ni thécceabsa eidir é," ar Fergus, "in ccéin bam beó 7 berum(3°) 'na sig a n-Érinn"; 7 ro commórad banair ingene Rig Érenn an uróce sin leis,(4°) 7 tuccad d'Fergus i, 7 robádar trí lá 7 trí h-aidhe ar a banuis.

(1°) MS., les. (2°) *Sic* MS., cf. na for se in text. (3°) bam beo 7 berum; bam = 1st sg. fut. of *copula*; ber = rel. 3rd sg. of same. *Vide*, for these forms, Strachan, subst. verb in O. Irish Glosses, Phil. Soc., p. 80, &c. (4°) MS., les, written thus frequently in MS. and changed to leis in text, *passim*.

centre of Ulster, which is called to-day Baile on Dongaile; and a halt and encampment were made there, and the three fosterlings of Conghal came to them there, viz. the three sons of the king of the Picts of Ulster: Fraoch and Ferg and Frithnas[1] were their names, and they banded themselves with him. So far regarding Conghal.

XIV.

As to Fiacha the poet, he came to Tara, and told the king of Ireland that his own son and all his warriors had been slain by Conghal, and all Tara was in heavy grief and sorrow at that. "Just cause you have to be as you are," said the king of Ireland, "for you made me do an unjust thing in taking the kingdom of Ulster from Conghal." "There is something not a whit easier for you than that," said they, "for your daughter shall die through love of Fergus mac Lede unless you give her to him." "The loss of my son is enough for me without the additional loss of my daughter; and bring Fergus hither, so that I may give my daughter to him." Fergus was brought to them, and the girl was betrothed to him, and he promised a hundred of every kind of cattle in her dowry;[2] and Deaghaidh entered into conversation with Fergus, saying: "Lughaidh has conferred great favour on you, Fergus: he has given you the kingdom of Ulster, and his daughter as well, and you ought not tamper[3] with his sovereignty." "I shall not forsake him, indeed," said Fergus, "as long as I live and as long as he is king in Ireland." The marriage of the daughter of the king of Ireland was celebrated that night, and she was given to Fergus; and the marriage ceremony lasted three days and three nights.

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[1] *Frithnas:* the name is also given as *Frithuas.* [2] For an account of the regulations regarding dowries, *vide* Joyce, "Social History," vol. ii. [3] Lit., 'to wound.'

XV.

Is annsin do fuair Fergus: "Maith, a anam amh, a Lugaid, ar mithid damsa dul do gabáil Rige n-Ulad, 7 do dícur Congail erde, 7 cuirfi tuilleadh frecraide lium." "Cuirfidh, imurro," ar Rig Érenn, "Derg mac Degaid mac Rig Muman 7 Mesar Domnann mac Airt mac Rig Laigean 7 Tinne mac Conrach mac Rig Connacht 7 mac Rig Érenn 7 a n-aoróglaid uile leó." "Rodsa buaid 7 bennachtain, a Ri," ar Fergus, "ar maith an tuilleadh frecraide sin; 7 no gluaisfead fompa in sluag sin ó Temraig no go rángadar go h-Eamain Macha, 7 no bí fled mogda no mór ar a dionn: 7 táinic tionól Ulad uile d'a n-ionnsoigid 7 tángadar timcell Fergusa 7 do goirtheadar gairm rig de;(1°) 7 táinic Fergus mac Rosa ano a ccumusc caich, 7 ar is sin bliadain mogabusdar Fergus mac Rosa a cendfernann cuige; 7 no suidiudh le Fergus mac Leide a teach oil 7 aoibneasa an oided sin, 7 adbert fri Fergus mac Rosa: "c'áit a m-bia-su isin tigi anocht? im' fastadha beir no 'san ocla feinnid." (2°) "Is feasir lem' sluag a comcomórad fén ina beith ag commórad sluaig duine ele, (3°) 7 béo isin ocla feinnid." Agus tucc Fergus mac Leide a onóir a dionsmana da gach aon duine do maithib Ulad 7 fer n-Érenn ar cena an oided sin. Agus ar amlaid no boi Feargus 7 cior mileta aige, orba slán a cuig bliadna, ag tri nglac 7 ian mearcta caogad do miod no do cuirm, 7 ba h-éiccin sin dó in gach tig d'a tteigead a n-Ulltaib fri taob gaca fir eile d'a bragad. Agus no

(1°) N.B. this fashion of accepting Fergus as their king. (2°) ocla (focla) feinnid: this originally was the warrior's seat in a chariot; hence any distinguished seat or place. (3°) This older form occurs side by side with the mod. form eile.

[1] Lit., '*soul indeed*'; cf. "Cath R. na Rig," p. 6, "Maith am a m' anam Cathbaid." [2] Lit.. 'an addition of numbers'; cf. Anglo-Irish, '*tilly*.' [3] *Sic* literally; *i.e.* 'they proclaimed him king.' [4] slán = 'clear, full'; cf. Wind., "Wörter -

XV.

Then Fergus said: "Well, my soul,[1] Lughaidh, it is time for me to go and take possession of the kingdom of Ulster, and banish Conghal out of it; and do you give me some auxiliary[2] troops." "I shall give you, now," said the king of Ireland, "Derg, son of Deghaidh, the son of the king of Munster, and Meas Domhnann, son of Art, the son of the king of Leinster, and Tinne, son of Conrach, the son of the king of Connaught, and the son of the king of Ireland, and all their youthful warriors." "Success and blessing be yours, O king," said Fergus; "that is a good increase in numbers." That host marched from Tara till they reached Eamain Macha. A right royal feast was ready for them; and the whole muster of the Ulstermen came to meet them, and gathered round Fergus and gave forth the *cry of a king*[3] in his behalf; and Fergus mac Rosa came amongst them; and it is in that year Fergus mac Rosa first took possession of his territory. His drinking- and pleasuring-house was set up that night by Fergus mac Lede; and he said to Fergus mac Rosa: "Where shall you stay in this house to-night? will you be with me or in the champion's royal place?" "My hosts prefer to entertain themselves rather than be entertaining that of another man and they shall stay in the champion's royal place." Fergus mac Lede showed fitting honour to each one of the chiefs of Ulster and of the men of Ireland also on that night. In regard to Fergus, matters stood thus: he had paid to him a military tribute—a clear[4] inheritance of five years, a calf[5] three hands high, a mixing vessel for fifty of mead or ale; and that he had to get in every house he came to in Ulster, besides every other entertainment[6] he got. The

buch": dia n-at slána a secht bliadna. [5] ᚐᚷ ᚂᚑ n-ᚷᚳᚐᚌ: cf. Meyer, "Irish Lexic.," *s. v.* ᚐᚷ. [6] Distinguish three Irish words; ᚠᚓᚋ. gen. ᚠᚓᚋᚑ = 'feast'; ᚠᚑᚏᚏ (Mod. Ir., ᚠᚑᚋ), gen. ᚠᚓᚏᚏᚐ (ᚠᚓᚐᚋᚐ), 'knowledge'; ᚠᚍᚋ, gen. ᚠᚍᚑ, 'vision.'

cuinnceoap muintip (1°) Feipcupa an oiòce pin an ciop pin 7 paiòpioòap muinteip Feapiccupa mic Leòe: "ni h-aimpip oo pin anocc," ap iaopan, "uaip atáid maiże fep n-Éipeann ipin m-baile-pi anocc"; 7 po paiòpeaòap muintip Feapiccupa mic Ropa go nòigeólaoaoip oppa (2°) pan pin. "Act mun' òeaccaoi oo commópaò oibeipcce (3°) opuinne map aon pé Congal cláipingneac ni puil aguib ni millti opuinne," ap iaopan; 7 páinic a n-iomapbaiò gaoiòilge pin 7 a n-impéapoin fecemanta. Oo pónpao muintip Fepgup o'ionnpoigiò na bFeipcup féin; 7 an ni po paiòpioòap a muinteipean, oo paiòpioòap pén amlaiò, gup éipig pioc bunaiò 7 mipún menman ag cac o'a céile òíb; 7 po h-innpeò o'Feipcup mac Ropa a ciop amlaiò oo buain o'Feipcup mac Leibe òe. "Oo beipimpi mo bpeiche pip," ap Feipcup mac Ropa, "con oigeólpa pin aipiom cona fiachaib cána, innup nac bá bép le neac oo clannaib Ruòpáige apíp mo ciop oo buain diompa"; 7 pugaoap ap an oiòce pin, 7 po éipig Feipcup mac Ropa go moc ap n-a mapac go lion a muintipe oo comcommoraò oibeipcce le Congal mac Ruòpaiòe ap Feipcup mac Leòe.

XVI.

Oo cóipig Feipcup a muintip ap pin, 7 oo pinne cpó áig 7 ipgaile òíb, oip nip fiop nac leanpaò Feipcup mac Leòe é o'a marbaò no o'a gabáil, 7 oo feol pemi o'ionnpoigiò Longphuipt Congail 7 aoconcaoap popaipe Congail pin .i. na h-ioòna áig op cenoaib na ccupaò. Bá deimin leó gupab iao biooòaiò Congail aoconncaoap 7 cángaoap go pobaò 7 n-oipcipeacc leó oo Congal, 7 oo éipig Congal a macpaiòe 7 a muinter go h-écciallaiò allmaraòa 7 oo bi oo méo a

(1°) muintip, the distinction between the nom. muinter and the dat. muintip is not consistently observed, *e.g.* following we have correct form muinter. (2°) MS., opréa. (3°) oibeipcce: for discussion on meaning of this word, *vide* Ir. Texts Soc., vol. ii., "Fl. Bric.," p. xvi.

followers of Fergus asked for the tribute that night; and those of Fergus mac Lede said: "It is not time for that to-night," said they, "for the chiefs of the men of Ireland are in their place to-night"; and the followers of Fergus mac Rosa said that they would avenge that upon them. "Unless you come to wreak vengeance on us together with Conghal Cláiringhneach, there is nothing for you to wreak on us," said they; and he continued in that heroic[1] dispute and contentious[1] strife. The followers of the Ferguses approached the Ferguses themselves; and what their people said, they themselves said the same, so that personal anger and mutual[2] mental distrust was stirred up in them; and Fergus mac Rosa was told how his tribute had been taken[3] from him by Fergus mac Lede. "I give him my word," said Fergus mac Rosa, "that I shall avenge that upon him, as well as his arrears of tribute, so that it shall not be customary for any one of the Clann Rury to take again my tribute from me." They passed that night; and Fergus mac Rosa rose early on the morrow with all his people to prepare[4] vengeance with Conghal mac Rudhraidhe on Fergus mac Lede.

XVI.

Fergus drew up his people then, and he made of them a pen of battle and onslaught;[5] for he knew not but that Fergus mac Lede would follow him to kill him or take him; and he moved forward to the encampment of Conghal. Conghal's sentries noticed the battle-spears above the heads of the warriors. They were certain that they were enemies to Conghal they saw, and they came with warning and help to Conghal; and Conghal and his warriors and his people rose frantically, wildly; and they were so inspirited that,

[1] *Vide* O'R., ᵹaoiḋeal, 'a hero,' &c.; probably, however, ᵹaoiḋilge here simply means 'in Irish.' [2] Lit., 'one another,' caċ ḋ'a ċeile. [3] buain = 'take forcibly.' [4] comḟomraḋ = 'to prepare *together*.' [5] A common expression in Irish.

menman acht gioð iad fri Éireann uile do beit ann go n-ionnfocadaoir 'ran uair sin iad; 7 fo eagair Congal a cat 7 ar n-a egar dó adconnairc oirrim sluaig Fergusa mic Rosa da n-ionnsoigid, 7 adconnairc Fergus a túr an tsluaig 7 aitnigeas é ag tegusc a muintire aga nadi siu a n-iodnaid aig do coimeadh ó nach do dealbaid do cuadar. Agus ódcuala Congal sin táinic ar in cath ó'a cheile 7 tug a lámh tar briagaid Fergusa 7 tug póig do 7 fosed fáilte fris. "Mocén do teacd a Rig móir, a Fearguis," ar se,—uair ni dubairtsiom gur fiadh sé Fergus acht, a Rig móir,—7 do innis dó an ni 'man dealcaid. "Cuma duitsi sin," ar Congal, "uair gach maith biar aguinne, ar fiotsa caithfider i 7 da n-gabuind-si (1°) Rige n-Eireann uile fodad letsa a forlamar 7 is foleamsa clanna Rudraige am' agaid ó tangais at' aonar cugainn"; 7 fogabad longport ag Fergus ar sin 7 fo faitead a dúthaill 7 do nita a m-bota 7 a m-bélgála.

XVII.

Agus tángadar a n-oireactar (2°) i dúthaill Congail uile ar a h-[ait]le; 7 tugadar Congal a h-uillinn teca sisin cconlcig cluimdeasaigde 7 sisin ceithéadill cruimdoig fodi fa'n iomdaid, (3°) 7 do cuaid Fachtna finn file i ceann tsoiscéacht (4°) do deunamh dó, 7 táinic an ciall bheusach cuige .i. an coslad, 7 adconnaic fir amhra 7 airlinn 7 fo lingedar go m-boi 'na feram ar uiláir a dúthaill 7 do nocht a cloidiom. Ro eisig Fachtna finn file, 7 fo iadusdar a da dóid sig go h-atlam uime. "Slán fort, a sig, a

(1°) Gabuind-si; si = form of part. aug. of 1st sg., after a slender vowel. (2°) Oireactar; this word has been adopted as the name of the annual festival of the Gaelic League in Ireland. (3°) For an interesting discussion of the meaning of this word, see Joyce, "Social History of Ireland," vol. ii. (4°) The Gaelic League branches have adopted this word as a name for minor social gatherings. In the South of Ireland the neighbours on a countryside gather together on winter evenings for the purpose of story-telling, &c., and to these gatherings they still give the name tsoiscéacht.

even were all the men of Ireland there, they would have attacked them then. Conghal drew up his army, and on doing so he saw the countless host of Fergus mac Rosa approaching; and he saw Fergus in the forefront of the host, and he noticed him instructing his people and telling them to lower[1] their battle-spears, for they were not marching to strife. Conghal heard that, and came from one army to the other, and threw his arm round the neck of Fergus, kissed him, and welcomed him. "Your coming is welcome, O great King Fergus," said he (for he never applied any epithet[2] to Fergus save: O great king); and he told him what he was about. "That does not matter," said Conghal, "for everything we have you must share it; and if I should get the kingdom of all Ireland, yours would be the chief place in it; and it is futile for the Clann Rury to oppose me when you alone have come to join us." Fergus encamped then, and his tents were fixed up and their sheds and huts[3] erected.

XVII.

They held a meeting in Conghal's tent afterwards; and Conghal rested his elbow on the down-strewn bed and on the border-pillow round the couch, and Fachtna Fionn File proceeded to entertain him; and the *false sense* came upon him, viz., sleep; and he beheld a wondrous vision[4] and dream, and he started up straight on the floor of the tent and bared his sword. Fachtna Fionn File arose, and quickly joined his two royal hands round him. "Hail! King Conghal!" said he,

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[1] N.B. this sign of peace. [2] ȝuċ = 'word, epithet.' [3] bélṛȝálꝺ: cf. Hogan, "Cath R. na Rig," Gloss. Index. [4] The ꝼíṛ and ꝺıṛlınȝ or *vision* have always been popular in Irish literature. Students of the modern literature will find numerous examples of their poetic adaptation to the expression of political and patriotic discontent in the ꝺıṛlınȝı of O'Rahilly, O'Sullivan, &c. *Vide* Fr. Dinneen's ed., "Poems of Egan O'Rahilly," Ir. Texts Soc.

Congail," ar sé, "7 cred adconnarcar tred' cosláid?" "Adconnarcar airlicc uaimar iongantaig forgranna," ar sé, "an neoch tuc tochrad menman 7 aigenta dam." "Cred adconnarcair, a rig?" ar Faithne finn file. "Adconnarcar mo dul ar faitche feurglair fionnmóir, 7 torc allaid urbadach do thegmail am' agaid ann 7 cumurc duinn sé chéle, 7 ár mo sluaigir uile do, 7 a tuitimrium limsa fa deoid i ccriocaib in domlainn"; 7 robert in laoi and:

Adconnarc airling, a Ulltu,
feochair n-goile! (1°)
Adconnarc ár mo sluag uile
sé sluag oile;
Adconnarc mo dul ar faitche
clár fiar fionnmór;
Adconnarc torc allaid anbail
ar a h-urlár;
Adconnairc me fer do thernom
tre mo glonnacht;
Tuccur bár do'n torc tre trom airc
d'ulc adconnarc.

XVIII.

"Berrid briathar na h-airlinge sin damsa," ar Congal. "beurmaid, imurro," ar Faithne finn file 7 ar Fiacc draoi: "Ar í an faitche ar a bracair do beith .i. do dul ar fairrge, 7 ar é an torc allaid adconnarcair, allmarrach do beura cath ar fairrge duit 7 do geubair éicsion mór uathaid (2°) 7 dofaoch an torc letra .i. a tigearna." "Agur ar cormuil go horfneanta," ar Congal, "7 déna fairsine fire dam, a Fhiacc, c'áit a bruigeann an éicsion mór sin." Do chuaid (3°) Fiacc a muinigin a feara 7 a

(1°) feochair n-goile; a common poetic *cheville*. (2°) O. Ir., uad = from him. (3°) Do chuaid has supplanted in later texts the earlier narrative form luid.

[1] Lit., anguish of mind and intellect. [2] The opinion has somehow got ground that these verse passages are more or less excrescences on the general

and what sawest thou in thy sleep?" "I beheld a dire, wondrous, and hideous vision," said he, "of him who caused me mental and intellectual anguish."[1] "What sawest thou, O king?" said Fachtna Fionn File. "I saw myself journeying over a grass-green and very white plain, and a dreadful wild boar coming towards me; we fight with one another, and all my host is slain by him, and in the end of the struggle he is slain by me"; and then he recited the poem:

I saw a vision, O Ulstermen,
Fierce the valour!
I saw my whole host slain
By another.
I beheld me journeying on a plain,
Smooth, winding, white, expanding;
I beheld a fearful wild boar
On its surface.
I beheld one escaping
Through my bravery;
I slew the boar through great valour
Evil I saw![2]

XVIII.

"Explain that dream to me," said Conghal. "We shall indeed," said Fachtna Fionn File and Fraoch the Druid: "the plain on which you were means your journeying by sea; and the wild boar you saw is a foreigner who shall give battle to you on the sea, and you shall be in dire straits through him, and the boar shall fall by you, its lord." "That is very[3] likely," said Conghal; "and prophesy truly to me, O Fraoch, as to where I shall be in those dire straits." Fraoch had recourse to his knowledge and learning; and knowledge was revealed to him and ignorance concealed from him;[4] and

narrative. This is scarcely so; they appear to me rather to produce the effect of a Greek chorus in taking up and re-emphasising the main theme. The difficulty in translating them has no doubt lost them the favour of editors. [3] 'Very,' in the older sense of the word. [4] A not uncommon mode of expression.

eoluiṡ 7 ro cúiṁeḋ friṡ ḋó 7 roceileaḋ ainḟior fair, 7 táinic ḋ'ionnroigiḋ Congail, 7 fiarfaigeas Congal sceula ḋe, 7 ro ḟiesaiṁrium é, 7 aḋbert:

Sgél liom ḋuit . a riġ réil
For faiṫce sluaiġ . an gniom̃ gér
Tall 'ran moiġ . gairṫiu broin
Fearfuiḋ fuil . fri dreann
Ar glann miaḋ . derccair broin
Mór an scél.

Sgél.

"Is aḋḃal an móiṁscél sin," ar Congal, "7 biḋ aḋḃal re innisin é, 7 déna fairḋine ele ḋam̃sa, cionnus biaṫ mo ċaṫugaḋ 7 mo ċogaḋ do'n ċuinn 7 Feiccus mac Leḋe, in n-gaḃuinnsi Riġe n-Ulaḋ do'n ċuinn"; 7 do ċuaiḋ Fiaoċ aṁsir a muinigin a eoluiṡ 7 a ḟoġlamṫa, 7 ro foillsiġeaḋ fisinne ḋó, 7 táinic mar a raiḃe Congal. "Ni gaḃair riġe n-Ulaḋ do'n ċuinn, a Congail," ar Fiaoċ, "7 cuingir ar fairiccse ṫu 7 eiseoċa Feiccus forṫ sé fáḋa 7 cuingiṫer i n-iltiniḃ ciana comaiġṫeaca ṫu go ccaiṫfir sé fáḋa innti ḃ .i. cúig bliaḋna dég 7 gusiaḃ a criocaiḃ Loclann geuḃar tu neiṫ 7 riġe ar túr 7 géḃṫar bruiġen ogt ann 7 geubra(1°) bruiġen for neaċ eile .i. for Feiccus mac Leḋe, 7 ro ḟaoṫrad sluaiġ 7 roċruiḋe iomḋa ann eadruiḃ, 7 beiḋ colla cróḋeirga im an m-bruiġin sin 7 geuḃairi neart Éireann uile giuḋ fáḋa go nuige"; 7 aḋbert an laoi and:—

Aḃair riom, a Fiaoiċ rioġḋa
An féṁra ar sluaġ bród dioġla?
Cionnus bemiḋ, coluiḃ gur!
D'ar ccogaḋ agus Feiccur?
Doraoċrat (2°) sluaiġ a m-bruiġin,
Beiḋ cuirp cerṫa di i ḟuilib;
Doraoċrat sluaiġ linne ḋe,
Tall ag coġail na bruiġne;

(1°) geub ra. In Mid. Irish ra occurs rarely as part. aug. of 2nd sg. in place of the commoner ru. (2°) doraoċrat = 3rd pl. S.-fut. of tuitim, 'I fall.'

he came to Conghal and Conghal sought information from him, and he answered and said :

I have a story to tell you, O bright king!
On the green, hosts! sharp the deed!
Yonder on the plain, ravens shall shriek.
Blood shall flow, rages strife,[1]
Pure hero, he saw sorrow,[2]
Great the story!

"Fearful is that great story," said Conghal, "and fearful its narration; and prophesy again to me as to how I shall fare in my fighting and warring on that occasion with Fergus mac Lede, and as to whether I obtain the kingdom of Ulster this time." Fraoch again had recourse to his knowledge and learning, and the truth was revealed to him, and he came to Conghal. "You shall not get the kingdom of Ulster this time, O Conghal," said Fraoch; "and you shall be sent out on the sea,[3] and Fergus shall oppose you a long while, and you shall be sent into many distant foreign lands, and you shall spend a long time in them, viz., fifteen years. In the land of Lochlann you shall first get power and a kingdom; and a palace shall be given [?] to you, and you shall take a palace from another person, viz., from Fergus mac Lede; and hosts and many multitudes shall fall through you, and blood-red bodies shall be round that palace; and you shall receive the power of all Ireland, long though it be till then"; and he recited the lay:—

Tell me, O regal Fraoch,
Whether I shall bring vengeful sorrow on the host?
How shall we fare, floods of strength!
In our fight with Fergus?
Hosts shall fall in a palace,
Bodies thereby shall be lacerated and in gore;
Thereby hosts shall fall by us,
Yonder at the destruction of the palace.

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[1] Lit., 'weaving of strifes.' Wind., ꝺꞃenn = (*a*) 'strife'; (*b*) 'rough.' [2] ꝺeꞃcaiꞅ bꞃón = 'he saw sorrow'; MS., bꞃoin, however. [3] It is perhaps unnecessary to point out the artifice by which the story-teller anticipates in the vision the events in Part II., and thus links the episodes together.

Sinne cuṗaṛ ṫar ḟairrge
ġo ġalluiḃ na ġlarḟairrge;
Siaṛṛan anuṛ runn aṛ ṫír
ní h-eaḋ bu áil linde, a ḟíaoiċ.
Abaiṛ.

XIX.

"Déntaṛ cómaiṛle aġuiḃre, a óġa, uime ṛin," aṛ Conġal, "7 taḃaiṛ maiṫe áṛ muintire ċuġainn." Tuccaḋ ċuċṫa da mac Riġ Connaċt 7 mac Riġ Laiġen 7 Muiṛeaḋaċ mac Ri Alban 7 Anaḋal mac Riġ Conċenn 7 a ṫri comḋaltaḋa féin .i. ḟíaoċ 7 Feṛcc 7 Fiṫṫúaṛ, 7 ṛo aiġill Conġal uile iaḋ, 7 aḋeṛṛt ṛiu: "aḋcluinti ḟairtine baṛ noṛuaġ, a óġa," aṛ ṛé, "7 déntaṛ cómaiṛle aġuiḃre uime ṛin." "Déna féin 7 ḟaċtna ṛinn ṛile," aṛ iaḋ ṛan, "uaiṛ iṛ aṛ baṛ cómaiṛle anḟaimne (1°) uile." "Déna cómaiṛle ḋuinn, a ḟaċtna," aṛ Conġal. "Aṛ í mo ċómaiṛle-ṛi ḋíḃ," aṛ in ṛile, "ġan caṫ ġan coġaḋ ġan comḟuaġṛa aṛ Ulltaiḃ do'n ḋulṛa uaiṛ ní h-iaḋ aṛ cionṫaċ ṛiḃ." "Iṛ ḟíoṛ ṛin," aṛ Conġal, "7 éiṛġeḋ ṛiaṛ uaimṛi ġo h-Eamain 7 abṛaḋ ṛe h-Ulltaiḃ an neoċ buṛ caṛṛaiḋ 7 buṛ ṛiomḟuinteṛ ḋaḟṛa ḋíḃ teġuiḋ lem (2°) aṛ in ḟoġuil 7 ġaċ neaċ ṛiṛ ba ḟeáṛṛ anaḋ a bṛocaiṛ Feaṛṛcuṛa mic Leṫe. "Cia naċuṛ annṛin aléḟ?" aṛ iaṛṛan. "Anġoċa mac Anluin Aleiṫiṛ," aṛ eṛiun, "7 ṫicciḋ bṛiċne ann,"—Uaiṛ ní ṛaiḃe tiġeṛṛna bunaiḋ aġ bṛiċne annṛin acṫ (3°) Feṛccuṛ, uaiṛ aṛ le Feṛccuṛ do ċuaiḋ bṛiċne. Uaiṛ ni ṛaiḃe tiġeaṛṛna bunaiḋ ṛiaḟ aġ bṛiċne acṫ Feṛccuṛ, uaiṛ níṛ ḟuluinġ neaċ eile neiḟniġe bṛiċne ṛiaḟ acṫ Feaṛccuṛ,—"7 ionnṛoiġiḋ ġo h-Eamain," aṛ Conġal, ".i. ġaċ neaċ buṛ caṛṛuiḋ ḋuinn d' Ulltaiḃ teġaḋ ġo h-Aonaċ Tuaiṫe 7 naġmuiṫne ġo Blena Coṛṛa Cṛinco-

(1°) aṛṛaim-ne: 1st pl. fut. of anaim, 'I await.'
(2°) Lem = Mod. Ir. liom.
(3°) MS., acd.

We are sent over sea
To the foreigners of the green sea;
They have come hither from land,
That is not what we wished, O Fraoch.

XIX.

"Be advised thereon, warriors," said Conghal, "and bring *hither* the chiefs of our people to us." The two sons of the king of Connaught and the son of the king of Leinster, and Muiredach, son of the king of Scotland, and Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, and his three own fosterlings, Fraoch and Ferg and Frithuas, came to them; and Conghal conversed with them all, and said: "You hear the prophecy of your druids, O warriors," said he, "and take counsel thereon." "Let you and Fachtna Fionn File do so," said they; "for it is your counsel we shall all await." "Give us advice, O Fachtna," said Conghal. "My advice to you," said the poet, "is not to attack, war on, or challenge the Ulstermen on this occasion, for it is not they who are guilty towards you." "That is true," said Conghal, "and let a message be sent to Emain from me; and tell the Ulstermen to have him who is a friend and true kinsman to me come with me on this foray; and whoever prefers it let him remain with Fergus mac Lede." "Who shall go thither?" said they. "Angotha mac Anluin Aleitir," said he, "and let Bricne go" (for Bricne had no over-lord there save Fergus, for it is with Fergus Bricne went. Bricne never had any over-lord save Fergus, for no other person would stand the virulence of Bricne save Fergus).[1] "Let them go to Eamain," said Conghal, "and whichever of the Ulstermen is friendly to us, let him come to Aonach Tuaidhe, and we shall go to Blena Corra Crion-

[1] I have placed this description of Bricne in brackets as being evidently the words of the narrator and not of Conghal. Of course in the MS. there is no indication as to whom they belong. Punctuation, inverted commas, &c., are the work of the editor. Similarly, *infra*.

fairg,—mirra raiter lena an Garbaid an tanra"; 7 do rinne an laoi ano :

A Angoca erce go h-Emoin
go cloinn Ruidraige reabaig ;
Tegaid go h-Aonach Tuaide,
Cuinaid cróda craobhuaide ;
Atámoirne lion cacha
Do degṁacaib degflacha ;
Ar fear céd gach aoinfear dib
Do neoch iadar 'man airdrig ;
Gach aon dib anur abur
Na fernann féin ar fercur
Mad ferr leó anad aga
Abairri riú, a Angoca.

A Angoca.

Agus tángadar na teachta rin rompa go h-Eamuin 7 tángadar go teg na Rioghraide a n-Eámoin an tanrin. Agus ar ann do bi Fearcur mac Leide 7 macraide Éirend uime ann 7 roforlaifaig fgeula dibrom. "Canar tánagabair, roir, a Angoca?" ar Fercur. "An baile ar a bruil adbar flacha Éireann," ar Angota, "7 mic riog na h-Eorpa uime ano .i. Congal mac Ruidraige a n-iongnur na flacha Fercura." "Cred adbar bar n-iomluaidri uaide, eroir?" ar Fearguf. "Tángamairne ar ceann cloinne Ruidraige," ar Bricne, "gach aon dib leri' áil Fearguf 7 Congal do leanmain uair ar fearr d'iarmairt dóib é ná beit i n-Ulltoib; 7 gach aon nach ba capa duinne diob," ar Bricne, "airgfidir a chroc 7 a ferann 7 bid biodbaid rinne dóib doghér." "Ni bad uabairt(1°) ágа rin," ar Niall Niamglonnach mac Ruidruide, "uair gach neach ar a m-bémuimne dib, ni racad cucaran 7 da n-decdaoir ano fór robeanfidir a chroc 7 a ferann dib, 7 an fer do cuaid ano digeóltar fair é" .i. Fercur mac Rora,—ó nach fer a ghniomraide gaile mad gore,—"uair dingeubadra a coigead(2°) d'Ulltoib

(1°) uabairt = fuabairt, onset. (2°) MS., cogad: changed to cóigead, *passim*.

[1] *Red Branch*: the popular translation has been adopted. [2] Lit., 'material,'

cosaigh (called Lena an Garbhaidh at this time)"; and he composed the poem:

O Angotha, go to Eamain
To the pleasant Clann Rury;
To Aonach Tuaidhe let come
The brave warriors of the Red Branch.[1]
We have a full complement
Of noble sons of noble princes,
The equal of a hundred is
Every one of those who press round the Ardrigh.
Every one of them yonder or here,
In his own land with Fergus
If they prefer to remain,
Tell them, O Angotha.

The messengers came to Eamain, and then went to the house of the kings of Eamain. Fergus mac Lede was there, and the warriors of Ireland round him, and he asked their business. "Whence come ye, indeed, O Angotha?" said Fergus. "From the place where is the fountain-head[2] of the princedom of Ireland," said Angotha, "and the sons of the kings of Europe round him there, viz., Conghal mac Rudraighe, *who has been* deprived of the principality of Fergus." "What is the cause of your coming from him?" said Fergus. "We come to the Clann Rury," said Bricne, "in order to learn who would like to follow Fergus and Conghal, for better consequences would accrue to them from that than if they were to remain in Ulster; and in the case of every one of them who shall not be our friend," said Bricne, his territory and land shall be devastated, and we shall be ever enemies to him." "That would not be a prosperous onslaught," said Niall Niamhglonnach mac Rudhruighe, "for whoever is seized by us he shall not go to them; and if, however, they should go, their territory and land shall be taken from them; and *he* who did go there shall have vengeance taken upon him" (*i.e.* Fergus mac Rosa, for his deeds of valour were not known even up to that),[3] "for I shall ward off

cause.'

[3] The mere idea of vengeance being wreaked on Fergus is evidently repellent to the mind of the narrator—hence this apologetic aside.

uile." "Tiucfaid fiotha, a Néill," ar Bricne, "a n-abraid fé Fearccur, uair ni biaid do faogal agad acht go ccomhruice fe Fearccur, 7 ar i do chiod aoincheoc d'a n-a' nera a h-aiccuin i n-Ulltaib"; 7 fo bádar na teachta an aidce sin i n-Eamain.

XX.

Iomthusa Congail, fobaoi i cCairn macu Buachalla(1°) i Lár-mheadon Ulad an oidce sin 7 fo éirig go moch ar n-a mharach cona sluaghaib 7 tángadar co Blena comla Cruoncoraig 7 fogabad focht 7 longport aca ann an aidce sin.

Iomthusa na teachta i n-Eamhain tángadarsen fompa mochtrach ar n-a mharach d'ionnsoigid Congail, 7 iar fochtain dóib do fiarfaig Fachtna finn file sceula díb: "cred fo fairfedar maithe cloinne Rudhraide sib." "Do fónfad brig beg díbsi," ar Bricne, "7 gach cathu díbsi do clannaib Rudhraide beanfaidsiun a chrich 7 a fearann díb, 7 fo fiaid Niall Niamhglonnach go n-dingeubad barr ccoigead fa uile d'Ulltaib"; "7 tug oilbhiatar," ar Fearccur, "7 ni tucc aithiom im' ghoil no im' ghairdi eidem." "Ar ir bhiathar damsa," ar Fearccur, "go n-digeóltar fairsium sin da breithairsa." "Do fedarsa mar ir cóir dib do dénamh," ar Fachtna finn file, "tabhraid fiar da barr ccathuid(2°) 7 tabhraid cughaib da barr n-acallamh iad." "Racaid(3°) fiar uaimsi," ar Congal, "ar ceand m'oide .i. Fionntan fial mac Rudhraide 7 tabhraid a chi mic leis .i. Meirne, Semne, 7 Lathairne"; 7 cuiredh a n-ede 7 a n-indile ar cumaidce Aimhirgin go Dún Sobairce; 7 robeart an laoi ano:

Cuiredh fiar co Fionntan fial
Co h-oiredh Sleibe Semnliad,
Ir tabair cugainn amach
Fionntan chroda corcarach;

(1°) macu: O. Ir. word = 'descendants.' (2°) Dat. sg., *sic* MS.
(3°) Fut. 3rd sg.

all his province of Ulster." "There will happen to you, O Niall," said Bricne, "what you say of Fergus, for you shall not live save through contest with Fergus, and your territory is the very one in Ulster which is nearest plundering"; and the messengers were that night in Eamhain.

XX.

As to Conghal, he was in Carn Macu Buachalla, in the heart of Ulster, that night; and he arose early on the morrow with his hosts, and came to Blena Corra Crioncosaigh; and they halted and encamped there that night.

As to the messengers in Eamhain, they came early on the morrow towards Conghal; and having reached him, Fachtna Fionn File asked news of them, saying: "What did the chiefs of the Clann Rury say to you?" "They made small account of you," said Bricne, "and for every friend of yours amongst the Clann Rury, they will take his territory and his land; and Niall Niamhglonnach says that he would ward off your whole province of Ulster." "He swore, and took no notice, indeed, of my valour or bravery," said Fergus. "Now I swear," said Fergus, "that that shall be avenged upon him if I can." "I know what is right for you to do," said Fachtna Fionn File, "send for your friends, and bring them to a conference with you." "I shall send," said Conghal, "for my tutor,[1] Fionntan Fial mac Rudraighe, and let his three sons be brought with him, viz., Meirne, Semne, and Lathairne"; and their armour and trappings were sent under the care of Aimhergin to Dunseverick; and he recited the poem:

Send to Fionntan, the generous,
To the east of Sliabh Seinnliadh;
And bring hither to us
Fiontann the brave, the valorous!

[1] oıde = 'fosterfather, tutor.' The tie between fosterfather and fosterson was proverbially strong in Ireland. To the fosterfather, as here, the fosterson naturally looked for help.

Agus tabair a éhí méic
Meirne ar Lacáirne láinglic,
Agus Seimne maordear cat,
In triar brathar borrfadaċ!
Mad da tti ċugainn, ni ċél, (1°)
Ar fen 7 ar finnfer fén,
Dia móide ar m-brig ir ar m-blag,
Dul ar a cend, ir cuirċear.

Cuirtear.

XXI.

Do ċuadar teaċta ó Congal ar cenn a oide .i. Fionntan, 7 tuccad Fionntan da n-ionnroigid 7 ó ráinic go h-airm i raibe Congal—"Mait, a Fionntain," ar Congal, "in tigi-ri linne ar in fogail-ri 7 ar in ionnarbad no ar in dibercc no caidé do ċómairle duinn?" "Nir comadur a rada riomra dul ar fogail eider," ar ré, "7 rachaid mo éhi micri leat, 7 ar i mo ċómairleri duit," ar Fionntan, "gan coccad do dénam fed' briathar fém, uair ní neaċ díb ar cionntaċ riot act Rig Éireann 7 tógaid fém do blaod 7 timcill Érinn." "Ared ar áil liomra," ar Congal, "Ferccur mac Rorra do dul dar cciond Neill Niamglonnaig go Dun da Beann 7 d'a marbad fém cona macaib 7 cona muintir 7 do tabairt a bainċele cona bantraċt i m-broid .i. Craob ingen Durċaċta"; 7 robert an laoi and:

Tiagam dar cciond duine néill
In ár caċ (2°) in ár cruaid céim;
Gabam niall fém co m-bé i ccaċ
Agus Craob ingen Durċaċt.
Airgter linn a muinter mór
Ioir trocruide 7 trlóg;
Tabair a bantraċt ale
Go mbeid a n-Aonaċ Tuaide.

(1°) ni ċél: 1st sg. redupl. (so-called) fut. of celim, 'I conceal.' (2°) caċ: in Mid. Irish the so-called eclipsing letters are not invariably used.

[1] "O'Rahilly's Poems," xxvi. 160, cnu mullaig an ċrainn burraig do

And bring his three sons,
Meirne and Lathairne, the very cunning,
And Seimhne who boasts of war;
The three proud[1] brothers!
Should they come, I shall not conceal,
Both our old men and our ancestors,
And our power and fame shall be the greater
By going for them, and [so] send.

XXI.

Messengers left Conghal in search of his tutor, Fionntan, and Fionntan was brought to them; and when he came to where Conghal was, Conghal said: "Well, Fionntan! will you come with us on this foray or expelling or outlawry, or what do you counsel us?" "It was not fitting to tell me[2] to go on a foray, indeed," said he, "and my three sons shall go with you; and my counsel to you is this," said Fionntan, "not to war on your own brothers,[3] for not one of them is to blame in your regard save the king of Ireland; and sustain yourself, your fame, and circuit Ireland." "What I should like," said Conghal, "is to have Fergus mac Rosa move against Niall Niamhglonnach to Dun da Beann, and slay him and his sons and his followers, and bring his wife Craobh, daughter of Durthacht, and her female retinue captive"; and he recited the poem:

Let us move against the Dun of Niall
In battle-array, sternly marching;[4]
Seize Niall himself in battle,
And Craobh, daughter of Durthacht.
We shall harry his people,
Multitudes, and hosts.
Bring hither his female retinue
To Aonach Tuaidhe.

Léinṫṙgṁor. Perhaps bunṫaiṡ = bonṫradaiṡ. [2] Possibly because of his age. [3] The stress laid upon the guiltlessness of the Ultonians is obvious throughout the piece, and indicates with whom the sympathies of the narrator lay. [4] Lit., 'in our firm pace.'

Niall Naoighiallach rogeall cath
D'Fearcur garb gloinnbémneach.
Dar cionn a duin, ir mór blag,
Mara mitid lib, tiagar. (1°)
T.

XXII.

Tángadar do'n airccin sin da mac Ri Connacht 7 mac Ri Laigen 7 mac Ri Alban 7 Anadal mac Ri Conchend, 7 na mic Riog ar cena, deich céd ar sichit céd catharmach, 7 tángadar siompa co Carn Feartair móir sira raiter Feartur Camra an tanra 7 ótá sin co Dún da Beann 7 ó nángadar do fuagair fogla fogla for faithe an baile, 7 ro ergedar sluag an baile .i. na tri caogaid do theaglach Neill nobaói ann 7 Eogan fuileach mac Conaill Cearnaig dálta do Niall; 7 do gabadarsan ag gabáil an baile 7 múr na cathrach no gur bhriodar in múr 7 no gur cuireadh trie smuinidh 7 deathad (2°) an baile uile orra. "Eirgid duinn, a fhir," ar Eogan, "uair buaine blad ná faogal (3°), 7 tabraid cath ré cathraigh amuig do na mórsluaghaib." Ro fágrad an Dún 7 tugadar cath ar in faithe amuig do sluaghaib Congail 7 d'Feargus 7 torchradar a ccoimlion le theaglach Neill 7 torcair céd le h-Eogan fuileach, 7 do sinned dun-buaile (4°) boiba uime ann 7 do sinneadh gun galann (5°) de 7 torcair marb ina chóinn i ccrichaib a sceith 7 ro dicend Fergus é ar sin, 7 ro múrad in baile leó ar mharbhad Eogain 7 a theaglaigh 7 ro cuireadh trie coitair teinead uile é, 7 ro marbhad gach aon do bí ineucta and 7 rogabrat a bhrait 7 a botainte, a feoil 7 a maoine 7 a ionnmusa, a cuirm 7 a coranna, a brannub 7 a fidcealla 7 ilar gacha maitheasa ar cena 7 a bantracta caoma cneidgeala.

(1°) tiagar: imperative 3rd sg. pass. of tiagaim, 'I go.' (2°) *Sic* MS. (3°) One of many such proverbs in Irish. (4°) dun-buaile: buaile; O. Ir. buaile = 'cow-shed, pen'; cf. Anglo-Irish, 'booley.' (5°) A common expression in the Irish tales; O'Clery gives galand = gairced no namad.

Niall Niamhglonnach proclaimed war
On Fergus the rough, deed-striking.
Towards his Dun, great the glory!
If ye think it time, go.

XXII.

On that harrying went the two sons of the king of Connaught and the son of the king of Leinster and the son of the king of Scotland, and Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, and the other kings' sons, thirty hundred in battle-array; and they marched to Carn Fertais Moir, called Feartus Camsa at this time,[1] and from that to Dun da Beann; and on reaching it, orders were given to attack the place from the green; and the garrison of the place rose up, viz., thrice fifty of Niall's household who were in it, as well as Eoghan Fuileach mac Conaill Cearnaigh, Niall's fosterling. They attacked the place and the walls of the "cathir," broke down the wall; and so the whole place was reduced to dust and smoke. "Rise, O men," said Eoghan, "for fame is more lasting than life, and give battle outside the 'cathir' to the great hosts." They left the Dun, and gave battle on the green outside to the hosts of Conghal and Fergus; and their full complement fell at the hands of Niall's household, and a hundred fell at the hands of Eoghan Fuileach, and a war-like fortress-pen was made round him, and a wound of lances was made of him, and he fell dead in a gory pool within the border of his shield, and Fergus then beheaded him. When Eoghan and his household were slain, the place was razed[2] by them, and was all fringed with fire, and all the active ones in it were slain; and they seized the cloaks and herds, the jewels and treasures and riches, the goblets and cups, the chessmen and chessboards[3] and every kind of wealth besides, as well as its beautiful fair-skinned women folk.

[1] an tanra = 'at this time,' *i.e.* the time the story was composed; *sic passim*.
[2] múrain = 'raze.' The verb has peculiarly this sense. [3] For an account of the discussion as to the existence of a knowledge of the game of chess, *vide* Joyce, "Social History," vol. ii., pp. 477–481.

XXIII.

Agus tuccad for Riogan an baile i láim leó .i. Craob ingen Duibdacta mic Adgno, 7 tángadar iompa go Fertair Camair, 7 dodconnaic an ingen Fearcur trie lár in trluag 7 do dóg a gut blaith banda or áiro: "a rig, a Ferccuir,(1°) éccóir duit cumal 7 ben-broide do dénam d'ingin deigfir d'Ulltoib 7 do mnaoi fir maith do clannaib Rudraide." "Da fregraimni do beit amlaid sin," ar Ferccur, "nocha betea 7 anuair do fedar noca bia; 7 cá láim atái, a riogain?" ar sé. "I láim Anadail mic Rí Conchend 7 Oiliolla mic Airtigh," ar sí. "Léiccid damsa an ingen," ar Ferccur, "7 bid(2°) mo chuid do'n chreic uile aguib d'a cinn." Ro léiccsiot an ingen uadaib iarsin 7 do imigsiot na fluagh uaithe ainnsein 7 rogábad an ingen na h-aonar ar bru na banna; 7 dodconnaic an chead mór feocha ag na fluagaib, 7 dodconnaic Dun da beno ar n-a lorcad 7 ar n-a arccain uile: "Saeth liom t'fagbail amlaid sin," ar sí, "7 ba h-adba riog 7 rodaoine tu go tsiabra 7 rob' iomda maoine 7 maithesa ionnad 7 ar riogda an chead adciamaid," ar sí, "7 ar maircc d'a n-a[d] 'h-erccaisa é; 7 bid(3°) rig ar bruinig (4°) banba é, 7 gach fairsinne do[g]nithear dó fortsuidear 7 comailtear uile iad, 7 ni lionmar Dun da beann tar éis muintire Congail 7 Fearccusa"; 7 adbert an laoi ann:

Farach amú Dun da beno
i raibe riograid ro-teano;

(1°) a Ferccuir: the voc. of Ferccur is usually written with the contraction for 'us.' It would read then correctly a Ferccur, the gen. being Fergusa. However, the older voc. has been replaced by the form Ferccuir even in early Middle Irish. It is, however, possible to hold that Ferccuir should read Ferccur, *passim*. (2°) 3rd sg. imperative subst. verb—O. Ir. *biid, biith, bith*. O. Ir. 2nd pl. imper. *biid* occurs in our text. (3°) bid = O. Ir. *bid*, 3rd sg. fut. of copula. I take *é* to refer to Conghal. (4°) bruinig for bruinne(?): distinguish oblique cases of bru, 'stomach,' from bruinne, 'breast.' Cf. a uct 7 a bruinni a tir Arabia; a bru a lovain: Cod. Pal. Vat., MacCarthy, Todd Lect., vol. iii., p. 25.

XXIII.

The queen of the place, Craobh, daughter of Durthacht mac Athgno, was also taken by them, and they came to Fertas Camais; and the girl saw Fergus amidst the host, and she raised aloft her sweet-womanly voice, crying: "O King Fergus, it is unjust for you to make a handmaid and bond-woman of the daughter of a nobleman of the Ultonians and of the wife of a gentleman of the Clann Rury." "Had I known of your being in this plight," said Fergus, "you would not be in it, and immediately I am able you shall not be in it, and in whose hands are you?" "In the hands of Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, and of Oilill mac Airthigh," said she. "Leave me the girl," said Fergus, "and let you have my whole share of the spoil instead of her."[1] They let the girl go then, and the host retired from her, and the girl was left alone on Brugh na Banna; and when she saw afar the great havoc wrought by the hosts, and when she saw Dun da Beann all burned and devastated: "Woe is me to see you in this plight," said she, "for you were hitherto a dwelling-place of kings and gentlemen, and varied was the treasure and wealth you contained, and it is a royal devastation we behold," said she, "and it is woe to him who is your enemy, and he shall be king over Banba; and every prophecy made about him shall be fully verified and fulfilled, and Dun da Beann is not populous after the followers of Conghal and Fergus"; and she recited the poem:[2]

A desert now is Dun da Beann,
Where were mighty kings;

[1] This gallant action ascribed to Fergus affords further evidence of his popularity with the story-teller and his hearers. [2] This poem illustrates what I have said elsewhere as to the æsthetic value of these poetic résumés. There is, as here, a quiet, old-time dignity in the original Irish verse, which should save it from being considered as an excrescence on the prose narrative. Of course it is not to be judged by a literal translation into English. Prose may to a great extent be fairly estimated in a translation; but a poetry like Irish, in which form-value plays so great a part, should not for a moment be so estimated.

Atát (1°) uile a n-uagh imnig
Ó rluag Congail cláiringnig ;
Congal cláiringnech calma,
In rí ar in rigdamna !
Morflaith Ulad gébé de !
Ar lionrair Mag Muirtheimne.
Ir mairgg duine ceasmar rir,
Ré Congal co ccaomhecnir,
Di[d]rig ar broimig banba ;
Bad riogda do rirdamna ; (2°)
Baoi branoub ann, baoi fidcioll,
Ir baoi brocrad ard aired ; (3°)
Bádar ann bantrácht dimbrar (4)
Agus ionmur arcena ;
Bádar ann gnoithe glara
Agus carbuid rrianmara
Agus iomad ngiall prap (5°)
Agus ón agus arccad ;
Noca n-fearar, a daoine !
Gach a m-baoi ann do maoine ;
Nib ba mór a dert amach
Gé tá amú 'na farach.

Farad.

"Truag, amh, rin," ar an ingen, "ir ben broithe adeirtear riomra ba dertа 7 bid (6°) oiltiuba ag deghor dána 7 ag luct raite maitera 7 uilc é"; 7 roling ba comair irin er robaoi ar in m-Banna, 7 robaitedh i ann gurab uaithe ainmnaigter an t-ear rin .i. Ear Craoibe ó Craoibh ingin Duirtachta mic Adhno.

XXIV.

Agus ráinic rior na h-airiccne rin co h-Eamoin co h-airm i raibe Feiccur mac Leode 7 Niall Niamhglonnach 7 maithe Ulad mar cena ; 7 ba béim re h-anbuain (7°) 7 re h-aiccned do Niall rin, 7 do éirigh uair nir fulaing a erdeacht

(1°) atát = O. Ir. 3rd pl. subst. verb, Mod. Ir., atáid analogous with 2nd pl. atáid. (2°) *Leg.* rigdamna ; the distinction between nom. ri and gen. rig is not consistently kept. (3°) Extra syllable. Omit ir. We have still aired, fidcioll. (4°) dimbrar = dim-brar : cf. ain-brar, 'very great' ("Ir. Lexic.," K. Meyer). (5°) Cf. le prap furil, 'in the

They lie in hostile graves
Through the host of Conghal Cláiringhneach.
Conghal Cláiringhneach, the brave!
The king and the stock of kings!
Great prince of Ulster howe'er it be,
'Tis he shall fill Magh Muirthemhne.
Woe to him who meets him,
Conghal, fair-countenanced!
He shall be king over Banba;
Regal was your royal-stock,
There were chessmen and chessboards,
There was a bed, tall, sumptuous;
Weak women-folk were there,
And treasure besides;
Shining steeds were there
And bridled chariots,
And many swift captives,
And gold and silver.
I do not know, O people!
All the wealth was there;
For you its fame was great abroad,
Though to-day it is a desert.

"That is sad," said the girl, "now am I called a bond-woman, and great contention shall be between brave worthy folk and the dispensers of good and evil"; and she jumped presently into the ford that was on the Bann, and was drowned, so that from her that ford was named Eas Craoibhe, from Craobh, daughter of Durthacht mac Athgno.[1]

XXIV.

News of that havoc reached Eamhain, where were Fergus mac Lede and Niall Niamhglonnach and the chiefs of Ulster as well; and it struck Niall with dismay and smote him mentally. He rose up, for he could not bear to listen to it,

twinkling of an eye,' &c. (6°) Fut. 3rd sg. of copula. (7°) ᴀnḃuᴀɪn: cf. K. Meyer, "Ir. Lexic."; Keating, "Tri B. Gaoithe" (Atk.).

[1] This whole episode seems to me to lead up admirably to the Battle of Aonach Tuaighe and the death of Niall Niamhglonnach. The narrative, and we might say dramatic, unity is unbroken till we reach Part II.

rin; 7 rogab a arma 7 rogabad a eic do 7 do h-innled a carbad 7 táinic feme co Dún da Beann 7 adconnaic a Gruanan Gloiniuc 7 a feloiuc riogda ar n-a lorcad 7 in catair mór ar n-a múrad 7 adconnaic iolar do collaib cro-dearcca ar cennpoitaib na catrach 7 adconnaic an ní roba doilge leir ina rin uile .i. Eogan Fuileach mac Conuill Cernaig a dalta Gradac ar bragbáil báir 7 oigedu 7 mar do baoi amlaid rin domacht drem d'a muintir fén cuige 7 ro innfeadar oighiu Craoibe dó. "Ni cómuide duinne beit co rubach rin," ar Niall; 7 do rinne in laoi and:

Uchadach mo chroide cain!
Ared chraideb mo menmain
Oigiu Chraoibe a'r (1°) Eogain;
Arfadh dombeir (2°) go deólugh
Eogan Fuileach, nochleacht goil,
Deaghmac Conuill caoin Cernoig,
Beit ina linntib fola;
Arfadh dombeir fo dubha.
Saoth liom a ttuitim ar aon!
Eogan fuileach agus (3°) Craob
Gan a marbain funn ar fain,
Mana bróin tre uchadhaig.
Uchadach.

Agus (4°) ni mó na deried na laoide rin tainic dó do dénamh anuair tángadar mic riogh Éirenn robádar a n-Emoin d'a ionroicciu .i. Tinne mac Conrach .i. mac rig Connacht, 7 Deicc mac Degadh, mac rig Mumhan, 7 Mer Domnann mac Airtig, mac rig Laigen co macaib taoiseach 7 oirrig Éirenn leó mar tángadar ó Teamhraig d'foirithin Feiccura mic Leide 7 d'ionnarbad Congail a h-Ulltoib 7 ar iad rin rochuide rochuir Feiccur mac Leide ré Niall Niamghlonnach do dioghail a chreiche 7 a aitcene ar Feiccur 7 ar Congal.

(1°) MS., 7. (2°) MS., dombeir = do-m-beir, *m.*, infixed pron. 1st sg.
(3°) MS., et. (4°) MS., et.

[1] *i.e.*, colnaib. [2] Lit., 'a death, and tragic death.' oigiu = 'tragic death'; O. Ir., aided, 'death.' [3] Lit., 'not more than the end of the poem had he

and seized his arms, and had his horses caught and yoked to his chariot, and came on to Dun da Beann; and he beheld its glass sun-bower and its royal palace burning and the great "cathir" destroyed; and he saw many blood-red bodies[1] upon the chief-posts of the "cathir," and he saw a thing he considered more grievous than all that, viz., Eoghan Fuileach, son of Conall Cearnach, his own loving fosterling, dying a tragic death.[2] As he was in that wise, some of his own people came up to him and told him of the tragic fate of Craobh. "It is not fitting for us to be so mirthful," said Niall; and he composed the poem:

Groaning is my gentle heart;
That which tortures my mind is
The death of Craobh and of Eoghan;
What makes me grieved is
That Eoghan Fuileach, who practised valour,
The good son of gentle Conall Cearnach,
Lies in pools of blood,
That it is that casts me into grief.
Woe is me that they fell together,
Eoghan Fuileach and Craobh;
That they are not here alive is
Cause of sorrow amidst groaning.

And he had only finished[3] composing that poem when the sons of the kings of Ireland who were in Emain came to him, viz., Tinne, son of Conrach, son of the king of Connaught, and Derg, son of Deghaidh, son of the king of Munster, and Mes Domhnann, son of Airtigh, son of the king of Leinster, with the sons of the chiefs and nobles of Ireland, who came from Tara to help Fergus mac Lede and to drive Conghal from Ulster; and these were the forces Fergus mac Lede[4] sent to Niall Niamhglonnach to avenge on Fergus and on Conghal the harrying and havoc wrought on him.

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finished making when,' &c. N.B.—ᴅᴀıṁıc, 'finished'; ᴅᴀıṁıc, 'came.' *Vide* Atk., Gloss. "Tri B. Gaoithe." [4] Note the way in which Fergus mac Lede is still kept in sight in the development of the tale.

"Maith, a Neill!" ar Iadhan, "eirgir linne co ndeaċam d'Ionnarbaḋ Congail 7 Fearguso co ndioglam orṫa na mór-uilc do rónsat riotsa." "Beiṁ buaid 7 beannacṫáin, a ṁaca Ionṁoine," ar Niall, "7 is [maith] liom focruide d'fagbáil d'Ionnarbaḋ Fercuso 7 Congail ar ċena co n-diogḃlam m'uilc orṫa"; 7 do [éirig] siumh ar sin 7 do ċuir a bṙón 7 a ḋubha dé 7 doċóir[ig]eḋ a ċaṫ 7 tángadar sompa ar s[liocṫ] na sluag.

XXV.

Iomṫusa Congail ó siáinic Fercus mac Rosa cona ċleachaib do saccaiḃ Bleun[a] Corro Ċrionċoraig, 7 táinic go h-Aonaċ Inbir Tuaige annsin, 7 ní cian doḃádar [ann] antan adconncadar na h-ioḋna áig 7 iorgaile 7 na mescedha (1°) measṡublaċa ar crannoiḃ do-árroa dosuaḋa (2°) 7 taiṫniom na gséne glánsoillsi siú co larainail sé guai[liḃ] (3°) [7] na laocraiḋe 7 na caṫa ceangailte ar n-a ccósugaḋ co h-ainfergaċ, 7 do h-innisiḋ sin do Congal. "Is sior sin," ar Congal, "Fercus mac Leide sin 7 focruide fer n-Éreann ina ṡoċair do ṫabairt caṫa ḋamsa no dom' ionnarbaḋ a h-Éirinn 7 do geubad caṫ gan contabairt." "Robaḋ ferr comaḋ é do beṫ and," ar muintir Congail, "uair do múinsiḋe gan amharus linne é, 7 doḃiaḋ sige n-Ulaḋ aguinne fén, 7 do coisénmaoir sige n-Éreann sé Lugḋaiḃ Luaigne."

Ro éirig Congal iar sin 7 do ċorrig a ċaṫ 7 do gnéṁ a muintir imċalma do ḋénaṁ do'n dul sin; 7 do geall Fercus co m-brisfeaḋ an ċaṫ in lá sin le Congal. Is annsin do ionnsoig caċ a ċeile óib ar sin 7 ba h-aigṫe naṁad a sé caṫa sin 7 nisiḃ aigṫe casad im ċuisim. (4°) Ro ḋiubsuic caċ a ċele óib do soigḋiḃ sroṫgorma 7 do gáiḃ

(1°) On standards, cf. Joyce, "Social History of Ireland." (2°) suaḋ = 'strong': cf. Stokes, "Fel." Glossary. Translate here, 'very strong.' Cf. also adj. suaḋclárach = 'strong-beamed.' (3°) guailiḃ might equally be for guailnib, 'shoulders.' As text stands, co is for coṁ. (4°) A forcible expression to be met with occasionally in Irish prose.

"Well, Niall," said they, "let us go and banish Conghal and Fergus, so as to avenge on them the great evils they have inflicted on you." "Success and blessing! dear friends," said Niall, "and glad I am to have got forces to banish Fergus and Conghal and to avenge my injuries on them"; and he arose then and laid aside his grief and gloom, and his army was drawn up, and they followed in the track of the hosts.

XXV.

As to Conghal—when he reached Fergus mac Rosa with his spoils, he left Bleuna Corra Crioncosach and then came to the Aonach of Inber Tuaighe; and they were not long till they saw the spears of valour and bravery, and the quick-moving standards on very tall, very strong shafts, and the gleam of the bright sunlight on them, glittering as brightly as coals;[1] and the warriors and the united battalions ranging up in furious fashion, and Conghal was told of that. "That is certainly," said Conghal, "Fergus mac Lede and the hosts of the men of Ireland with him coming to wage war with me or to banish me from Ireland, and I shall have war without doubt." "'Twere better it were *he* who were yonder," said Conghal's people, "for he shall doubtless be slain by us, and we ourselves shall possess the kingdom of Ulster, and we shall contest the kingdom of Ireland with Lughaidh Luaighne." Conghal rose then, and drew up his army and incited his followers to act bravely on that occasion; and Fergus swore that he would defeat Conghal in battle on that day. Then they approached one another, and their faces were those of enemies in battle and not those of friends round ale. They shot at one another with very blue darts, with sharp bloody javelins and round stones;[2]

[1] Or omitting [7], translate: 'shining brightly on [?] the shoulders of the heroes.' [2] This reference to the use of round stones in war is an unique and classical one.

faobhaca fuileaca 7 do claidhibh cruinne 7 do chuadar ar fin ar na h-airmaibh iomgona 7 iombuailte(1°) co nderchadar tiug-árf[a] na fluag do na threabaibh fin etarra ; 7 tucc Niall Niamghlonnach co macoibh Riog Éireann uime a agaid go h-aneuchtach ar cath Congail, 7 ro reidhig beirna catha 7 flighe fairrmileadh ann 7 rochuirfiot mic riog Eireann ára mórda ar muintir Congail, 7 ro airigfiod muintir Congail fin. Ro éirigh a bhfearicc 7 do finnedh leomain lonna dibh conar gabadh riú gach conair d'a tteithi[r]. Is ann fin tucc Anadal mac Ri Coincenn agaid ar cath mac Riog Éireann 7 táinic Muiredach Mericceach mac Rig Alban 7 da mac Rig Connacht, .i. Oilill teora gaoth 7 Oilill teora cruach, fo'n ccath cédna, 7 tuccfat ára móra ar muintir mac Riog Éirenn. Is ann fin tug Fergus mac Ruadraidhe a agaid ar macoibh Riog Éirenn, 7 roba cédleagadh mearfeabhaic go mineunoibh an cédcathugadh fin Fergusa, 7 ba lamach laoich 7 ba gal curadh 7 ba neart niadh leis an lá fin ; 7 tucc Congal fór amus diochra for na deigferoibh, 7 roben a bhrat-mileadh(2°) 7 a bémenna biodhbadh co h-airnaidh orcha ; 7 táinic ann fin Cruimtann caoch mac Fergusa Fairrge 7 Cairbre Congancneradh mac Cairbre Cruim mac rig Breg, Meirne, Semne 7 Lathairne .i. tri comhdaltadha Congail ina fiadhnuise uile 7 ro thanuigfet an cath da gach taobh a ttimcheall a ttigerna 7 ro gabadh ionadh catha aca uile a ttimcioll Congail isin cath.

XXVI.

Imthusa Neill Niamghlonnaigh nir gab cath no cliathbeirna fris no go ráinic gusan cruth ccatha a riaibe Anadal mac

(1°) Note the rational order in which they use their weapons. *Vide* quotation from O'Curry, "MS. Mat." in Additional Notes at end. (2°) bhrat-mileadh. It is, I think, remarkable that many of these apparent compounds are found in the early Glossaries as alternatives, *e.g.* O'Cl., bhrat .i. milleadh : cf. "Cath R. na Righ," ed. Hogan, p. 88, do bhrat-builibh mórda mileata, 'with great warlike murder-strokes.'

[1] A common expression in our heroic tales. A collection of the *chevilles*, or kennings, found in Irish prose or poetry would be of much service. [2] Lit., 'his

and then they took to their cutting and striking weapons, so that, through the attacks on either side, there fell thick slaughter on the hosts; and Niall Niamhglonnach, with the sons of the king of Ireland round him, turned vigorously against Conghal's army, and he made a gap of battle and a warrior's path in it, and the sons of the king of Ireland inflicted great slaughter on Conghal's followers, and Conghal's people perceived that. Their anger arose, and they became fierce lions, so that they swept along every way they went. Then Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, turned against the battalion of the sons of the king of Ireland, and Muiredhach Mergach, son of the king of Scotland, and the two sons of the king of Connaught, Oilill Teora Gaoth and Oilill Teora Crioc, came to attack the same battalion, and they inflicted great slaughter on the followers of the sons of the king of Ireland. Then Fergus mac Rudhraighe attacked the sons of the king of Ireland, and that first attack of Fergus was as a quick hawk's overthrow of small birds,[1] and the shooting of a hero and the bravery of warriors and the strength of heroes were his on that day; and Conghal also made a fierce attack on the trusty men, and he inflicted fiercely on them a warrior's destruction and inimical blows,[2] and then Criomhthann Caomh, son of Fergus Fairge, and Cairbre Congancnesach, son of Cairbre Crom, son of the king of Bregia, Merne, Semhne, and Lathairne, the three foster-brothers of Conghal, all came to him, and they thinned[3] the ranks on every side round their lord, and all took their fighting posts round Conghal in the battle.

XXVI.

As to Niall Niamhglonnach, there resisted him[4] neither battalion nor phalanx-gap till he reached the battle throng

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warrior's destruction and his inimical blows.' [3] A literal and etymological translation of ꝓoċanuiꝑec. [4] nıꝑ ꝺaꝺ . . . ꝑıꝑ: cf. Stokes, "Togail Tr.," ꝺaꝺaım ꝑꝑı, 'I resist.'

Rig Coincenn conac raibe d'eorgagain etarra acétmad a réit 'ga readóiden, 7 ro dógbadar a lama le cloidmib faobraca fingéra 7 do gabadar ag tuaiccabáil réit a céle co cuiata. Roba comiac da dam n-dileann (1°) in comiac sin uair do clos fa'n cat cectarda gloinn-bémeanna a n-gelriad (2°) 7 coigedal a ecloidiom 7 nogabadar ag dingbail a céle 'san cat car an caomlaoi (3°) la coidce. Iomcura na cat cecétarda ro gabadar ag cur an cata co comdiocra 7 ar é dlúr ro fígedh an cat sin co roicsiodr rot cairbaid o'n uillinn go céle dib re dlúr na h-iomgona conaribo dluithe cliata leinedh ari n-a dlutad no flega flinngéra aga ccongbáil (4°) tre coirpuib na ccurad eidir na catoib cecétarda. Is ann sin tapla Tinne mac Conrad mac righ Connacht i ccenn da mac ri[g] Connacht robádar a brocair Congail .i. Oilill teora gaot 7 Oilill teora cridech, 7 ro chiectnaig cad a céle dib co diochra, 7 ro foirsingedar in da [mac] Tinne mac Conrach a ccedóir. Aoconnaic Deasicc mac Deaghaid sin. Táinic d'foirtin Tinni [tar n-]air, 7 atgonair an da Oilill gur cuir ar a latair cata amad uile iad, 7 rug Tinne . . . . (5°) 7 tuairsena beg da an m . . . . (6°) and. Odconnaic Fercur sin, táinic co h-airnaid a n-agaid Deirg [mic] Deghaid 7 ro comruicriot ari aon ann sin, 7 ar doig rob' orrac (7°) ari cat an comrac 7 an comlann sin. Atracht nert 7 rioch Fercura tar Deicc mac nDeghaid ari dered an comluinn co rodur di . . . . aid, (8°) 7 ro gab Anadal 7 Niall Niamglonnach ag cotugad a ccomluinn sirin ré sin co rodiocra no gur bsired fcemeal an cata go coitcionn, 7

(1°) dam n-dileann, 'huge stag': cf. Stokes, "On Atkinson's *Homilies from the Lebhar Breac*," p. 30. (2°) gelriad: on whiteness of shields, *vide* Joyce, "Social History," and O'Curry, "Manners and Customs," vol. i., p. ccclxx. (3°) car an caomlaoi, 'through the day': cf. P. O'C., cor an laoi ("Cath Cluain Da Tarbh"). Car is also used in this sense, I think, in Scotch Gaelic. (4°) The sense of congbáil is not very clear to me. (5°), (6°), (8°) MS. defective. (7°) Orrac = forrac, a well-known measure: cf. Joyce, "Social History" (Measures).

where Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, was, so that there was naught between them but their shields with which they protected themselves;[1] and they lifted their thin-edged and very sharp swords, and they commenced raising[2] aloft right valiantly their shields. That combat was the combat of two huge stags; for on both sides of the battle were heard the strong strokes of their white shields[3] and the ring of their swords, and they kept repelling one another in the battle through the live-long day. As to the two armies, they kept fighting vigorously; and so closely was that fighting-group woven together that a chariot wheel would reach from one angle of it to the other—such was the closeness of their attack; nor was it closer the weaving of a shirt when drawn together than the[4] slender sharp spears passing through the bodies of the warriors between the two armies. Then Tinne mac Conrach, son of the king of Connacht, came towards the two sons of the king of Connacht who were with Conghal, viz., Oilill Teora Gaoth and Oilill Teora Crioch; and they wounded one another severely, and forthwith the two sons pressed on Tinne mac Conrach. Derg mac Deaghaidh saw that. He came back to help Tinne, and he wounded the two Oilills so that he drove them out of the fight; and Tinne bore . . . . . When Fergus saw that, he came fiercely against Derg mac Deaghaidh, and they fought there together; and that fight and combat is to be considered as a measure of war. The strength and fury of Fergus rose against Derg mac Deaghaidh towards the end of the battle . . .; and meanwhile Anadhal and Niall Niamhglonnach kept up their fighting fiercely so that the defence generally in the battle was broken down;

[1] Lit., There was of space separating them only their shields defending them. *Vide* O'R., *s. v.* eadarḟgain, eadarḟgain. [2] Or, if we read cuarḟgain, 'clashing.' [3] Dr. Alex. Bugge refers to the use of red shields by the Norse. Magnus was called in Irish Rí̇g na n-sciath dearg. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions that the Norsemen, when they made their last attack upon Dublin, carried red, round, iron-bound shields (clipeis quoque rotundis et rubris circualiter ferro munitis); *vide* Bugge, "Contrib. to Hist. of the Norsemen in Ireland," ii., p. 9 (Christiania, 1900). [4] *Leg.* for no in text na na or na.

toiṁchuir Niall Niamḟlonnach le h-Anadal i ccriochaib an domhluinn, 7 ro ċuir a iolach coscair 7 comṁaoidṁe ar a h-aitle 7 ro meabaḋ an cat ré Congal co h-atlaṁ ainnrein, 7 gioḋ lionṁar tángadar macraide Éireann ann sin, ar uatad teinna ḋíb ó Congal cona ṁuintir, 7 gerb é Congal féin rob' iomḋa a earbaḋa gén go n-airṁiġter co h-iomarcaċ iad. Gonaḋ é cat Aonaċ Tuaige a troiṁchair Niall Niamḟlonnach mac Ruḋraide; 7 aiccuin Duin da Benn 7 Oigiḋ Craoibe ingine Duibċaċta ar ċaithréim Congail conuige sin. (1°)

XXVII.

Iomḋura Congail roboi ag leigen a ṁuintire risin mi sin a n-Inbear Tuaige 7 adubairt Faċtna Fionn File ré Congal 7 ré n-a ṁuintir: "ó do ċuireabair bar m-biodbaiḋ do ċloinnib Ruḋraide ḋíb, trionóiltear bar longa 7 bar laoiḋenga 7 tabraiḋ ċugaib co dubċraċt uile iad uair bíḋ moide bar mbrig 7 bar mblaḋ aċt co ccluintear bar ndul ar muir 7 ar mórairrge." "Do gentar againne an ċómairle sin," ar Congal; 7 do sinne an laoi and:—

. . . . . .

Tiagar (2°) uainn ar ceann ár mbarc,
Tabraiḋ cugainn co dubċraċt
Lion ár long a'r ár n-eċar
A'r ár ccuraċ ccraoirleċan;
Cairbre dom' laiṁ ḋeir, dam áig!
Crioṁtand dom' ċli ċoṁdalaig,
Fercur roṁam irin ċat,
An da Oilill árd agach;
Dá troirred ar longa alle
Cugainn co h-Inber Tuaige
Bi (3°) moide ár mbrig 'r ár mblaḋ
Dul ar a ceand, ir tiagar.

Tiagar.

(1°) For remarks on the episodes which go to make up the whole tale, *vide* Introduction. (2°) tiagar: imper. 3rd sg. pass. (impers.) of tiagaim, 'I go.' (3°) *Leg.* biḋ, 3rd sg. fut. of the copula.

and Niall Niamhglonnach fell at the hands of Anadhal towards the end of the contest; and the latter gave his shout of victory and boasting thereafter; and the army was then quickly routed by Conghal. Though the warriors of Ireland had come thither in great numbers, few of them escaped from Conghal and his people; and though it were Conghal himself his losses were many even though they do not tot up excessively.

So that it is in the Battle of Aonach Tuaighe fell Niall Niamhglonnach; and so far for the devastating of Dun da Beann and the tragical death of Craobh, daughter of Durthacht, in the exploits of Conghal.[1]

XXVII.

As to Conghal, he was recuperating his followers during the month in Inbher Tuaighe; and Fachtna Finn File said to Conghal and his followers: "Since you have driven off your enemies of the Clann Rury, let your ships and boats be gathered together and all brought hither to you energetically; for your power and fame shall be all the greater by its being heard that you have gone over sea and ocean." "That advice shall be carried out by us," said Conghal; and he composed the poem:—

Let us go for our barks,
Bring energetically to us
Our ships and our vessels,
And our broad-girthed "currachs."
Cairbre on my right, ox of battle!
Criomhtann on my left, equally,
Fergus before me in the fight;
The two Oilills, most warlike!
Should our ships come hither
To us to Inbher Tuaighe,
Greater would be our strength and fame
By going for them—and go.

[1] Here the original Conghal story ends. Par. xxvii. is in the nature of a bind between the later episodes in Part II. and the older ones in Part I. For analysis of story, *vide* Introduction.

[Do]ċuaṙ(1°) uaiṫib(2°) ṙin aṙ cenn a long 7 a luaṫ-baṙc 7 tuccaḋ ċuċa go oubṫṙact uile iaṁ 7 ṙo ġabaṁaṙ aṙ ṁaingniuġaḋ a long eiṁiṙ ṙaṁaċ(3°) 7 ṙuaḋclaṙaċ. Iṙ ann ṙin benaṙ [t]allann ṙceoil eile ṙiṙin Caiṫṙéim ṙo Conġail.

(1°) ṁoċuaṙ, 'it was gone,' *perf. passive*; distinguish from aḋċuaṙ, 'it was told.' (2°) uaiṫib: dat. plur. of cpd., prep. + pron.; acc. = uaṫa.

Their ships and their swift barks were sent for and brought hither to them energetically, and they began to fit out both their rowing and their strong-decked vessels. Here belongs a portion of another story in the Exploits of Conghal.

N.B.—The 2nd pl. pron. is uaiḃ, 'from you.' It would be interesting to know if, and how far, the distinction is kept in the modern dialects. (3°) ṛaṁac = 'with oars': cf. Stokes, "Togail Troi"; ṛuaṛamа, 'strong oar.'

An Dara Cuid.

Sgeul.

XXVIII.

Rig Fogabhartair frighe na h-Uaidhe dalbo comainm Nabgodon mac Iomuaid, 7 ar amlaid foboirfen 7 ben maith a comadhar aige .i. Bebid ingen Doinglain 7 táinic uirchra n-aimsire a cciond athaid da h-ionforoigidhén 7 fuair bár ann; 7 fo gab tromgalar Nabgodon do chumaid a mna 7 nir dheilig daob ré deiccadh dó act a beith a fesg frongalair 7 ní deisna eidergleo cefda na caingne, ól na aoidhner na ainer, 7 fobí go ceann mbliadhna amlaid sin 7 fobár ag milleadh a righe ó comcruachuib Faithfiuin sirin mbliadhain sin uime co mór 7 fo tionóileadar lucht na h-Uaidhe ainnsein 7 tángadar d'ionnforoigid an Rig. "Maith, a Nabgodoin," ar siad, "cred an galar mór sa fodgabar(1°) uair in neach do mill do rige 7 do flaithemnar uile umad, uair do luigeadar coiccriocha ort; 7 innir duinn cá galar atá ort co nderntar do leigen 7 do leruadh againne." "Nocha(2°) n-áil liomsa a innisin," bar erion. "Damadh i comna do mna do beith ort nion cubhaid riot cumha mna do chur ort, uair sírsidher na criocha 7 na cenéla uile againne 7 dá raibe ag fer na a n-aontomna isin domun bean bus dionghala duit dobéraimne cugad ar air no ar éiccion í." "Atá go deimin," ar Nabgadon. "Cá tír a bruil, a áirmidh?" bar iadsan. "Oilen atá a n-iarthair Eórpa," ar erion, "7 innir fuinidh a h-ainm 7 sin beagha áille beodha

(1°) fodgabar = fo-d-gabar; d, infixed pron., rel. pres. 3rd sg. with force of perfect in combination with fo. (2°) nocha: in Mod. Ulster dialect cha.

[1] *Vide* Introduction for discussion as to relation of this sgeul to Part I

[2] uirchra n-aimsire: 'a fading away, a dissolution of time.' Cf. Atkinson, "Homilies from L. Br.," *s. v.* erchra; Hogan, "Cath R. na Righ," *s. v.* erchra

PART II.

A STORY.[1]

XXVIII.

A king ruled the kingdom of Uardha whose name was Nabgodon mac Ioruaith; and he was in this wise—he had a good and fitting wife, Bebid, daughter of Dornglan; and in course of years a wasting of time[2] came upon her, and she died. Nabgodon fell very sick through grief for his wife, and he lay down on no bed save a sick one, and he indulged neither in adjudicating, questioning, nor business,[3] in drinking nor pleasuring nor mirth, and thus he was to the end of a year; and his kingdom was greatly laid waste around him by his neighbours throughout that year. The people of Uardha then assembled together and came to the king. "Well, O Nabgodon," said they, "what great illness is this that has seized you, when they[4] are laying waste all your kingdom and principality around you, and when foreigners are oppressing you, and tell us what illness you have till we heal and restore you." "I do not care to tell it," said he. "If it is grief for your wife is the matter with you, it is not fitting for you to let grief for a wife trouble you, for we shall search all lands and all nations, and were there, whether in the possession of any man or single,[5] a suitable mate to be found for you, we would bring her to you willy-nilly." "There is indeed," said Nabgodon. "In what land is she, O Airdrigh?" said they. "In an island in the west of Europe," said he, "and its name is Inis Fuinidh, and there are small, handsome, active men and

in Neuters, &c. Perhaps here we might simply translate, 'wasting, consumption.' ṫṙéṁa, eṁéṁa is neuter in O. Ir.: hence eclipsis here after nominative. [3] For phrase, cf. "Pass. and Homilies" (Atk.), *s. v.* caṁgen. [4] ṁneoch, *that which*, O'Don., Suppl. to O'Reilly. [5] a n-aoncoṁa, lit., 'marriageable.'

innte 7 mna luċaire lánoealbóa, 7 oa bpaġar irin ooman ben oiongmala oamra oo ġeubair innte i." "Cuirċear," ar maiġe na h-Uarboa, "fear 7 teaċta o'iarraiḋ Éireann oo ċoġa (1°) mna ḋuit innte." Ir annrin ro oroaiġriuṁ triocha trénfear o'a ṫrénṁuintir o'iarraiḋ mna uaḋa co h-Éirinn, 7 ro fcibeoh bairc bronnfairring aca ar a h-aiṫle 7 ro tógbaḋ a feol aluinn alaḋbreac uairoe 7 tángadar fompa ar an aiccén n-anforaiḋ ó gaċ ḋruim tuinne oar oile co ránġadar co h-Éirinn; 7 adconncadar uaċaibh Inir na m-Barc fiar faiter Raċruinn a n-Dalriada [7 ad]conncadar an ċaṫair mioġḋa fomór uráro oireġḋa uaiṫib 7 na tiġe fionna f[airr]ionġ]adha (2°) 7 na gruanána gloiniḋe 7 na peloide mioġḋa forfairrionga. "Ir mioġḋa an ċaṫair úo," ar muintir Nadgadoin, "7 cá fehr ḋuinn ionad a ccuirfema[oir] fciṫ ḋino ar tteaċt a n-oirear (3°) Éireann inar innte," 7 tugadar fraifruirt (4°) ar a luing [d'ionn]froigiḋ na caṫrach.

XXIX.

Adconcadar feampa ba h-óige 7 ba h-aille oo'n Adaiṁ-ċloinn co nglair ruirc, co ccairi fuilt, co m-binne n-goċa (5°) co ruarica n-urlabra, 7 oo fuiḋ cona bantraċt irin n-foċla feinniḋ eile 7 oo ġabadar ag oénaṁ a noruine 7 a noeġlaṁ 7 oo ġab rir ag teccurc an bantraċta. Do bádar muinter Nadgadoin ag feachaint oealba 7 innill na h-inġine, 7 oo fairiod finn a ruirc 7 a nadairc ina oeilb. "Ir maiṫ ċarla ḋúinn ár ttoirc 7 ár tturas," ar muintir Nadgadoin "uair gid é in biod uile oo iarrfamaoir ni fuigmir mnaoi ba commaiṫ riarúd ann, 7 béimaoidne go Nadgadoin i"; 7 oa fiarfaigeadar oo'n luċt ba coimnera dóib: "cia h-é an

(1°) coġa: the word is used in the same general way in Mod. Irish. (2°) *Leg.* fairrionga. (3°) oireas = 'district'; oirċear = 'east.' (4°) sraig ruirc (?): srag = 'quick.' (5°) co m-binne n-goċa. *Vide* Add. Notes.

[1] Lit. 'brave man.' On the trén-fear, *vide* Joyce, "Social History," vol. i., 63, 95, 99; vol. ii., 491. [2] fcibeoh; P. O'C. gives fcibeach, 'equipping a ship.' [3] Tentative translation of tugadar srair ruirc. [4] We

bright (?), shapely women in it, and if there is found in the world a fitting wife for me, it is in it you shall find her." "Let," said the chiefs of Uardha, "an embassy and messengers be sent to seek in Ireland a wife for you." Then he ordered thirty of the bravest[1] of his brave to go and seek a wife for him in Ireland; and their broad-beamed vessel was got ready[2] then, and its beautiful speckled sail was hoisted, and they journeyed over the restless ocean from one wave's ridge to another, till they reached Ireland; and they saw off from them Inis na m-Barc, which is called Rathlin in Dalriada, and they saw the 'cathir,' royal, large, lofty, remarkable, and the white, great houses and the glass sun-bowers, and the regal capacious palaces. "Royal is yonder 'cathir,'" said the followers of Nabgodon, "and what better place could we have for resting ourselves on reaching the land of Ireland than this?" And they drew[3] their ships quickly up towards the 'cathir.'

XXIX.

They beheld before them the most youthful and fairest of the children of Adam, bright-eyed, with curling hair, melodious voice, and pleasant speech, sitting with her female retinue in the noble seat. They were working at their embroidery and handwork, and she was instructing the women. The followers of Nabgodon were noting the form and apparel of the girl, and they shot a glance of eye and sight at her figure. "Our expedition and journey have turned out well,[4]" said the followers of Nabgodon, "for were we to seek the whole world, we could not have found as excellent a woman[5] as that[6] yonder, and we shall bring her to Nabgodon"; and they asked those nearest them, "Who is yonder royal, beauteous

might remark here the story-teller's device of varying the martial exploits of his hero by bringing him into this new current of events. The search for a wife is frequently the desired opportunity for a display of prowess on the part of a hero or his followers. [5] mnaoi, older acc. of bean; Mod. Ir. bean, acc. [6] marud (O. Ir. fris), fem., 'to her'; dia, 'to him.'

t-óglaċ mogóa noáluinn úo ar tigerna oo'n tigi?" ar riao. "Ri Ḋonn mac Iomchaóa mic Mioona mic Cairċlothaig oo ċloinn Cermaoa Milbeoil mic an Daġóa oo bunaoṙreme Ṫuaiṫe oe Danann Ri na h-inori-re rúo." "Cia an ingen oiregóa úo ar baincenn oo'n bantraċt?" ar riao. "Ir riogi," ar na fregairtaibe, "ir a n-oilen maia oo h-oileaó rib ó naċ ccuala rib an ingen úo .i. Tairi Taoibġeal ingen Ri[ġ] Ḋuinn."

Ir annrin tuccaó a lóiṁdaoṫain bió 7 leanna ċuca, 7 ó ṫainic óóib oo fiarfaiġ Ri Ḋonn oib: "canar a ttángaoar na h-óicc no cia aga mbío?" ar ré. "Do muintir Nabġaboin mic Iomuaiṁ rinne," ar riao, "7 o'iarraiṁ mná annro tángamar uaóa." "Cia an ben?" ar Ri Ḋonn. "Th' (1°) ingenra," ar riao, ".i. Tairi Ṫaoibġeal ann rúo." "Do ġeubṫaoiri freagra uaimri gen ċomairle uime rin," ar Ri Ḋonn, "gion go mbeiṫ m'ingenra ag fer oile ni tiubroinnri ḋóran i uair rogaba uaim fogna ṁ a cleaṁnura." "Cia an fer ag a bruil 'h ingen?" ar iaoran. "Atá ri ar feilb Congail Cláiṁingnig mic Ruóraiḋe .i. mic Ri[ġ] Éirenn"; 7 oob'fíor ḋóran rin, oir an triaṫ oo comṁóraó an fleaó ṁór a n-Eamhain Maċa 7 oo cuar fa'n Riġe go Teaṁraiġ ro nairceaó an ingen rin [oo] Ċongal 7 ni raimic ler fer le. "Tiocfaiḋ riotra, a Ri Ḋuinn," ar iaoran, "euna toċmairc [oo ċa]bairt ouinne uair tiucfaiḋ Nabġaboon oot' ionnroiġiḋi 7 luaṫ na h-Uairḋa ler 7 marb-[faiṫer] oo ċaṫair uile 7 milriṫer Éire uile triḋrin 7 múrriḋer ṫu fén 7 béiṫar 'h ingen [ar air no] ar éiccin." "Ir briaṫar ḋaṁra," ar Ri Ḋonn, "mun'bió feall ar eineaċ oaṁra é [ni ra]chaó fear innisin scél uaimri gan marbaó oib a ccionnaiḃ bar ccoṁraiḋ." Do legeoar an oiḋce rin, 7 oo freartlaó 7 oo fuoṫoileaó iao.

(1°) Th', 'h, forms of oo before a vowel.

[1] If we take fregairtaibe as a noun. [2] Here again we have an evident linking by an after-thought of the present story with that in the First Part. [3] The toċmarc forms a class apart in the list of varieties of Irish tales: cf. the well-known Toċmarc Becfola. [4] It is

youth who is lord of this house?" "King Donn, son of Iomchadh, son of Miodhna, son of Caischlothach of the Clann of Cermad Milbheol, son of the Daghda of the prime-stock of the Tuatha da Danann, is the king of this island." "Who is the noble girl yonder that is the head of the female company?" said they. "It is clear," said the respondents,[1] "that you were reared in an island of the sea, since you have not heard of yonder girl, Taisi Taoibhgheal, daughter of King Donn."

They then received a full measure of food and ale; and when they had finished, King Donn inquired of them: "Whence the warriors came and to whom they belonged?" said he. "We belong to the people of Nabgodon mac Ioruaidh," said they, "and we come from them in search of a wife." "Who is the woman?" said King Donn. "Your daughter," said they, "Taisi Taoibhgeal yonder." "You shall get an answer from me without deliberating on it," said King Donn, "for though my daughter belongs to another man, I would not give her to him, for I am far from completing her marriage." "To whom does your daughter belong?" said they. "She belongs to Conghal Cláiringhneach mac Rudhraighe, son of a king of Ireland"; and that was true, for when the great feast was being held in Eamain Macha, and the question of the kingship was carried to Tara, the girl was betrothed to Conghal,[2] but he knew her not. "You can, King Donn," said they, "refuse us her wooing,[3] for Nabgodon will come to you and the people of Uardha with him, and your whole 'cathir' shall be destroyed, and all Ireland devastated on that account; and you yourself shall be slain and your daughter taken willy nilly." "I swear," said King Donn, "were it not a breach of hospitality,[4] that a man would not set out to tell the tale nor would escape being put to death for what you have said." They passed that night, and were entertained and feasted.

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unnecessary to emphasize the importance attached to the rights of hospitality. Cf. the similar situation in the Táin. *Vide* "Br. Laws," Glossary, *s. v.* eineaċ.

XXX.

Ro eirceadar co moch ar n-a mharach, [7 tá]ngadar d'ionnsoighidh a loinge 7 do chuadar siompa ar in muir cosnaighleathain ceédna; [7 t]ángadar d'ionnsoighidh na h-Uaithne co h-airm a raibe Nabgadon. Do fiarfaigh Nabgadon [sgéa]la díb: an bruaradar a dionghmala dóran? "Fuaramar, imurro," ar iadsan, "bean do dionghmala go deimin duit, 7 ni facamar oile dheca(1°) a dealba ar mhnaoi no ar fer do mnaibh no d'feraibh an domhain roimpe riamh 7 riobadh in-imberta(2°) duit fén bár ar in mnaoi do bí agad roimpe [iar] nochtain a fagála." Ro lionustain gniadh na h-ingine an Ri[g] dochuala an tuarusgbáil sin tugadar na teachta uirre, 7 do éirigh co tonairt ina suidhe 7 do [f]iarfaigh: "cia athair na h-ingine sin?" ar sé, "7 cred fadena dílsi gan a tabairt ar air no ar éiccin lib?" "Ri Donn mac [Io]mchadha mic Miodna mic Cairchlothaigh do chloinn Cermada Milbeoil mic an Daghda do bunadhasmine Tuaithe da Danann d'a h-athair," ar siad, "7 ni dheachamairne lion catha [cath] do thabairt dó 7 muna mbeithmis ar a éneach fén ar bár do imeorad forsinn a cciannaibh a ingine do iarraidh. Ared adubairt gion go mbeth a ingen ag fer oile nach tiubradh duitsi í." "C'áit a bruil in fer sin?" [ar] Nabgadon. "Inis atá a n-oilen Éireann," ar siad. "Is innte atá Ri Donn," ar siad, "7 cathair árd mór airegha aige innte 7 rochraibe coilgeusa céadfadacha(3°) fós." "Tarraitheas(4°) fairsium sin," ar Nabgadon, "ain béssadra tionól na h-Uaithne d'a ionnsoighidh 7 mursaitheas a cathair in (5°) a ceann 7 tuitfaidh [féi]n innte 7 biaidh a ingen agamsa fa deoidh 7 biaidh fesann clairdhim dam in t-oilean sin iarsan." Is ann[sin] do commórad fleadh ag Nabgadon 7 tuccadh maithe na h-Uaithne uile d'a ionnsoighidh 7 siobar ag to[cai]thiomh na

(1°) dece, 'good,' used as a superlative of maith. (2°) in-imberta = particle in + imberta, past part. of imbrim, 'play upon, work upon, wreak.' *Vide infra*,

XXX.

Early on the morrow they rose and came to their ship, and proceeded over the same broad-circling sea; and they came to Uardha to where Nabgodon was. Nabgodon asked what news they had; whether they had found a mate for him. "We found, indeed," said they, "a fitting wife to a certainty for you; and we never saw before the like of her figure on a woman or man of the women or men of Ireland; and you yourself would have put to death the wife you had before her on finding her." The king was filled[1] with love for the girl when he heard the account the messengers gave of her; and he started up energetically, and asked: "Who is the father of that girl?" said he, "and why did you not bring her willing or unwilling?" "King Donn, son of Iomchadh, son of Miodna, son of Caisclothach of the Clann of Cermad Milbheol, son of the Daghda of the prime-stock of the Tuatha da Danann is her father," said they, "and we went not sufficiently strong to attack him, and had we not been receiving hospitality from him, he would have put us to death for having asked for his daughter. What he said was that though his daughter were not another's, he would not give her to you." "Where is that man?" said Nabgodon. "In an island in Ireland," said they; "there is King Donn," said they, "and he has a lofty and noble 'cathir' in it, and sword-sharp keen multitudes as well." "That shall be avenged on him," said Nabgodon, "for I shall bring the muster of Uardha against him, and his 'cathir' shall be destroyed about him, and he himself shall fall in it, and his daughter shall be mine in the end, and that island shall be sword-land[2] of mine afterwards." Then Nabgodon held a feast, and the chiefs of Uardha all came to it, and the feast

imeorad, condit. of imbrim. (3°) céorabáca, (*a*) 'sensible'; (*b*) 'sensual.' Cf. céorard, (*a*) 'opinion,' (*b*) 'sense, passion.' O'Dav., "Gloss.," ceorard .i. comairle. (4°) P. O'C. gives carrraigeam, 'revenge.' (5°) *Leg.* im.

[1] Lit., 'love filled.' [2] N.B. the expression 'sword-land,' fearann claidim.

fleidi no co ttainic fí 7 ó Táinic doib an fleadh do chaitem, adbert Nadgadon friu: "Uplamaid bar longa 7 bar laidenga co nderimair do gabáil na catrach sin 7 go ttugam an ingen erte fo cédóir." "Dogéntar sin aguinne," ar fiad; 7 fo cóirgead a longa 7 a laidenga leó gurb uplam in-imtheachta(1°) iad. Imthusa Nadgadoin mic Ionuaid conuige sin.

Iomthusa Ri[g] Duinn, imurro, do foichoir faibte iomda Ionuaid d'a ionnsoigid.

XXXI.

Iomthusa Congail inneasdair aguinn ba dearta. Ro baoi séin a n-Aonach Tuaidhe ag daingniugad a long 7 a luathbairc; 7 adubairt Fachtna Fionn File: "Fagbam Éire [leg. Erinn] ba dearta uair dá foichret clanna Rudraidhe d'ar n-ionnsoigid do geubam éiccean uatha."

"Na h-abair sin, a Fachtna," ar Congal, "uair dorordhair (2°) linne an biodhba bunaid nob' eaglaidi linne oib .i. Niall Niamglonnach mac Rudraidhe, 7 an fer ar fern anoir oib .i. Fergus mac Leide, dingeubadsa oibre a mort comluinn é sin ceart." "Gideo," ar Fachtna, "ar mithid oibri imtheacht a h-Érinn," 7 adubairt an laoi:

Mithid duinn dol tar muir meann;
Ar n-arcain chiche n-Éreann,
Dobarfiocfad (3°) imale
Maithe cloinne Rudraige.
Na h-abairt sin, a fir!
A Fachtna [a] (4°) finn filid!
Dingeubad oib 'san tsheir te
Fergus laoch mór mac Leide,
Ar n-arcain duinn Dunaid (5°) Neill,
Ar ecus a n-ionnmair a cséin;
Go roichim go Dun mic Lir,
Dul ar muir ar mithid.

Mithid

(1°) in-imtheachta = lit., 'fit to be gone.' (2°) dorordhair, 'fell,' = do-ro-fordair. The ordinary form is do-ro-dair, of which the enclitic form is tordair. (3°) do-bar-fiocfad = infixed pron. bar, 'to you,' + condit. of ticcim, do-iccim,

was being partaken of till finished; and when they finished partaking of the feast, Nabgodon said to them: "Get ready your ships and boats till we go and attack that 'cathir,' and take the girl out of it forthwith." "We shall do that," said they; and their ships and boats were fitted out so that they were ready for the start. So far as regards Nabgodon, son of Ioruadh.

As to King Donn, indeed, the numerous bands of Ioruadh approached him.

XXXI.

As to Conghal we shall speak now.[1] He was in Aonach Tuaidhe fitting out his ships and swift barks; and Fachtna Finn File said: "Let us leave Ireland now, for should the Clann Rury come against us, we should be hard pressed by them." "Do not say that, O Fachtna," said Conghal, "for the prime enemy we feared most, Niall Niamhglonnach mac Rudhraighe, has fallen at our hands; and as to the best man now of them, Fergus mac Lede, I shall ward him off from you in battle, in stress of combat."[2] "Howe'er it be," said Fachtna, "it is time for you to leave Ireland," and he recited the poem—

Time for us to go over the limpid sea;
Having harried Ireland;
There would come hither to you
The chiefs of the Clann Rury!
Say not that, O man!
Oh! Fachtna Finn File!
I shall ward off from you in the hot fight
Fergus mac Lede, the great hero;
Having harried the Dun of Niall,
Having sent their wealth afar;
That we may reach the Dun of the son of Lir,
Time is it to put to sea.

'I come': cf. Wind. "Wörterbuch," *s. v.* ticcim. (4°) "ᚐ" not in MS. It is required, however, to make up seventh syllable. (5°) *Leg.* ᚒᚅᚐᚇ or ᚒᚅᚐ.

[1] The link between the Conghal episodes and the story of Nabgodon and King Donn is introduced here. [2] Lit., 'in strength of combat in the battle.'

Tuccad cuigerium maithe a muintire 7 do finne(1°) cómainle fris; 7 arid adubradar uile gur mithid leó uile Erie d'fágbáil. "Fágmaidne í," ar Congal, "7 tiagam co teach Ri Duinn co ndernuinnri fein le h-ingin Ri[g] Duinn."

XXXII.

Dala Ri[g] Duinn, umorro, fáinic faidte fírre(2°) roim Nabgadon cuige, 7 adubradar a muinter le Ri[g] Donn nar coir dó beith ar cionn lucht na h-Alpa ina inis fein ó nach didernn(3°) dragoitheacht no cumachta imtheti é. "Is ferr damra maread," ar sé, "dol ar cend Congail gurab é fein coitcenn a bean frin ó nach bruilimri lion catha d'a cosnam acht muna dirne dobar-deo dragoitheachta finn no muna foirid Congal oruinn." (4°) Táinicsiom iarom ar an oilen amach ar ceann Congail; 7 do thairnic do Congal a longa do learugad 7 a foirne d'ordugad 7 a thablach do dógusgad andconncadar aondurach ar fud mara 7 aiccén d'a [n-]honnroiccid 7 aon óglach alainn ogarda ann, 7 dobádar aga feuchaint re h-athaid. "Dobeirimri aithne ar an óglach atá isin churach," ar Congal, "uair ar é Ri Donn mac Iomchada é ag teacht ar mo cendas ma'r ullam . . . bainnri a ingine." Tug Ri Donn aghaid a churaig ar luing Congail 7 do beannaig dó. (5°) "Ca rigid a mb[eir] an coblach sa, a Congail?" ar Ri Donn. "Gud' tigi," ar Congal. "Ar ferrde linn bar tteachta ann sin," [ar sé], "uair atá dáil coblaig ar mó ina fibri d'ár n-ionnroiccid." "Cia an coblach sin?" ar Congal. "Nabgadon mac Iomuaid táinic d'iarraid do mna-sa oramsa," ar Ri Donn, "7 ni

(1°) do finne: Atkinson ("Tri Bior-Ghaoithe") points out that this form is more correct than do rigne. That is so from a phonetic point of view, the '1' being short. Etymologically, however, the 'g' would stand for the 'g' of the root "gen." (2°) firre: adj., g. s. of fír, 'truth.' Cf.:—

"Re rig Sacran ir dearb a comgur
Ir re rioghaib firre na fódla."

The chiefs of his people came to him, and he took counsel with them, and they all said that it was time to leave Ireland. "We shall leave it," said Conghal, "and let us go to the house of king Donn, so that I may visit the daughter of king Donn."

XXXII.

As to king Donn, indeed, trusty bands moved before Nabgodon against him; and his people said to king Donn that he ought not to stand against the people of Uardha in his own island, since neither druidical spells nor secret powers defended it. "I prefer, indeed," said he, "to seek out Conghal, as it is he himself who shall defend his spouse against them, since I am not strong enough to defend her, save indeed a druidical vapour-mist defends us, or Conghal comes to our aid." He came thereafter out of the island to seek Conghal; and as Conghal was mending his ships, and ordering his crews, and getting ready his fleet, they beheld a single 'currach' coming towards them on the sea and ocean, and a single beautiful young man in it, and they kept looking at him for a while. "I recognise the young man in the 'currach,'" said Conghal, "for it is king Donn mac Iomchadha coming for me to know if his daughter's marriage is at hand . . ." King Donn turned his 'currach' towards Conghal's ship and greeted him. "Where goes this fleet, O Conghal?" said king Donn. "To your house," said Conghal. "We like much your coming there," said he, "for there is a greater fleet[1] than yours coming against us." "What fleet?" said Conghal. "Nabgodon's, who came to seek your betrothed from me," said king Donn, "and I did not give her to him, and he and

(Dánta pl. Céitinn; Mac Erlean, ll. 221–2.) (3°) dimdeonn: enclitic pres. after nach of dímdnaim, 'I defend.' *Infra* we have dímne, the subj. pres. 3rd sg. after muna. (4°) Cf. Mod. Ir., Go bhfóiridh Dia orainn, 'God help us!' (5°) Do beannaigh sé do: 'he greeted him.' Do beannaigh sé é: 'he blessed him.'

[1] Lit., an assembly of a fleet.

tugurа do i 7 atá ferion 7 lion [coblaig] (1°) ag teacht d'a bhet ar éccin uaimri 7 tairra fén d'a cornam friu." "Erigi romam," ar Congal, "7 friteoiltear (2°) let na maithe-ri atá im focairri, 7 abair re Tairi Taoibgil go noingeubadra Nabgadon uair dá tti fé d'a tocmaircra tuitfe fé liom" 7 robert in laoi:

A Ri Duinn erig do'n dún,
Cóiriġ ár ccoilcid 'r ár cluim;
Friteoiltear let imale
Maithe cloinne Rudraithe;
Abair re Tairi thaithe (3°)
Rirrin ingin n-iomallaig (4°)
Nabgodon ar tteacht a ttuaid,
Dingeubadra i ccat ar n[uair]
Nabgodon da tti fé a tthuaid,
Ri na h-Ulad go lion fluaig
Ir derb dorad (5°) or in tuinn,
Adeirim rit a Ri Duinn.

XXXIII.

Ir ann rin do fgar Ri Donn riu 7 táinic rompa d'a catraig féin d'a brrertealad 7 d'a britailead; 7 tá[inic] Congal co lion a fochruide ina diaig; 7 do rinded fliuccaomna foilcthe 7 fothraicthe (6°) dóib 7 tu[ccad] a n-airigthe (7°) bid 7 lenna cuca, 7 tángadar irin mbruigin móir uile ar a h-aithle. Uair ar amlaid dobi [Ri] Donn 7 bruigion aige ar n-a cómugad fa comair Congail re dunad amuig. "A Congail," ar fé, "orro[uig] féin fearta do theacht n-ola 7 fuidig do muinter." "Abair, a fraoich draoi, cionnus biar an bru[ig]eanta anocht," [ar Congal]. "Ar i ro an bruigean do tairingter[t]a do

(1°) Or [a fluaig]. (2°) Lit., 'let the chiefs be entertained by you.' (3°) taithe, 'silent' (?). (4°) n-iomallaig: ri (frri), 'to, with,' gov. acc. in O. Ir.; hence the eclipsis of iomallaig by the acc. ingen (*recte*, ingin). (5°) dorad: 3rd sg. s. fut. of tuitim, 'I fall.' (6°) foilcthe 7 fothraicthe: fothrucud, 'act of bathing (the body)'; folcad (of the head); fothraicthi, gl. 'balneum.' Cf. Hogan, "Cath R. na Righ," *s.v.* fothrucud in Gloss. Index. (7°) airigthe: cf. *s.v.*, Meyer, "Contributions to Irish Lexic."

[his people] are coming to take her forcibly from me, and do you come and defend her against them." "Go before me," said Conghal, "and entertain the chiefs who are with me, and tell Taisi Taoibhgheal that I shall ward off Nabgodon, for if he comes to woo her, he shall fall by me"; and he recited the poem:—

O king Donn, go to the stronghold,
Get ready our couches and down-covers;
Entertain moreover
The chiefs of the Clann Rury;
Tell Taisi Taidhe,
The very proud girl,
That when Nabgodon has come from the north,
I shall ward him off betimes in battle,
Nabgodon, if he comes from the north,
The king of Uardha, with a full hosting!
It is certain he shall fall on the wave,
I tell you, O king Donn.

XXXIII.

Then king Donn left them and came to his own 'cathir'[1] to feast and entertain them; and Conghal came with all his forces after him; and a bath was got ready to bathe their heads and bodies in, and honorific portions of food and ale were given them, and they all came into the great hostel afterwards. For it was this way with king Donn—he had a hostel fitting up for Conghal outside the Dun. "O Conghal," said he, "order yourself forthwith your drinking-house, and seat your people." "Say, O Fraoch the druid! how this hostel shall be to-night" [said Conghal]. "This is the hostel I prophesied

[1] I have preferred to use the Irish word in cases like the present where such conventional English translations as 'castle' for caṫair convey a quite different meaning from that of the original word. Nothing is more irritating to those who have a first-hand acquaintance with the conditions of life in ancient Ireland than to find the vivid reality of the original smothered in an atmosphere of mediæval terminology or, worse still, in that of modern *dilettante* mysticism or ideology.

gabáil ort," ar Fiacc; "7 ar cóir d'[uit] a h-oircill go maith do dénamh," ar siad, "uair ciod lionmar ti Nabgodon d'ar n-ionnsoig[id] bad tresi duinne ina dó." Ir annsin táinic Congal isin mbruigin, 7 do suid ina ionad siogda. "Maith, a Fearguss," ar Congal, "c'ait isteigi a m-bia-su anocht?" "Biad isin focla tuaisceirtach [an] tige," ar Fescur, "uair dá tí Nabgodon is annsan brosit ba thuaisde tiocfar"; 7 táinic Fescur do tóccbáil a arma or a cionn isin focla feimnid, 7 táinic Muiredach Mesgech mac [Rig] Alban isin focla feimnid oile ar ionchaib Fescura, 7 táinic Anadal Eachtach mac Ri[g] Conaenn con[a] tri céd Conceannaig ar in dorus ba nesa do Congal isin mbruigin, 7 táinic Cruimtan Corcrach mac Fescura Fairge 7 Cairbre Congaincnesach mac Cairbre Chruim ar in do[rus] ba nesa dóib sin, Oilill Teora Gaot 7 Oilill Teora Cruach ar in dorus eile di, 7 Ri Donn mac Iomchada ar láim deis Congail 7 maithe Rachuinne ó Ri[g] Donn co h-iarcuil(1°); 7 tucad Tairi Taoibgeal cona bantriacht ar láim ele Congail 7 do h-egrig(2°) na mic riog sin amach ar sleasroib na bruigne 7 do suid Faethna Fionn File 7 Fiacc draoi a briathruire Congail, 7 gé do bi faitcer(3°) 7 imeagla orra ni lugaide badar ag ól 7 ag aoibnes 7 ag airiridi go mór.

XXXIV.

Iomchra Nabgadoin mic Iorais do cuiread a coblach amach leis ar muir d'ionnsoicid Érenn ar ceann ingine Ri[g] Duinn 7 ar iad dob' eolaige dóib .i. an lucht táinic roime uatha co h-Érinn; 7 tángadar rompa go Rachoinn 7 adcon-

(1°) iarcuil, iargúil = 'back, remote corner.' (2°) do h-egrig: 3rd sg. pt. tense, ecraim, egraim, eagraim, eagraigim, 'I arrange, set in order.' Cf. cur i n-eagar (O. Ir. ecor). (3°) Mod. Ir. faitcíos, faitcheas.

[1] Naturally so, for a descent on Rathlin from the sea would be from the

would be attacked on you," said Fraoch; "and you ought to get it fully ready," said they, "for, though Nabgodon comes against us in great force, we would be stronger than he." Then Conghal came into the hostel, and sat down in his royal place. "Well, Fergus," said Conghal, "where shall you be inside to-night?" "I shall be in the northern quarter of the house," said Fergus, "for should Nabgodon come, it is on the northern[1] side he will come." Fergus came and placed his arms above him in the champion's royal place, and Muiredhach Mergeach, son of the king of Scotland, came into another champion's royal seat in front of Fergus, and Anadhal Euchtach, son of the king of the Conchenns, came with his three hundred Conchenns to the door nearest Conghal in the hostel, and Criomhtann Coscrach, son of Fergus Fairge, and Cairbre Congancnesach, son of Cairbre Crom, came to the door next them; Oilill Teora Gaoth and Oilill Teora Crioch to another door, and king Donn, son of Iomchadh, on the right of Conghal, and the chiefs of Rathlin from king Donn to the back. Taisi Taoibhgheal and her female retinue were on the other side of Conghal, and he ranged the king's sons along the sides of the hostel; and Fachtna Finn File and Fraoch the druid sat down before Conghal, and, though they were in fear and terror, none the less were they drinking and pleasuring and amusing themselves greatly.[2]

XXXIV.

As to Nabgodon mac Ioraidh, he put to sea his fleet to go to Ireland in search of the daughter of king Donn, and his guides were those who had preceded him to Ireland. They came to Rathlin, and they saw the light of the lamps[3]

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north. [2] This simple yet effective manner of anticipating an on-coming event is typical of Irish story-telling at its best. [3] Loċṁann, a loan-word from Latin 'lucerna.' The 'righ-chaindell' or royal candle in a king's house is a common feature in old Irish tales.

caosar roillsi (1°) na locrann ar larad do muin maisa amuig. "Maith, a luchd an eoluis!" ar Nabgaoon, "c'áit a bfuil an troillsi mór úd aochamuid?" "Ared ar doig linne," ar fiad, "gurab a briathruibe Ri[g] Duinn atá sí, 7 ar ann atá an ben do iarmaraine duitsi 7 ar doig linne gurab é an fer d'a ttucad i do biad ann ar a banais anocht .i. mac Ri[g] Éireann." "Dob' fearr linn go mad é do biadh ann," ar Nabgaoon, "7 teicchid foirrinn tri long uaid d'fior na h-innsi, 7 tabrat leó sgéla na cathrach cugainn"; 7 tángadar sin rompa d'fior na hinnsi.

XXXV.

Dála Feirchuis, imurro, dobéiren ag érteacht re mongar (2°) an maisa do'n taoib tuaidhe 7 anochuala ruchtadh (3°) na luinge lánmhoire ag gabáil acarsoide (4°) isin innsi. Do éirig Feirchus amach, 7 do glac a arma go hathlam annsin, 7 ónconnaic Muireadhach Mergeach mac Rig Alban sin, táinic a ndeaghaid Feirchuis amach, 7 com luath d'Feirchus dochum an chalaid 7 do'n cheoluing ag teacht a tsíl síbsin, 7 do iad Feirchus a dá glaic mora miletha fa chuingidhrach na luinge 7 tuccustain echaidhathad anbail fuirre gur chiothaig a clárach go cumasa, [7 ro s]cinneadar (5°) a tairingada cengail 7 comholta eisde uile, 7 do seaoilesdair o'n ccuingi[dhrach] d'a chéle gan contabairt uile i go rabadar a foirrinn ag teacht thide ar sud na tragha . . . (6°) sleodaib; 7 do gabustair Muireadach Mergeach mac Ri[g] Alban [ag ionna]gabáil na foirrne go fuirechair; 7 táinic Feirchus isin luing fa nesa do iar sin, 7 [do bí sé] ag marbad na foirrne, 7 táinic Muireadach mór 'na deaghaid in gach luing d'a [longaib] goráinic leo

(1°) Distinguish soillsi, *fem.*, 'light'; solus (adj.), 'clear, bright'; solus (noun), *masc.*, 'light.' (2°) mongar, 'roaring' (O'R.). *Vide s.v.* mongáin (Dinneen, "Irish Dict."). (3°) ruchtadh, cf. ruchd, 'a sigh, groan,' &c., O'R. (4°) acarsoide, gen. of acarsaid, 'anchor,' a Norse loan-word; Norse, akkarsaeti, *vide* Meyer, "Contributions to Irish Lexic."

shining on the surface of the sea outside. "Well, O guides," said Nabgodon, "where is yonder great light we see?" "We believe," said they, "that it is in the presence of king Donn it is, and there is the wife we seek for you; and we believe that he to whom she was given is there to-night celebrating her marriage, namely—the son of the king of Ireland." "We deem it all the better that it is he would be there," said Nabgodon, "and let three ships' crews of you go to the island, and bring us information about the 'cathir'"; and they moved forward to the island.

XXXV.

As to Fergus, indeed, he was listening to the roaring of the sea on the northern side, and he heard the scraping of the very large ship taking anchor in the island. Fergus rose and quickly seized his arms, and when Muiredhach Mergeach, son of the king of Scotland, perceived that, he came out after Fergus, and Fergus came as quickly to the beach as did the first ship to touch land;[1] and Fergus grasped his two large warrior hands round the prow of the vessel, and gave it a dreadful wrench, so that he shook its planks right bravely, and all the nails that bound and held it fast[2] started out of it, and, without a doubt, he slit it all from one end to the other, so that the crew came through it on to the strand. . . . Muiredhach Mergeach, son of the king of Scotland, took to driving back fiercely[3] the crew; and Fergus came to the ship nearest him after that, and was slaying the crew; and Muiredhach Mor came after him into each of the ships, till they succeeded in completely destroying in this fashion the

[1] Lit., 'coming to land.' [2] Lit., 'its nails of binding and fastening.' [3] Lit., 'carefully, watchfully.'

(5°) no rcinneodh; O. Ir. rcenim, 'I spring.' (6°) Defect in MS. Owing to the frayed condition of the edges of our MS., the words at the end of a number of lines are missing. The reader will recognise this by the words which have been restored and inserted in square brackets.

foigeno na tri long do lánmharbad ar a n-oirdnigad sin ; 7 tángadar [isin mb]druigin ar a haithle 7 do tógbadar a n-arma uairoib 7 do fuidedar ina n-ion[adaib] féin iar sin, 7 nir ḟommaidiugiot na h-eathta do sinnedar iodu.

XXXVI.

Is ann sin tainic [Nab]gadon lion a luingi a ndeag-hairi a muintiri, 7 ar amlaid fuair iad ina ccorrachuib [gear]tha commbuailte fa chomthoghachaib a long, 7 a longa ar n-a luaithbhreathi. "Is uathmar mar bid (1°) ar muintir," ar Nabgodon, "7 ar neirtmar do marbad re h-ed n-aithgeniu (2°) uile iad"; [7] do chualadar gleadan mór isin mbruigin. "Déna[m] d'ionnsaigid na bruighne, a [fhir]a!" ar Nabgodon, "co ndioghlam ár muinter ar a bhruil d'Erendaib (3°) innte, 7 tabraid cairrige 7 clocha [o'n] ccalad (4°) lib go mbed aguinn do bhreathi na bruighne." Is amlaid tángadarsan d'ionnsaigid na bruighne 7 ualuighe aidhle leo do chlochaib tuinne na traga, 7 ó rángadar i tuccadar fraig barbardha do'n bruigin gur léccred a sceth (5°) 7 a sleaga 7 a cclaidhme ina [bean]naib 7 a seancolaman (6°) do bi ina ferann re oreic na bruighne do congbáil ina ferann gan tuitim orra. Is annsin do éirig Fergus 7 táinic amach, 7 táinic Muiredach Mergach ina dheaghaid; 7 tuccadar luathchuairt a timchill na bruighne, 7 tugadar [ur]chur fedha fedamhail o'n mbruigin amach orra, 7 do chuit céd laoch 7 tángadar isin mbruigin anonn ar a haithle; 7 do chógbadar a n-airm uirgéna uairoib innte, 7 do ib[ea]dar a noig chatha 7 iotan ar a h-aithle. Tángadar na h-all-

(1°) For difference between Old Ir. attáu and biu, *vide* Strachan, "Subst. Verb" (Phil. Soc.), p. 53. (2°) re h-ed n-aithgeniu: the eclipsis of aithgeniu may be accounted for here in two ways: (*a*) ed is neuter in O. Ir., and so eclipses in nom. and acc. sg.; (*b*) the acc. masc., fem., and neut. eclipse in O. Ir., and re governs the acc. Distinguish, however, re from fri, governing acc. and re n-, 'before,' which eclipses in O. Ir., and governs dative. (3°) Mod. Ir. Eirionnach. (4°) calad is the hard shingle beach on the edge of the

crews of the three ships. After that they came into the hostel, and placed their arms above them, and sat them down in their own places,—and they boasted not, indeed, of the deeds they had done.[1]

XXXVI.

Then Nabgodon came with his full fleet after his people, and found them in lacerated, trampled, stricken heaps under the prows of their ships, and their ships smashed to pieces. "Fearful is the state of our people," said Nabgodon, "and fiercely have they been all slain within a very short time"; and they heard a great exulting shout in the hostel. "Let us make towards the hostel, O men!" said Nabgodon, "till we avenge our people on the Irishmen that are in it, and take up the rocks and stones from the beach so as to have them to break down the hostel." In this fashion they came to the hostel with great loads of wave-washed stones[2] from the strand, and when they reached it, they made a fierce attack[3] on the hostel so that they left their shields and spears and swords on its peaks and against an old column that was standing up in order to keep the front of the hostel from falling on them. Then Fergus rose and came out, and Muiredhach Mergach after him, and they made a quick circuit of the hostel, and they fired on them bravely and in manly fashion from the hostel, and a hundred warriors fell; and then they came into the hostel, put up their sharp-pointed arms in it, and afterwards drank their drink to quench their thirst.[4] All the foreigners again approached

[1] This splendid climax is a fitting ending to what may be considered a brilliant example of vigorous Irish narrative. [2] Lit., 'wave-stones' (?); cf. however, Stokes, "Zeit. für Celt. Phil.," Band i., p. 438, *s. v.* cumro, 'stone' (?). Can cuinne here be for cuinrde? [3] Lit., 'shower.' [4] Lit., 'their drink of thirst and of parchedness.' iocᵹ, gen. iocᵹan, 'thirst.' N.B.—oiᵹ, O. Ir. acc. of oeoch.

high-tide mark, upon which the boats were beached. (5°) *Sic* MS. (6°) ꝼeᵹncolᵹman: for this feature in old Irish buildings, cf. Joyce, "Social History," vol. II., p. 35.

mapraig uile arir d'ionnroigid na bruigne, 7 do gabadar doirri na bruigne da gach áiro (1) impe. Ódconnaic [Ana]dal Eachach mac Ri[g] Conchenn cona chi céd Conceannach, tángadar amach 7 tucadar ára móra [ar m]uintir, Nabgadoin; 7 do chuiredar a raon (2°) maidma 7 moirtheichid uile iad o'n mbruigin go hairm a raibe Nabgadon; 7 tángadar irin mbruigin céna iarrin 7 do ibedar a noig tarta. Iarrin do ghrer (3°) Nabgadon a muintir docum na bruigne go h-atlam 7 tángadar da gach aird di, 7 do gairedar uimpe; 7 táinic Fergus amach 7 Muiredach Mergach arir 7 do chuiredar ára móra ar na sluaghaib gur graonead ar gach leth o'n mbruigin iad, 7 tángadar irin mbruigin 7 do fuidedar ina n-ionadaib fén arir. Ir annrin adubairt Nabgadon: "Éirig duinn," ar sé, "7 loiscter an bruigen im chennaib fuil innte do sluaghaib." Táinic dirim mór do macaemoib Rioch na h-Alpa d'ionnroigid na bruigne 7 do diubracadar do faigdib tenead an bruigin. Tángadar amach annrin dá mac Ri[g] Connacht .i. Ailill Teóra Gaoth 7 Ailill Teóra Cruoc, 7 do rónrad corcair mór amuig, 7 tángadar irin mbruigin iar sin, 7 do cuir sin roct mór ar luct na h-Alpa uile. "Ni cualamar iomrad bres n-Éireann ima n-engnam roime so siamh," ar Nabgadon.

XXXVII.

Agus táinic cath mór d'ionnroigid na bruigne 7 do fódradar doirri na bruigne do bruredh. Táinic Fergus 7 Muiredach Mergach amach arir, 7 tuccadar a nder sirin mbruigin, 7 do chuiredar a raibe 'na timchill uile a raen maidma noco rángadar a cortad, (4°) 7 tángadar irin

(1°) Cf. Burns, "Of all the *airts* the wind doth blow." (2°) O. Ir., roen, 'a way, a road.' (3°) do ghrer: O. Ir. grirraim, 'urge, incite,' 3rd sg. pret., ro ghreir; later ghreasim, 3rd sg. pret., ro ghreis, do ghres. (4°) cortad: cf. costud, 'halting, staying' (Stokes, "Tog. Troi."), 'checking'

the hostel and pressed on every side round the doors of the hostel. When Anadhal Euchtach,[1] son of the king of the Conchenns, and his three hundred Conchenns saw that, they came out and wreaked great slaughter on Nabgodon's followers, and routed and put them all to flight from the hostel towards where Nabgodon was ; and they came afterwards back to the same hostel and drank their drink to quench their thirst. Then Nabgodon quickly urged on his people towards the hostel, and they rushed on it from every point, and shouted round it. Fergus and Muiredhach Mergach again came out and wreaked great slaughter on the hosts, so that they were beaten on every side of the hostel ; and they (Fergus, &c.) came back to the hostel and resumed their own places again. Then Nabgodon said : " Let us go," said he, " and burn the hostel over the heads of the hosts that are in it." A great swarm of the warriors of the king of Uardha approached the hostel, and they shot fiery darts at the hostel. Then the two sons of the king of Connaught, Ailill Teora Gaoth and Ailill Teora Crioch, came out and made a great heap of slain outside, and came back afterwards to the hostel, and that put a full stop[3] to all the people of Uardha. " We never before heard the men of Ireland boasting about their dexterity in arms," said Nabgodon.

XXXVII.

A great band approached the hostel and tried to break in the door of the hostel. Fergus and Muiredhach Mergach sallied out again, and went to the left of the hostel and routed all that were round it till they reached their halting-place.[4] They came into the hostel afterwards, and not long[5]

[1] *I.e.*, 'active.' [2] Lit., 'sat in.' [3] Lit., 'silence.' [4] Or 'till they received a check.' [5] Or 'scarcely (had they taken . . . when).'

(Meyer) : cf. also coɼtuo, 'to steady,' "C. M. Rath," 182. N.B. coɼtuo, 'demeanour'; coɼtao, 'to taste' (*vide* Hend., "Fl. Bric.," Irish Texts Soc., p. lxiii). For further reference to this word, *vide* Additional Notes.

mbruigin iar sin 7 ní mór go raibe dóib a ndeoch d'ibe anuair do gairedar na sluaga air fa'n m-bruigin. Táinic amach annsin Cruimthann corcarach mac Fercuba Fairrge 7 Cairbre Congancheracha mac Cairbre Chruim; 7 tug fear díb a cle sisin mbruigin 7 fer ele a dhéis, 7 do fergadar a ccomlann timcill na bruigne gur dhícuimsiot na sluaig uile uaithe; 7 ní tainic leó acht a n-anma do dhógbáil in tan tángadar na sluaig air docum na bruigne. Ro éirig Fercus 7 Muiredhach Mergach amach air, 7 ger' lionmar na slóig do dhícuimsiot o'n mbruigin uile iad go lár na n-allmharrach, 7 tángadar isin [mbruigin] tré lár an chatha d'a n-aimhéoin 7 do thógaib Muiredach a iolach corcair os áird annsin. Is annsin adubairt Nabgadon: "Ar é [céd?] ecsaid (1°) téd mo sluaghsa," ar se, "a bratharda an tsluaig atá isin mbruigin 7 esgid uile, a mogaithe!" [ar sé,] "go mbrisiom an bruigin, uair ní furáil dhuinn (2°) uile teacht da h-ionnsoighe." Tángadar na sluaig [uile 's] an mbruigin annsin 7 do gairedar da gach áird 7 da gach airdenn di, 7 do chuiredar [teinid ar] gach áird innte. Ro ercedar tri comaltadha (3°) Congail amach annsin .i. Meisne, Semne [7 Lach]airne, 7 tángadar tar dorus deiscertach na bruigne amach 7 do mucsad na tent[idhe] tendla 7 do marbsad lucht a n-adhnaid, 7 tucsad a ndeis sisin mbruigin ar a haithle 7 [nis]gabad siú nogo ránga dar an dorus céna, 7 is do reandaib (4°) a sleg 7 d'faobraib claidiom gur chuimsiot na sluaig 'san mbruigin iad, 7 robensad na h-allmharraig go borb sisin mbruigin gur bhrisiot doibsi na bruigne gur buaidhrisiot ól 7 aoibnes um lucht na catrach; 7 sug[sat] ar an oidhce sin go fuacadha fuiseacair nogo ttáinic lá cona lánsoillsi ar n-a mharach. Agus [nuair] thainic an lá adubairt Congal: "Eirgidh, a

(1°) Ecsaid: *leg.* decsaid, 'difficulty, strait'; ecsaide means 'hostility.' (2°) Lit. 'it is not too much for us.' furáil = fur-óil, 'over-much,' furail .i. imurcha, O'Dav. Gloss. (3°) comaltadha,

after taking their drink the hosts again shouted round the hostel. Criomhtann the Valorous, son of Fergus Fairge, and Cairbre Congancnesach, son of Cairbre Crom, then came out, and one of them went to the right of the hostel and the other to the left, and they fought round the hostel and drove off from it all the hosts. They had only put up their arms when the hosts again came to the hostel. Fergus and Muiredach Mergach went out again, and, numerous though the hosts were, they drove them all back from the hostel into the midst of the foreigners, and they returned into the hostel right through the forces despite the latter, and Muiredhach raised aloft then his shout of triumph. Then Nabgodon said: "That is the first disaster my hosts met with," said he, "from the hosts in the hostel, and let you all go, O princes!" [said he] "till we overthrow the hostel, for we must all advance against it."

All the hosts then came to the hostel, and shouted on all sides of it and from all points of it, and they set fire to every part of it. The three foster-brothers of Conghal, Merne, Semne, and Lathairne, then went out, and passed through the southern door of the hostel, and they extinguished the lighted torches,[1] and slew those who lit them. They went afterwards to the left of the hostel, and they were not resisted till they reached the same door, and it is at the points of their spears and with the edges of their swords the hosts drove them into the hostel. The foreigners attacked the hostel bravely, and broke the doors of the hostel, and troubled the drinking and pleasuring of the inhabitants of the 'cathir,' and they passed the night in threatening and vigilant fashion till day with its clear light came on the morrow. When the day came, Conghal said: "Rise, O men," said he, "and seize your arms

[1] ᴄenᴅᴀl, 'fire-brand.'

'foster-brothers'; coṁᴅᴀlᴄᴀᴅᴀ, 'foster-sons.' (4°) *I.e.* Mod. Ir. ꝑinn, 'a point'; O. Ir. ꝑenᴅ also means 'spear.'

fiora," ar fé, "7 gabaid bar n-arma 7 tabraid bar n-aigde a[r] doirrib na bruigne." Ir annsin dogabad leóran fcet (1°) d'a fciatfaidib 7 flega d'a n-aidlenaib gur [éirioc]nuig an bruigion uile go h-aigmeil atgarb uair ni faibe bruigion fiam dob' ionnann do'n bruig[in] fin o'n éirioctnugad tuccadar na cata ceatarda fuirre. Ir ann fin do éirig Fergus 7 do gab a arma 7 táinic amach ar in mbruigin, 7 tucc a agaid ar na fluagoib, 7 an áit ba tige (2°) do na fluagoib ar ann do ionnroig Fergus ieo (3°) 7 do finne flige fáirmlead tresna fluagoib. Ir ann fin táinic Congal amach 7 do éirig a cat a n-agaid na n-allmarrach cona mergeduib áille iomda ioldatada or a cceannaib. Oidonnaic Ri na hUarda fin, do éirig a cath 7 do finne leibionn do fciatoib allata allmarda ina uirtimcill. Agus óidonnaic cách a céle do meabhaid (4°) bloigdem boidba do na cataib i cceann a céle 7 tuccad fnara áig 7 iongaile eatarro 7 doberr cach díb a bern cata (5°) a cat ar oile. Táinic Fergus annsin 7 do reidigh [ré] fligid milead i ccat na n-allmarrach. Ir annsin airmidter cédfergg Fergusa do teacht ariam.

XXXVIII.

Táinic Anadal mac Ri[g] Concenn cona tri céd conceannaig fo'n ccat, 7 do léccfed a n-anala tentide fa na fluagoib 7 roben bern cata ar an ccat 7 tuccfat fcaoilead 7 fcannrad ar na cathaib. Ir ann fin do éirig lonnar 7 luaitfergg Nabgadoin 7 do ionnroig fa fluagoib Congail, 7 mor gab cat no comlann rig, 7 tucc d'a uid gurb' faoa uada foirtin 7 ba cuma ler (6°) bár d'fagáil (7°)

(1°) fcet, *sic* MS. fciata = ordinary *nom.* or *acc. pl.* (2°) tige, comparative of tiug, 'thick.' (3°) *I. e.* iad. (4°) do meabhaid: lit., 'burst forth.' (5°) *I. e.* berna cata, 'gap of battle': cf. bearna baogail, 'gap of danger.' (6°) *I. e.* leir. (7°) d'fagbáil.

and face towards the doors of the hostel." Then their shields were taken from their shield-straps, and their spears from their rests,[1] so that the whole hostel shook fearfully and violently, for never was there a hostel like that hostel through the shaking the armies on both sides gave it. Then Fergus rose, and took his arms, and came out of the hostel, and turned towards the hosts; and the place where the hosts were thickest there it was Fergus approached them, and he cut a warrior-path through the hosts. Then Conghal came out, and drew up his forces with their numerous and many-coloured beautiful standards above their heads in front of the foreigners. When the king of Uardha saw that, he drew up his forces and made a palisade of strong, gigantic shields round them; and when they saw one another, inimical ringing-strokes resounded from the two armies upon one another, and martial and valorous interchanges[2] passed between them, and each of them cut his battle-gap in the other's army. Fergus then came and cut a warrior's path in the foreigner's army. Then it is related Fergus was, for the first time, ever angered.[3]

XXXVIII.

Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, with his three hundred Conchenns came to the attack, and they breathed their fiery breaths among the hosts, and he cut a battle-gap in the army; and they scattered and scared the battalions. Then the wrath and quick anger of Nabgodon arose, and he turned towards the hosts of Conghal, and neither in battle nor contest was he resisted; and he noticed[4] that assistance was far from them, and he cared not about dying provided his glory

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[1] The hanging of his spear and shield over his head served, amongst other purposes, that of marking the warrior's place in the drinking-hall. [2] Lit., 'showers of bravery and of valour.' [3] Lit., 'the first anger of Fergus is mentioned to have come.' [4] Lit., 'he took to his heed.'

acht go maidid a blad do bunad; 7 fucc fuachar fiogda fo-naimdige mar a raibe Congal irin cath, 7 do comfuicfiot na curaid re céle. Dóig ámh ba comfiac dá curad frin 7 ba leogaire da leoman 7 ba mire da machgaman 7 ba daracht da dam ndileann, 7 niop fuluing neach beit i ccomfoccur dóib ech triochad troigead (1°) ar gach leat le chrodacht a ccomlainn 7 re h-iomfoiccri [a n-]anala 7 dobádar irin ccomrac frin ó foillri na mairne muice gur deired do'n ló. Ro éirig fearicc 7 neimnige Nabgadoin tar Congal annsin; 7 ar amlaid bádar 7 aor dána 7 airfitid, mna 7 macaoim na cathach uile aga ccoimfecem a ccomfoccur dóib; 7 dobi Bricne ann fós, 7 occonnaic fé Congal aga fognam, fo fcrech Bricne or cionn na cathach conach raibe d'Ulltaib uile énduine nar fech fair; 7 isbert: "Ort do choll nachbáir a Congail!" ar Bricne, "uair ir aire do ionnarb feariccur mac Leve a h-Ulltaib tú re méd do metacta 7 do milaocuib, 7 ir aire benfar Nabgadon do cend diot 7 bérar do mnaoi uait." Ir annsin táinic a neart fém 7 a cumachta do Congal, 7 tug béim naimdige do Nabgadon gur dluig a rciat go rgeamaigmar 7 dorad(2°) an t-aitbém dó gur ben a cenn d'a choluinn, 7 do gab an cenn ina láim 7 do commaoid a briadnuige an trluag uile é; ionnus gur muig ar lucht na h-Uarda uile andsin, 7 dobad comang a cconair teichid muna decdis irin fairge 7 gurbo tiug an t-ár ar láthair an catha dobú tige irna h-airegoib é ar rocdoin a long do na laochaib; ionnus gur cuitedar rluag na h-Uarda uile le Congal cona muintir, 7 do rinnedar [cairn] d'a cceannaib 7 duma d'a n-edudgib andsin 7 tuccad a corcair go Congal, 7 gid iad [muin]ter Congail ann fós dob' iomda a n-earbada 7 doba creuchtach a curaid 7 dobi Congal

(1°) troigead, gen. pl. of troig, 'a foot.' (2°) O. Ir. dorat, 'he gave'; 3rd sg. perf. of do-beir, 'gives.'

endured. He made a royal and most fierce onslaught on the place where Conghal was in the battle, and the warriors fought together. For that was, indeed, a combat of two warriors, and it was the mangling of two lions and the madness of two bears and the rage of two huge stags; and no one could endure being near them for within the space of thirty feet on every side through the bravery of their fighting and the proximity of their breaths; and they were at that fight from dawn of the early morning till close of day. The anger and hatred of Nabgodon were stirred against Conghal then, and they were in this wise—the scientists and entertainers, the women and youths of the whole 'cathir' were watching them near at hand. Bricne was also there, and when he saw Conghal pressed hard (?), he shouted over the 'cathir' so that there was not one of all the Ultonians that did not look at him, and he said: "On you is your dire destruction[1]! O Conghal!" said Bricne, "for it was through the greatness of thy cowardliness and unmanliness that Fergus mac Lede banished you from Ulster, and on that account Nabgodon will cut your head off, and will take your betrothed from you." Then his strength and his powers came back to Conghal, and he made a fierce stroke at Nabgodon so that he slit his shield fiercely (?)[2]; and he struck him again so that he cut off his head from his body, and taking the head in his hand, he vaunted it before the whole host; so that the people of Uardha were defeated there,[3] and their way of escape was narrow save by their going into the sea. If the slaughter was thick in the midst of the battle, it was thicker in the bays when the warriors reached their ships; and thus fell all the hosts of Uardha by Conghal and his people. They made a cairn of their heads and a mound of their trappings, and Conghal received the victory; and though his people were still there, their losses were many, and his warriors were wounded and

[1] Lit., 'violation.' [2] ꝼɡeaṁaiɡmaꝑ, 'fiercely' (?). Cf. ꝼceaṁ, 'bark,' 'yelp,' 'growl,' and derivatives (Dinneen, "Dict."). [3] Lit., 'so that he defeated.'

[fein] 'na gheuchtnugadh co mór. Táinic Ri Donn 7 a ingen .i. Tairi Chaibgeal d'feachaint [Congail. T]ucc an ingen láim tar bragoid dó 7 do gab ag feuchaint a gneadh 7 a gheucht [7 do g]ab ag feuchaint cinn Nabgodoin. "Is miogda an cennta," ar sí, "7 ar maith linn [i] n-euccmuir a anma 7 ar maith d'Ulltaib fór beith mar atá 7 is cuma [liom] aga rath"; 7 robeirt an laoi :—

[Mór a]n cend úd isin cnoc!
Anba a n-derna d'ar n-olc!
Dorinne mór d'ulc ar nuair,
Nabgodon mór mac Ioruaidh!
[Nabgo]don táinic a tuaidh,
Ri na h-Uarda go lion sluaigh;
Congal doben a ghenn de,
[S]innsear cloinne Rudruide
[Gridea]dh tángadar ale
Cugainn go cuan Racharinne,
Ar fesin dóib 'na beith ag ól,
Mar do chipriom an cath mór.
Mor.

XXXIX.

Tángadar anonn isin mbruighin ar a h-aithle 7 do cuireadh a nglianán gloinide iad 7 a tigthib fionna fairrionga fiorruide; 7 tuccadh lega d'a leigen 7 dobádar caoicdir ar mir (1°) a nounadh Ri Duind mar sin; 7 ba maith an muinter aga rabadar 7 ar maith do chaithedar siu; 7 ó thainic doib a leigen 7 a mbeith in-sruball 7 an fleadh mór 7 an banuir sin do chaithem, adubairt Ri Donn: "Maith, a Chongail," ar sé, "ber do mnaoi let 7 iarr sén fearann ar clandaib Rudraide di uair ni h-áil liomsa Ulltaib do beith ina mbrodbhaib dam uimpe." "Ni biaid soin," ar Congal, "acht teighid Angoda mac Anluin 7 Bricne mac Cairbhre go h-Eamain Macha 7 iarruid fearann dam'sa dom' mnaoi ar Fergus mac Leide 7 ar maithib Ulad 7 dingeubadsa mo chocadh 7

(1°) caoicdir ar mir: the full moon divides the month into two parts, and this division the Irish followed; hence the division into fifteen days, caoicdir. *Vide* Loth, "L'Année Celtique," in the *Revue Celtique*, April, 1904.

Conghal himself was severely wounded. King Donn and his daughter, Taisi Taoibhgeal, came to see Conghal. The girl placed her arm round his neck, and she examined his wounds and injuries, and looked upon the head of Nabgodon. "Royal is this head," said she, "and glad we are that it is not alive,[1] and glad also are the Ultonians that it is so, and I mind not saying so"; and she recited the poem:—

Great is yonder head on the hill!
Great the evil it wrought us!
Great evil he wrought betimes,
Nabgodon, the great, son of Ioruadh!
Nabgodon came from the north,
The king of Uardha with all his power,
Conghal cut off his head,
The elder of the Clann Rury;
Though they came hither
To us to Rathlin's harbour,
Better for them than drinking,
The manner he waged the great fight.

XXXIX.

They came into the hostel thereafter, and they were conducted into their glass sun-bower, as well as into their fair capacious bright booths, and physicians were appointed to heal them, and they were a fortnight and a month in the dun of king Donn. The people they were with were good, and good was the time they passed with them, and when they were healed and able to walk, and the great feast and marriage ceremony finished, king Donn said: "Well, Conghal," said he, "take your wife with you, and seek yourself a territory from the Clann Rury for her, for I do not like to have the Ultonians my enemies on her account." "They shall not be, indeed," said Conghal, "but let Angotha, son of Anlun,[2] and Bricne mac Cairbhre go to Eamain Macha, and seek a territory for me for my wife from Fergus mac Lede and the chiefs of Ulster, and I shall withhold

[1] ı n-eucomuıṙ a anma: lit., 'in the absence of his soul.' Cf. *is marb in corp i nd-écmais in anma*, 'the body is dead in the absence of the soul' ("Passions and Hom." from L. Br., 8384). [2] MS. has anġoča mac luin.

coccaḋ Fergusa mic Rosa ṡiḃṡiomḋ d'a ċionn." Tángadar-san siompa iarsin go h-Emain, 7 ar taosca sángadar a sceula go h-Emain inar iad féin, uair ba baiḋ leó uile an cath sin do bhí Congal ar lúth na h-Ulaḋ re céadċinnsceadal a ċoccaiḋ 7 do feraḋ fáilte siu as na sioguib sin 7 do fiarfaigeadar sceula an ċatha sin diob 7 do innsedar sin doib uile. "Cred ima tangabaisi anno?" ar Maithe Ulaḋ. "[D']iarsiaḋ feroinn oruibsi tángamar do mnaoi Congail," ar siad, "i.e. d'ingin Ri[g] Duinn 7 dingeubaiḋ Congal a ċoccaḋ féin 7 coccaḋ Fergusa mic Rosa d'Ulltaib d'a ċionn." "Dicciḋ Congal féin a n-Emnn," ar Fergus mac Leide, "7 ó do gell a ċoccaḋ do ḋiongbáil d'Ulltoib dobeusa sige n-Ulaḋ ḋó, uair ar sine 7 ar uaisle é ina misi." "Ni geubasan sin," ar Angoċa, "uair tug d'a bsiaċsi naċ geubhaḋ sige n-Ulaḋ no go ccoisceonaḋ Rige n-Éireann ar tus." "Maḋ é sin aroubaisiseon," ar Fergus mac Leide, "dobeusa fonn maiṫ ḋ'a mnaoiseon." "Cia an fesano sin?" ar iadsan. "In tsioċaḋ céd ar coimḟoigsi d'fesann a h-aṫar féin," ar Fergus. "Ar cuma duitsi do ṫabairt ḋó," ar Bricne, "uair do biaḋ sige n-Ulaḋ at' fegmus aċt muna ttugṫa sin uait." "Damaḋ é sin bu áil leisseon," ar Fergus, "dogeuba uaimsi gan imeroin é." Is annsin tángadar na teaċta d'ionnsoigiḋ Congail go teaċ Ri Duinn. Do fiarfaig Fergus sceula ḋíb, an bruaradar an feasano do ċuadar d'iarsiaḋ. "Fuaramar," ar siad, "7 dobeusa Fergus mac Leide sige n-Ulaḋ ḋuitsi damaḋ áil leat 7 tug an tsioċa céd ar nesa d'fesann a h-aṫar dot' mnaoi go Dún Sobairce"; 7 doba maiṫ le Congal sin 7 do ċuir Ri Donn a ingen 7 maiṫiom iomḋa lé ar in tsioċaḋ céd sin, 7 do sinneaḋ Dún Aicesi ann i.e. Dún Tairi 7 Dún Tairi ainm na senna i naiḃe sói.

[1] Lit., 'welcome was made for them.' [2] MS., Fergus; but evidently this is a scribal slip for 'Conghal.' [3] The territory of father and daughter would therefore stretch along the Antrim coast from Knocklayd to Dunseverick.

my own attack and the attack of Fergus mac Rosa from them in return for it." They came on thereafter to Eamain, and news of them reached Eamain quicker than they themselves; for they all were glad of the battle Conghal won over the people of Uardha on his entering on war. They were welcomed[1] by those kings, and they asked them about the battle, and they told them all about it. "Why did you come here?" said the princes of Ulster. "We came to seek a territory from you for the wife of Conghal," said they; "that is, for the daughter of king Donn, and Conghal will withhold his own attack and the attack of Fergus mac Rosa from the Ultonians in return for it." "Let Conghal himself come to Ireland," said Fergus mac Lede; "and since he undertakes to withhold his attack from the Ultonians, I shall give the kingdom of Ulster to him, for he is older and nobler than I." "He will not take that," said Angotha; "for he swore he would not take the kingdom of Ulster till he should contest the kingship of Ireland first." "If that is what he said," said Fergus mac Lede, "I shall give a good estate to his wife." "What territory is that?" said they. "The cantred nearest the territory of her own father," said Fergus. "It matters not your giving it to him," said Bricne, "for you shall be deprived of your kingdom of Ulster if you give not that." "If that is what he would like," said Fergus, "he shall get it from me without dispute."

Then the ambassadors came to Conghal to the house of king Donn. Conghal[2] asked their tidings, whether they had got the territory they went to seek. "We did," said they, "and Fergus mac Lede will give the kingdom of Ulster to you if you wish, and he gave the cantred nearest her father's territory to your wife as far as Dunseverick.[3]" Conghal liked that. King Donn sent his daughter with much treasure to that cantred; and she had a dun erected there, viz., Dun Taisi, and Dun Taisi is the name henceforth of the district in which it was.

An treas cuid.

XL.

Iomċura Conġail imnigeap ronn rċéal oile. Aoubaipt pe n-a muintip a ċoblaċ do ċóruġaḋ 7 oul d'ionnroiġiḋ Loċlann. Do ġluaiġioḋap pompa ap muip 7 ap móṙaiġġe 7 roba piogḋa an coblaċ pin Conġail 7 roba mór leó a meanma 7 a meigneaċ ag oul d'ionnroiġiḋ Loċlonn 7 ap é doḃú piġ Loċlann in tanpin .i. Amlaoi mac Scoinne 7 ip ann doḃi a ḋunaḋ a ndepcepc Loċlano .i. ag Eappuiḋe. Ap ipin uaip 7 aimpip doḃi Ri L[oċlann] ap múp a ḃaile 7 a ḋpaoi ina ṙappaḋ .i. Feipcna pile; 7 adconncadap in lo[ingeap] lánmop d'a n-ionnroiġiḋ 7 na piuil ilḃpeaca iongantaċa uaipṫiḃ. "Ip a[ḋ]b[al an] coblaċ úd adciamuid, a Ḟeipcna," ap Ri Loċlann, "7 an ttaḃpaiḋ aiṫne ḟoppo?" ["Doḃeipim]pe (1°) aiṫne ḟoppo," ap Ḟeapcna, "ap é coblaċ Conġail Clairingniġ mic Ruḋpaiḋi é 7 [ip leip] do ċuic Nabġadon mac Iopuaiḋ, pí na h-Uapḋa." "Cia in pluaġ ata 'na ṙappaḋ?" [ap pí] Loċlonn. "Ni ṫáinic a h-Éipinn amaċ piam mac pioġ ap ṙeapp muintipe map é," ap [Ḟeipcna,] "uaip atáid da mac pí[ġ] (2°) Connaċt ina ṙocaip ann .i. Aillil Teopa Ġaoċ 7 Aillil Teopa C[pioċ], 7 mac pi[ġ] Alban 7 mac pi[ġ] Laiġen 7 mac pi[ġ] Concend ap n-a n-ionnapḃaḋ ap a ecpioċaiḃ ṙé[in 7] neoċ ap ṙeapp imaid (3°) pin uile .i. Feipcup mac Ropa, piġṁileaḋ Éipeann 7 macuppaiḋe (4°) Éipeann ó pin ale"; 7 aoubpadap in laoi and:—

A Ḟeapcna ap aluinn an dpeam
Táinic a h-iaṫ Éipeand;

(1°) MS. defective. (2°) Ri, pig: the gen. of pi is pig. In our MS. the forms are confused: we have as gen., pi, pig, pioġ. (3°) imaid: pl. form of ima, iona. (4°) *sic* MS.

PART III.

XL.

As to Conghal there is here narrated another story.[1] He told his people to fit out his fleet and go to Lochlann. They journeyed over sea and ocean; and regal was the fleet of Conghal, and great-minded and great-spirited were they going to Lochlann. The king of Lochlann at that time was Amlaff,[2] son of Scoinne, and his 'dun' was in the south of Lochlann, viz., at Eassuidhe. Just then the king of Lochlann was on the wall of his town, and his druid Fergna, the poet, with him; and they saw the very big fleet approaching and the very bright wondrous sails above it. "Dreadful is that fleet we see, O Fergna," said the king of Lochlann; "and do you know them, O Fergna?" "I know them," said Fergna, "it is the fleet of Conghal Cláiringhneach mac Rudhraighe, and it is by him fell Nabgodon mac Ioruaidh, king of Uardha." "What host is with him?" said the king of Lochlann. "There never came out of Ireland a king's son with a better following than his,[3]" said Fergna, "for there are with him the two sons of the king of Connaught, Ailill Teora Gaoth and Ailill Teora Crioch, and the son of the king of Scotland, and the son of the king of Leinster, and the son of the king of the Conchenns, who are being banished from their own countries, and one who is better than them all, Fergus mac Rosa, the royal champion of Ireland, and the warriors of Ireland furthermore"; and they recited the poem:—

O Fergna! fine the people
Who came from Ireland.

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[1] In Part III. we have narrated the martial exploits of Conghal over sea.
[2] Amlaff is quite a common name in early Irish post-Norse genealogies, and is to be found in the surname, MacAuliffe.
[3] Lit., 'it is better of following than he.'

Noċa (1°) nfaca mire abur
Sluag do biaḋ fo a ccormuiliur;
Cionnus atáid fiad na fir ?
Inad croda na curaiḋ
Mar tiagad i ccenn ca[ċa] ?
Caidé anmanna a n-árdflaċa ?
Congal cláiringneaċ, an rí !
Mac riogda do Ruḋraiḋi !
Fearccur mac Rosa, reim ngle !
'S an da Ailill oirdnide,
Trí mic Taḃairne na tres,
Leó adfaoḃrat laoiċ d'a luaiċ-tfear
In triar ele ar calma i cclí (2°)
Mac Fionntuin mic Ruḋruiḋi.
Anaḋal Euċtaċ ar nuair
Rí Coincend an ċoccaiḋ ċruaiḋ
Cairbre na'ccles ir na ceas[rd],
Mac rí[g] Miḋe na móirceard ;
Cionnus atáid féin na fir
Im gniomaiḃ gaile ir gairdiu ?
Anad blaċ fearccra a mblaḋ ?
An abra (3°) riom, a Fearccna.

A Fearccna.

XLI.

Ir andsin adubairt Fearccna le rí[g] Loclann : "Fearfa fáilte friufú go fuilḃir," ar fé, "7 déna maiṫ orra, uair gé maḋ aṁluiḋ do beṫea a breuccmuir do riġe do ċoiceándaoir fúd riġe duit 7 giḋ co[gaḋ] (4°) do beiṫ ort do ḋingeubadaoir ḋiot é." "Doġeubadran maiṫ agamra dé sin," ar rí Loclonn. "Doġabadarran acorgaid (5°) isin ccalaḋ annsin, 7 do ġabadar a n-arma u[mpa], 7 dorónsat cró comḋaingean cada ḋíoḃ, 7 táinic in Rí ina ccomḋáil 7 fesair fáilte friú, 7 adubairt an laoi and :—

Moċén duit, a Congail ċrúaiḋ !
Táinic a h-énnn go mbúaiḋ,
Do ġeubairri fáilte ḋe
Agamra 'r ag beḃerne.

(1°) noċa: hence the neg. part. ċa of the modern Ulster dialect. (2°) cli, 'heart': cf. Trí Dioir-ġaoiṫe (Atk.), ceilg-ṁiana na cli. (3°) abra: apparently is 2nd sg. pres. (4°) MS. defective. (5°) acorgaid: *vide* note 4°, p. 86.

I myself never saw in this life
A host like them.
How are these men ?
Are the warriors brave
As they go to battle ?
What are the names of the high princes ?
Conghal Cláiringhneach, the king,
The royal son of Rudhraighe!
Fergus mac Rosa, bright his career,[1]
And the two Ailills, the eminent !
The three sons of Tabhairne of the conflicts ;
Heroes shall fall by them through their swift attack.
The other three, brave of heart !
The son of Fionntan mac Rudhraighe,
Anadhal Euchtach,[2] moreover,
The king of the Conchenns of the hard combat,
Cairbre of the feats and of the arts,
Son of the king of Meath of the great arts ;
How are these same men
As regards deeds of daring and valour ?
Does Fergus' glory endure ?
Do you tell me, O Fergna.

XLI.

Then Fergna said to the king of Lochlann : "Give[3] those yonder pleasant welcome," said he, "and treat them well ; for even were you absent from your kingdom, they would defend it for you, and whatever [attack] troubled you, they would ward it from you." "They shall be treated well by me on that account," said the king of Lochlann. They then anchored on the beach, and took up their arms, and made of them a strong battle-pen. The king came to meet them, and welcomed them, and recited the poem :—

Welcome, O brave Conghal !
Who came with victory from Ireland,
You shall find welcome
From me and Bebherre ;

[1] Lit., 'bright career.' [2] *I.e.* 'active.' [3] Lit., 'make.'

Beirid ar sé ar fearr do mnáib,
Agus Ailill, dearb an dáil!
Fearfuid fáilte fri uile
Eirir ri ar nodúine.
Naisi mo mac, imlib sloig!
Fear 'ga bruigi fáilte mór
Adeura fiot, is ní céal,
A Congail fearca cach mocéan.
Mo.

Agus (1°) tángadar Laigne Loclonn uile ina n-aghaid 7 forfertad fáilte fri, 7 do folmuigead gniadán in Ri[g] dóib, 7 do cuired Congal go maithibh a muintire ann, 7 tuccad tige oiredóa do'n fianlach (2°) gairid ó sin amach; 7 do finnedar gleire foilcthe 7 fothuigthe dóib uile.

XLII.

Is annsin tuccad Maithe Loclann docum rig Loclann, 7 adubairt riu: "caidé bar ccómairle, a Maithe Loclann, ré Congal cona fiogdamnuib?" ar sé. "Ar ed adermione," ar siad, "an maith ar mo fégom (3°) do dénam air co ndiongnam í 7 dénarsa gach maith ar féidir air fós." "Beirid buaid 7 bennachtain, a Maithe," ar Ri Loclann, "ar cómairle degmuintire sin"; 7 ar amlaid dodúrsum 7 sled mor aige do Maithib Loclann 7 do tairben an sled do Congal 7 tug ar a cumur 7 ar a ordughad uile í. "Ared adermir," ar Congal, "a tabairt damsa 7 do Maithib Loclann." "A n-éntig le céle 7 Maithe Loclann biar tú no i ttig let fén?" ar Ri Loclonn. "An t-ionad a ccuirfem iul ar a céile is ann bemid do'n churra," ar Congal; 7 tángadar a sluaigtead in Rig 7 tuccad an darsa leith dé do Maithib Loclonn 7 in leith eile do Congal cona muintir. Agus (4°) do furid

(1°) MS. et. (2°) MS. contraction sial-, *i.e.* sianlach, siallach.
(3°) fégom, O. Ir. fétsam, 1st pl. fut. of fétaim, 'I can.' (4°) MS., et.

From Beiuda, best of women,
And Aralt, secure the meeting,
They shall welcome you all
Both king and gentlemen;[1]
Naoisi my son, on the skirts of hosts,[2]
One from whom you shall receive great welcome,
I shall tell you, and I shall not conceal,
O Conghal, beyond all, welcome!

And the chiefs of Lochlann all came to meet them and welcomed them, and the king's sun-bower was prepared for them, and in it were put Conghal and the chiefs of his people; and a splendid house was set apart for the valorous band from that out; and they prepared[3] choice head-baths and body-baths for them all.

XLII.

Then the chiefs of Lochlann came to the king of Lochlann, and he said to them: "What advice do you give, O chiefs of Lochlann, as to Conghal and his royal-stock?" said he. "We say," said they, "to have us treat him the best we can, and do you treat him also in the best possible fashion." "Success and blessing to you, O chiefs," said the king of Lochlann, "for that is the advice of a trusty people." It was so with him then that he had a feast ready for the chiefs of Lochlann; and he presented the feast to Conghal, and took upon himself the control and whole ordering of it. "I tell you," said Conghal, "to give it to me and the chiefs of Lochlann." "Whether shall you stay in one house with the chiefs of Lochlann or in a house by yourself?" said the king of Lochlann. "Where we shall make one another's acquaintance, there we shall be this time," said Conghal. They came into the king's house, and one half of it was given to the chiefs of Lochlann and the other half to Conghal and his people; and Conghal sat

[1] Lit., 'gentleman.' [2] A poetic cheville: we may take it as meaning, 'who wages war on the skirts of hosts.' [3] Lit., 'they made a preparation of.'

Congal ar slíor an rígdige 7 Feiccur ar a láim deis 7 Muiredach Mergech [ar a] láim cli 7 do cuiread Anadal mac rig Conceann cona trí céd Conceandóaib irin foch[la] feinnid fa nera do Congal; 7 do cuiread Aillil Teora Gaoth 7 Aillil Teora Crích irin [fochla] feinnid ele 7 Crimthann mac Feiccura Fairge ina brathair 7 Cairbre Congancn[eathach mac] Cairbre Cruim; 7 do cuired Merne Semne 7 Lachtaine a brathair [Congail] (1°) 7 do furid Fachtna Finn File 7 Bricne mac Cairbhre 7 Fiachrach dracol a briathruibe [Congail] 7 Feiccura. Suidiugad lethe Congail conuige sin.

XLIII.

Tainic Ri Lochlann irin slig [tuaithe] do'n tig 7 do cuiread riograithe Lochlonn ar a láim deis, 7 do cuired Naoisi [7 Ar]alt a da mac irin fochla feinnid 7 do cuired Bebeire a bean ar a láim [cl]it 7 Beiuda a ingen go lion a bantrachta irin fochla feinnid eile; 7 do dáilead sion 7 seinmiud ar na sluagaib 7 do gabad duana 7 duthconna [a]ca, 7 do chuir cách a n-aithentus ar a chéle do laochraithe Lochlann 7 do chuaidhib Congail; 7 do gab Bricne ag dénam cuarta ag maithib Lochlann 7 fuair maithe 7 [in]mura iomda ann 7 do fáidedar sheir mor a mBricne. Tainic Bricne iarsin a briathruibe Beiuda cona bantrachta. "Slán sohit, a Beiuda," ar sé. "Cred ar áil let d'fagáil, (2°) a ollaim?" ar sí. "Ni feoid náid (3°) maithe iarsuim, a ingen," ar Bricne. "Cred oile iarsiu?" ar sí. "An é nach bridir tusa, a ingen," ar Bricne, "cred do iomluaid Congal mac Ruidraithe a h-Erinn do'n dul so?" "Ni h-agamsa atáid a súin," ar in ingen, "acht do chuala gusnab ar ionnarbad táinic." "Is fiar sin," ar Bricne, "7 gidead atá aidbar eile ann." "Cred an t-aidbar sin?"

(1°) MS. defective. The insertion of the word Congail is tentative. (2°) fagáil: thus our MS. for the more etymological form fagbáil. (3°) naid, pl. form of na: cf. ina, maid; -id represents 3rd pl. of copula.

on the side of the royal house, and Fergus on his right and Muiredach Mergach on his left, and Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, with his three hundred Conchenns, was placed in the champion's seat next Conghal, and Ailill Teora Gaoth and Ailill Teora Crioch in the other champion's seat, and Criomhtann, son of Fergus Fairrge, with them, and Cairbre Conganchneasach, son of Cairbre Crom. Merne, Semhne, and Lathairne were placed with [Conghal], and Fachtna Finn File and Bricne, son of Cairbre, and Fraoch, the druid, sat in the presence of [Conghal] and Fergus. So far the seating of Conghal's half.

XLIII.

The king of Lochlann came to the northern side of the house, and the princes of Lochlann were placed on his right, and Naoisi and Aralt, his two sons, in the champion's seat, and Bebhere, his wife, was placed on his left, and Beiuda, his daughter, with all her female retinue, in the other champion's seat. Wine and mead were distributed amongst the hosts, and they had[1] songs and music, and the princes of Lochlann and the warriors of Conghal became acquainted[2] with one another; and Bricne approached the chiefs of Lochlann, and received treasure and much wealth, and they greatly esteemed Bricne. Bricne came afterwards to where Beiuda and her female retinue were. "Hail, Beiuda," said he. "What dost thou want, O ollamh?" said she. "I seek neither jewels nor wealth, O girl," said Bricne. "What else dost thou seek?" said she. "Do you not know, O girl," said Bricne, "why Conghal mac Rudhraighe journeyed from Ireland this time?" "His secrets are not in my keeping," said the girl, "but I heard he came because he was banished." "That is true," said Bricne, "yet there is another reason." "What is that

[1] Lit., 'singing.' Cf. beit ag gabáil amhrán, 'to be singing songs.'
[2] Lit., 'put their acquaintance on one another.'

ar an ingen. "Do ċuala do beṫri a n-óige 7 a n-aontuma 7 nach bfuil do ġamuil do mnaib an domain 7 ar i fin ben dob'áil lairiom, ó deirceaiġ féin do macoib riog an domain, 7 tug grad duit 7 ar dod' iarriaid (1°) táinic do'n ċuirt." "Dia bfaġa (2°) fan damra 'n ċoiḃce iarrioim ar macoib riog ele an domain tig dom' iarriaid faoiḋfed ler." "Cred an ċoiḃce fin?" ar Bricne. "Tri h-eoin ingine Cairpitinn Ċuirr," ar sí, "7 do [ċ]oideolaoir fir 7 mná na talman act gid a n-éccomlann béoir sé ceól na [n-]én fin, 7 cuing ċaiḃuid Cirb 7 caṫḃarr Micrcenmair, 7 noca ttáinic fir rogeubaḋ damra na neṫe fin 7 ni faoilim a ttreaṫ 7 beudra a n-aontuma go bfaġar uile iad." "Do ġeubairri fin, a ingen," ar Bricne, "uair ar amlaid atáid clanna Rudraide 7 an ni nach féduid daoine eile do ḋénam do[ġ]nirriom ne h-eḋ n-aṫgoirid é 7 an comlann nach bféduid cuiraḋ do ḋénam do[g]nid clanna Rudraide é 7 fuairceóla Conġal na certa fin"; 7 adubairt an laoi ann:—

A ingen nadcair (3°) céile!
A gnuir go ngile gréne!
Diongmala duit ar gaċ mod
Cur comramh[aċ] (4°) mar Conġal.
Gid maiṫ letra, a Bricne buain!
Conġal mac Rudraide ruaiḋ,
Noca carabra (5°) é tra
Nogo n-ioca mo ċerta (6°).
Caiḋé na certa cuinge?
Go brionnam caiḋe an doilge,
Noca nfuige (7°), tolaiḃ gal,
Act muna bfaġa Conġal.
Tri h-eóin ingine Cairpriinn
Go cceól, tairbeanaḋ tlaiṫbind!

(1°) MS. dod' diarriaid. For this form, diarriaid (d'iarriaid) for iarriaid, cf. Father O'Leary's "Séadna," p. 7: nuair a buail duine boċt uime a (ag) d'iarraid déarca, 'when a poor man met him asking alms.' (2°) faġa, 3rd sg., pres. subj. of faġaim, 'I get.' (3°) nad cair: nad = neg. rel. particle. (4°) comramhaċ: cf. Caṫ R. na Riog (Hogan), p. 84; fá ċoraiḃ na ccuraḋ comramaċ. (5°) carabra, 1st sg. conj. B. future of caraim, 'I love.' (6°) MS., ceta. (7°) noca nfuige: fuige = 2nd sg. fut. of faġaim, 'I get.'

reason?" said the girl. "He heard of your being unwedded and marriageable, and that there was not your peer amongst the women of the world, and that is the wife he would like, for he himself excels the sons of the kings of the world, and he fell in love with you,[1] and he came to seek you on this occasion." "If he finds for me the tribute I ask of the sons of the other kings of the world who come to seek me, I shall go with him." "What tribute is that?" said Bricne. "The three birds of the daughter of Cairtheann Corr," said she, "and the men and women of the earth would go to sleep, though they were in dire distress, through the music of these birds; and the yoke of Cearb's chariot, and the helmet of Miscenmas; and none have come who would give these things to me, and I do not think they shall, and I shall remain unmarried till I get every one of them." You shall get them, O girl," said Bricne; "for the Clann Rury are such that they would do in a very short space of time what others could not do at all; and the combat that warriors could not sustain the Clann Rury would; and Conghal will meet[2] these demands"; and he recited the poem :—

O girl who lovest not a lover,
O sun-bright countenance![3]
Fitting for you in every way
A brave warrior like Conghal;
Though you think well, O steadfast Bricne,
Of Conghal, son of Rudhraighe, the red!
I shall not love him, however,
Till he pays my demands.
What are the conditions?
Till we find what is the trouble,
You shall not get them through floods of valour!
Unless Conghal shall get them,
The three birds of the daughter of Cairtheann
With music, melodious[4] the display.

[1] Lit., 'he gave love to you.' [2] Lit., 'solve (these questions).' ꝼuaiɼceóʟa, 3rd sg. fut. of ꝼuaiɼgʟaim. On the origin of the root of this word, *vide* Atkinson, *Tri B. Gaoithe*, Appendix, p. xvi. It must be remembered that the 'ē' futures from which the mod. fut. in "eo" has developed is an analogical development from -gén᷎a, redupl. fut., ᴐogniu, &c. [3] Lit., 'countenance with the brightness of the sun.' [4] *I.e.* cʟaiṫ, 'gentle'; binᴐ, binn, 'sweet.'

Ar cuing carpait Cirb gan geir
Agus caeb[a]rr Micrcenmeir,
Do geubara rin uile,
A ingen fionn folcbuide!
Gaca rire, coonair gal,
Do geuba uile, a ingen!
A ingen.

XLIV.

"C'áit a brúilid na neite rin, a ingen," ar Bricne, "co ndermaoir d'a n-iarraid?" "Atáid i ccathraig Muirne baingairgeduigi," ar sí. "C'áit a brúil an cathair rin?" ar Bricne. "Eirccidi d'a h-iarraid róir," ar an ingen, "7 muna bragtar cóir i eirccid sin, 7 muna bragtar cían eirccid ba dear, 7 muna bragtaoi ba dear i eirccid ba thuaid, 7 nariab mac maith daoib nogo bragtaoi d'eólur uaimri acht rin." Ro eirig Bricne iar rin 7 táinic a briathruire Congail 7 Fergcura, 7 tug a cenn a n-imrle (1°) iomagallaime orra, 7 arerd adubairt: "Maith bar ttuirur a h-Érinn a óga," ar Bricne, "uair an ingen tug eura tocmairc ar macaib riog an domain .i. Beinda ingen rig Lochlann tug grad cairthannach do Congal 7 do atcuingead coibce air [.i.] tri h-eóin ingine Cairpthinn 7 cuing charbaid Cirb 7 caebarr Micrcen[mair . . .] cathrach Muirne banngairgeduigi 7 do cuir ri gearra 7 airmid oruinn an coibce rin d'fagail di .i. da n-o phill (2°) for buailid (3°) bar mbeirta 7 bar [n-airm] faona frithnocht fuib (4°); gurrob fleamnuigter re h-oin (5°) earcoinne gach f[erann] for a raltreoirtaoi; trioig mna trogain (6°) forruib; Saogal neoil caille ar ...

(1°) imrle: 'lowliness.' (2°) da n-o phill, 'two ears of a horse.' Cf. Strachan, "Notes and Glosses, L. na hUidhre" (Archiv); "L. na H.," phill .i. eich (33b; 6. b. 29); Stokes, "Irish Metr. Gloss," *s. v.* pell, 'horse.' (3°) buailid, *dat.* of buaile, 'a pen, byre'; buaile is a D-stem. (4°) a n-airm faona frithnocht fuib: cf. Hogan, "Cath R. na Righ," p. 104, l. 2, and note. (5°) Om: 'raw flesh, blood': cf. O'R., *s. v.*; O'Dav. "Gloss"; cru .i. om. (6°) trioig mna trogain, 'the pangs of a woman in childbirth': cf. P. O'C., *s. v.* trogain. Trog, troigid .i. clann, Stokes, "Metr. Gloss.," 101. trogan .i. talam, "Rev. Celt.," xi. 442; xiii. 226.

And the yoke of Cearb's chariot, without prohibition,
And the helmet of Micscenmas,
Thou shalt get all these,
O fair girl of the flaxen hair!
All you seek, through valorous . . . (?)
You shall get them all, O girl.

XLIV.

"Where are these things, O girl!" said Bricne, "that we may go to seek them?" "They are in the 'cathair' of Muirn, the woman-warrior," said she. "Where is that 'cathair'?" said Bricne. "Go east to seek it," said the girl, "and if it is not found in the east, go west; and if you find it not in the west, go south; and if you find it not in the south, go north; and may you have no good son till you learn aught save that from me." Bricne then arose, and came to Conghal and Fergus, and entered into converse with them, and said: "Your journey from Ireland is a successful one, O warriors!" said Bricne, "for the girl who refused[1] the sons of the kings of the world, viz., Beiuda, daughter of the king of Lochlann, has bestowed affectionate love upon Conghal, and a dowry was demanded of him, *i.e.*, the three birds of the daughter of Cairtheann, and the yoke of the chariot of Cearb, and the helmet of Micscenmas . . . the 'cathair' of Muirn, the woman-warrior; and she placed a bond and pledge upon us to find that dowry for her, *i.e.*, two ears of a horse over the pen of your shaving,[2] and your weapons prostrate beneath you; that every [land] you tread may be as slippery as raw-flesh of eel[3]; the pangs of a woman in childbirth be yours[4]; the life of a cloud of a wood

[1] Lit., 'a refusal of wooing.' [2] *Vide* Add. Notes. The reference is to the legend of the king who had two horse's-ears. The legend gave rise to the popular phrase, "tá dá éluar capaill ar labra Loingseach," in reference to anything of a secret nature. For the legend, *vide* Keating's History. I need not point out the obscurity of this incantation, which makes any attempt at rendering it so difficult. [3] eascoinne, I have translated 'of eel'; there seem to be two nom. forms of the word, viz., eascu and esconn: of this latter form, escoinne is here the genitive. Cf. "Silva Gad." (Ir. Text), p. 265, 'Ocus ba sleimhne iná mong escuinne i níochtar aibhne,' 'and slipperier than dorsal fin of eel on river's bottom.' [4] Cf. the famous nóinden, or 'couvade,' of the Ultonians.

ġnotnuġaḋ (1°) aguiḃ; niop ḋoiṁle ṙiḃ noṁaiḋe muna bṙaġṫaoi an coiḃ[ce ṙin] oo h-iaṙṙaḋ oṁuiḃ." Ir annṙin tuguṙtaiṙ Feṙccuṙ ṙṙeab a mbṙuinne guṙ bena[ṙtaiṙ] ṙiṙin tana (2°) ṙoṁóiṙ voḃi ina ṙiaḋnuiṙe, guṙḃo tennobaiṙ oo luiṫ ṙṙeaṙto[la] an tiġe a anacal uiṙṙe. Tuġ Conġal builleo'a ḋṙuim ṙiṙin bṙṙoiġiḋ conach ṙaiḃe aṙtiġ coḃḃa na caṫaoiṙ naṙ ġnoṫnaiġ. Ódoṫonnaic Ri Loṫlann ṙin 7 a aṫaiṙ voḃi aṙ a ġualoinn .i. Scoinne ṙciaṫaṁlaṫ, óglaṫ aṙṙaiḋ éiṙen; "Cṙeo ṙo[v]cuiṙ (3°) a ṙnioṁ maṙ ṙin, a ḋaiṫṁiliḋ, a Conġail?" aṙ Ri Loṫlann, "7 cṙeo ṙa naḃáḃaiṙ oa baṙ n-olláṁ?"

XLV.

Oo eiṙiġ Faṫtna Finn File ina bṙiaḋnuiṙe uile annṙin go ccualaoaṙ maiṫi Loṫlann a aiṫeṙc 7 aoubaiṙt: "Ceann imḋaiṙoe Éṙienv ṙúv," aṙ Faṫtna Finn File, ".i. Bṙicne mac Caṙḃṙe 7 oo ṙinne coiṁṙeṙcuṙ gan iaṙṙaiḋ eiviṙ 'hiṅginṙi 7 Conġal, 7 oo iaṙṙ uiṙṫe ṙéin 'hiṅgenṙa géngo noubṙaḋ ṙiṙ é, 7 oo ḋuiṙ ceaṙt aṙ Conġal naḋ ṙaoiltep v'ṙaġáil ioiṙ." "Maiṙcc aṙ aṙ cuiṅgeaḋ na ceaṙta ṙin," aṙ Ri Loṫlann, "uaiṙ via mbéoiṙ ṙluaiġ na talṁan aga n-iaṙṙaiḋ ni bṙuiġ-oiṙ iav." "An bṙeoṙuiṙi, a Riġ, c'áiṫ a bṙuil ṙiav?" aṙ Faṫtna Finn File. "Aṫáio i ccaṫṙaiġ Muiṙnne Molḃthaiḋe a noeṙceaṙt na Fuaṙḋa," aṙ eṙéin, "7 va noeḋoaoiṙ ṙiṙ ṁoṁain voḋum na caṫṙaḋ ṙin oo ġeubvaoiṙ a ṙaiṫ caṫuiġṫe ṙe caṫṙaiġ amuiġ a n-ionġnuṙ luiṫta na caṫṙach ṙéṇ, 7 aṫá ṙeóla ḋ caiḋoiṙ aṙ ṁiṙ ó Loṫlannaiḃ ṙoiṙtiṁ oo ṁuiṙ an ċaṫaiṙ ṙin." "Ir voiliġ linne an ceṙo ṙin oo cuiṙeḋ

(1°) From cṙoṫnuiġim, 'I notice, perceive' (?). (2°) tana (?), for tain, 'a herd.' tain, in Modern Irish, has the meaning of 'a troop of persons, heroes.' We have afterwards, however, uiṙṙe, fem. (3°) *Leg.* ṙovḋuiṙ; v lost through fraying of the edge of the MS.

[1] The phrase Saoġal neoil ċailli, &c., is obscure to me. [2] noṁaiḋe, *i.e.* 'nine days.' [3] cṙeo ṙa naḃaḃaiṙ va baṙ n-olláṁ? I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Lloyd for the following interesting illustrations of the use of the verb 'to be' with oo and le: ir h-eo imo romboth voṙṙaṁ, 'this is why they

. . . (?) be yours ;[1] may you live no time[2] unless you find that dowry asked of you." Then Fergus gave a start so that he struck the very great troop (?) which was before him, and the serving-people of the house had hard work in protecting him from it. Conghal gave a thrust of his back against the wall so that there was not a couch or chair inside that he did not shake. The king of Lochlann saw that, as did his father, who was beside him, viz., Scoinne 'sciathamhlach,' an old warrior. "What distressed you thus, O hero, O Conghal?" said the king of Lochlann ; "and why were you angry with your 'ollamh'?"[3]

XLV.

Fachtna Finn File rose then in the presence of them all, so that the nobles of Lochlann heard his address, and he said : "Yonder is a head of oppression of Ireland," said Fachtna Finn File, "*i.e.*, Bricne son of Cairbhre ; and unasked, he caused mutual affection to spring up between your daughter and Conghal, and he asked your daughter of herself without his being told so ; and she laid a task on Conghal that is not, indeed, thought capable of accomplishment." "Woe to him upon whom these demands were made," said the king of Lochlann ; "for were the hosts of the earth to try and meet them, they would not do so."[4] "Do you know, O king, where the things demanded[5] are?" said Fachtna Finn File. "They are in the 'cathair' of Muirn Molbhthaidhe in the south of Uardha," said he, "and were the men of the world to advance on that 'cathair,' they would get their surfeit of fighting outside the 'cathair,' not to mention that with the people of the 'cathair' itself ; and it is a fortnight and a month's sail from Lochlann east to that 'cathair.'" "We think it a grievous burden that

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were angry with him'; cia bí leat? 'who was annoying you?' bíd fiad liom do ló agus dé, 'they annoy me night and day.' Cf. Anglo-Irish, "they 'do be' at me." [4] Lit., 'if the hosts of the earth should seek them, they would not get them. [5] Lit., 'they.'

oruinn," ar Congal, "ar tteact i cenid Loclann." "Na h-abair rin, a Congail," ar Feiccur, "uair da bragad neach irin domun an coiscc do iarr an ingen ar rinne do geuba, gion go nderch (1°) neach eile ann," ar Feiccur, "racadra ann." "Racadra ann," ar Congal, "7 ared ar doilge linn eolur an mara d'fagail." "Dobeurra aircid duit, a Congail," ar Scoinne, "7 ni geuba cat no comlann riut uair renoir mé féin, 7 dobér mo rciat duitri óir do tairrngerad damra nach bruiginn tigerna tar éir mo báir no tar m'éir féin act mac rig Éirenn. Ir tura erein, a Congail, 7 nir gab neach re a gualoinn rciat ar fearr ina i"; 7 adubairt:—

A Congail ber leat mo rciat
Urrunta a thiat, obair (2°) thoid
Buaile cunadh, eirce cearb (3°)
Dia ring an ga derce a thoid;
Saocar raoirrleigi, thioca cath;
Fer go rac ni furail di;
Minic dobermir a cath
No go mbeit ar ár lecth éli;
Go n-eccar (4°) airccid re a cner
Eidir an der ir a ttuaidh,
Go ndeilb leomain ar a taoib,
Go mbile iarninn caoil chuaid,
D'a corrán (5°) chicin cair
Do celgmir a fiair mór ttor,
Minic dobermir an cath (6°)
Con faccmir an agh mor con.

A Congail.

Tuccad an rciat arteac iarrin, 7 tuccad do Congal i. D'fech Congal in rciath, 7 do cuir ar a dealgain uara (7°) i. "Atá cómairle agamra duit, a Congail," ar Amlaib. "Cred i, a áirdrig?" ar iadsan. "Cuirid rcir an mara 7 an cata do cuirfeabair dib," ar ré, "7 leicciò feacaib an gemreaò oir dogebtaoi co roimmeac radà[i]l agamra ann, 7

(1°) 3rd sg. *S*-subj. (2°) MS., obur for obar, 'who refuses,' perhaps. (3°) cearb: O. Ir. cerp, 'cutting, slaughtering.' (4°) eccar: Mod. Ir. eagar. (5°) MS., corran. (6°) MS., ath. (7°) uara, 3rd sg. masc.

has been laid upon us," said Conghal, "on coming into the territory of Lochlann." "Do not say that, O Conghal," said Fergus; "for if anyone in the world shall find the dowry the girl asks, it is we shall; though no other shall go there," said Fergus, "I shall go there." "I shall go there," said Conghal; "and what we deem troublesome is obtaining information about the sea." "I shall make you a present, O Conghal," said Scoinne, "and I shall not fight or battle with you, for I am an old man; and I shall give my shield to you, for it was promised to me that it should not find a lord after my death or after me save it were a son of a king of Ireland. You are he, O Conghal; and no one ever laid on his shoulder a better shield than it"; and he said:—

O Conghal, take my shield;
Daring its lord, he refused battle!
Defence of warriors, stock of hewings,
From which the red spear springs in battle;
The work of a noble spear—thirty battalions;
One with a subsidy is necessary for it,
Often we gave battle
So that it would be on our left side
With an array of silver on its surface,
Between the right and left,
On its side, a lion's form,
And a slender hard rim of iron
From its hook shining (?), twisted
We cast its shower great . . .[1]
Often gave we battle;
And left the deer, great . . .[2]

The shield was brought out then, and was given to Conghal. Conghal examined the shield, and put it up on its rest above him. "I have an advice to give you, O Conghal," said Amlaff. "What is it, O high king?" said they. "Rest from the weariness of the sea and of the battle you fought," said he, "and let the winter pass by, for you shall be pleased and

[1] mór ttor: tor (?). Atk. ("Brehon Laws," Gloss.), *s. v.* tor. 'a head,' gives these further meanings: 'tower,' 'bush,' 'lord,' 'array.' [2] This line is obscure.

rciaṁóaingniċer bar rceċ (1°) 7 rliopċar bar rleġa 7 cóiriġċer bar ccloiṫme uair ará agamra neaċ ṫoḃi ṫ'a ḟoġloim 'ran ċaṫraiġ, 7 ar é innrior rceula ṫúinn .i. Uirgreann ṫriaṫ, mo ṫriaṫ-ri féin, 7 anuair bur mitiu [ri]ḃri ṫul ṫ'aiccuin na catraċ rin riachaiṫ ré roṁuiḃ ar eólur." "Ar i rin cóṁairle ṫoġénuimne," [ar] Faċtna Finn File. Tucc rin rubaċur 7 robrión (2°) mór ṫo Conġal cona ṁuintir 7 ṫorónrat mar anubairt an [ṫriaṫ], 7 ṫo lecceṫar reaċa an ġeṁreaṫ.

XLVI.

Ir annrin anubairt Conġal re riġ Loclann a cceann na [ġeiṁriṫe]: "ullṁiġter lón 7 longa ṫuinn," ar ré, "uair ar mitiu linn ṫul ṫ'iarriaiṫ an ċoiḃce ṫo h-iarriaṫ[riaṁn"; 7] (3°) ṫo rónaṫ aṁlaiṫ rin aca. Ro tóccḃaṫ móricoblaċ leóran ar muir, 7 ṫoḃi reólaṫ caicóir [ar mir] o ċriochaiḃ Loclann co caṫraiġ Muirne Molḃthaiṫe, 7 ṫoḃáṫar aġ reólaṫ re mir rairitiur. [Ni ḟa]caṫar ni aċt an riorṁament or a ccionnaiḃ 7 an fairrce ina ttimċill, 7 ṫo ċonncaṫar uaṫa ar a ccenn rliaḃ mór ar lár an aiccén (4°); 7 ṫoḃ'aṫḃal a ḟaṫ 7 ceann ṫé bu ṫear 7 ceann ele bu [ṫua]iṫ, 7 a ṁullaċ ar ṫerġlaraṫ. "Crer é an rliaḃ úṫ, a Uirgrinn riaṫ?" ar Conġal. "Ar é rúṫ in [rlia]ḃ teineaṫ ará roṁuiḃri," ar in riaṫ. "Cá conair a riaċam reaċa rúṫ?" ar Conġal. "Noċa nruil [cona]ir ba ṫer no ba ṫuaiṫe reacha rúṫ aġaṫ," ar in riaṫ, "uair ṫa tti tú ṫo'n leṫ ṫuaiṫe ṫé ṫoġéḃa [m]uirṫeuċt (5°) cona tonnaiḃ ann 7 ṫa tti ṫo'n leṫ ṫer ṫé ṫoġéuḃa cioṫġalċlear (6°) rneaċta an ṁara (7°) ṁoir ann i ccoṁrac na h-uairṫe 7 na teintiṫe; 7 ṫamaṫ

(1°) *Sic* MS., for rciaċa. (2°) Cf. ṫubaċar, ṫobrón, ṫobronaċ. (3°) The insertions in square brackets throughout are due in almost all cases to defects in the MS. arising out of the frayed condition of the edges of the leaves. (4°) accén; O. Ir. oician, from Lat. *oceanus*. *Vide* Add. Notes. (5°) muirċeaċt; O'R., muirneaċṫ, 'unnavigable seas.' (6°) cioṫ, 'shower'; ġal, 'puff, breeze.' (7°) An ṁara: muir is fem. in Mod. Ir. and neuter in O. Ir. In Middle Irish it is masc., as here.

happy with me, and let your shields be strengthened, and your spears be polished, and your swords be set in order; for I have one in the 'cathair' who learnt that, and it is he gives tidings to us, *i.e.*, Uirgreann the druid, my own druid, and when it is time for you to go to harry the 'cathair,' he will lead you on the way." "We shall follow that advice," said Fachtna Finn File. That gave great pleasure and contentment to Conghal and his followers; and they acted as the druid said, and they let the winter pass.

XLVI.

Then at the end of the [winter], Conghal said to the king of Lochlann: "Let provisions and ships be got ready for us," said he, "for we deem it time to go and seek the dowry that was asked of us"; and they did so.

They launched a great fleet upon the sea; and it was a month and a fortnight's sail from the territory of Lochlann to 'Cathair Muirn Molbhthaidhe,' and they were a month sailing westward. They saw naught save the heavens above and the sea around them; and they saw before them a great mountain in the midst of the ocean; its length was great, and one end of it was to the south and the other to the north, and its summit was on fire. "What is yonder mountain, O druid Uirgreann?" said Conghal. "Yonder before you is the mountain of fire," said the druid. "By what way shall we pass it?" said Conghal. "There is no way for you past it either southward or northward," said the druid; "for if you come to the north of it, you shall meet there with the rough sea and its waves; and if you come to the south side of it, you shall meet with a snow-shower from the great sea where the cold and the heat battle[1]; and were every single ship in your

[1] Lit., 'in the meeting of the cold and heat.'

com mór mirin fliabh do gaé én long dod' éoblaé dobrigfad gaé tonn d'á bruil airgiod iad"; 7 adubairt in laoi:—

'Sé rúd an fliab ar laraḃ,
Ciod árd an cataigfeargaḃ,
Ni h-usur a léim, dar leam!
Noca nfoccus a timcell,
Maḃ da tcís do'n leith thuaiḃ
Do geuba olc re h-enuaig,
Do fia muingeuct cona tonna (1°)
Imeorar ort anglonna;
Maḃ da tcís do'n leth anoer
Ar dearḃ do geuba cruaiḋtiger
Claoclodraiḃ do fluag a ngné
Adeirim riot aré.

Are.

"Cionnus do dénam uime sin, a Uingsinn?" ar Congal, "an bruil eólus eile agadsa duinn?" "Atá imurro," ar in draoi, "uair ar amlaiḃ atá an fliaḃ úd 7 poll trid, 7 ní bruigdir fir na talman eolus d'ionnsoigiḋ na cathaé gusa tteigir acht tre lár in tsleiḃi úd, 7 do fedarfa an dómaigle ar dénta (2°) daoiḃ," ar in draoi, "ceangailtear bar longa d'a ceile 7 tabairtear long Congail ar tús romba 7 mir innte go mberar eolus 7 longa an doblaig ina diaig, 7 cengaltar comla na long d'a céle agus diaig a ndiaig." Do rónaḃ amlaiḃ sin aca; 7 long Anaḋail mic ri[g] Concenn ari doḃi sa deiread, 7 do cuingiod Lerbaine gloiniḋe ar gaé loing díḃ 7 tángadar d'ionnsoiccid an tsléibe mar sin; 7 doḃi seólaḋ laoi co n-oiḋce dóiḃ dul tiersan fliaḃ sin 7 iar ndul tiod dóiḃ doḃi seólaḋ caoicdir uatha co cathaig Muirne Molḃthaiḋe. A ccionn na rée sin adconcadar cathair ceinntiḋe Muirne uatha, 7 adubairt Congal: "Cred an cathair ceintiḋe úd (3°) adciamuid, a Uingsinn?" ar sé. "Ar í súd in cathair atathaoiri d'iarraiḃ," ar in draoi, "7 muir teineaḋ ina timcill."

(1°) tonna for tonnaiḃ.
(3°) MS., usad.

(1°) dénta, part. necessitatis; O. Ir. dénti.

fleet as big as the mountain, each wave on it would smash them"; and he recited the poem:—

Yonder is the mountain on fire,
Though high the situation of the 'cathair';
Not easy its storming, methinks!
Its circuit is not near.
If thou comest to the northern side,
Ill shall befall you at once;
The tide with its waves shall come,
And shall wage strife with you.
If you come to the southern side,
Certain it is you shall have a hard fight;
Your host shall change their countenance,[1]
I tell you so it is.

"What shall we do in this matter, O Uirgreann?" said Conghal; "have you any other information to give us?" "I have," said the druid; "for in this way is yonder mountain: it has a hole through it, and the men of the earth would not discover a way to the 'cathair' to which you go save through the centre of yonder mountain; and I know the counsel that you must follow," said the druid. "Let your ships be bound together, and let Conghal's ship go first before them with me in it to give guidance, and the ships of the fleet following behind, and let the prows of the ships be bound together one after another." They did so; and it was the ship of Anadhal, son of the king of the Conchenns, that was last; and they placed a glass lantern on each of the ships, and in that way came towards the mountain; and it was a day and a night's sail through that mountain; and when they had passed through it, it was a fortnight's sail to the 'cathair' of Muirn Molbhthaidhe.

At the end of that time they saw the flaming 'cathair' of Muirn; and Conghal said: "What is yonder flaming 'cathair' that we see, O Uirgreann?" said he. "That is the 'cathair' you are seeking," said the druid; "and a wall of fire is around it."

[1] 'To change their countenance, colour, &c.,' is a common mode of expressing fear in Irish.

XLVII.

Is annsin do ġab Conġal a arma 7 adubairt frisna sluaġoib: "Cóigidh bar n-aidhm n-aiġ ór bar ccennoib 7 bar sleaġa ór borrdaib bar long, 7 sidhoh bar suil a mbarraib bar ccrann 7 tabraid fraig ainiarmaṫaċ iomramha d'ionnroiccid na caṫrach a ccédóir." Do rónad amlaid sin acaran nogur ránġadar dorus muir na caṫrach. "Déntar leibenna (1°) da bar longcaib anoir," ar in draoi, "7 cenġailter sliab ġaċ luinge d'a ċéile aġus uair ar deimin go bruiġṫi deabhaid 7 impeadoin go h-aṫġoirid, 7 ar mairċe (2°) loinccer aiminil táimic isin brudtra uair ni deachaid neaċ ina beaṫaid ar d'a ttáimic ann síam 7 ní mó racar sibsi; uair atá triur isin ċaṫraiġ úd," ar sé, "7 ar iad céadcomlann do ġeubṫaoisi iad 7 do ċlaoidhfead fir domain o'n triur sin .i. cailleaċ atá ann 7 Saiġed inġen Carrṫoinn Cuirr a h-ainm 7 inġen maṫar do Muirn í; 7 da oncoin atá ann 7 ar iad leiġtear ar túr do ċur áir ġaċ sluaiġ d'a ttiġe annsa, 7 ar comlann céd ġaċ cu díob a n-eagmuir na cailliġi"; 7 adubairt an laoidh:—

Ar í so an ċaṫair ċeinneadh
'Mad tá in mur, ġaċ móirċeṁeall (3°)
Ó do riaġtamar ina dorc
Dogeubam mór n-eccomnorc;
Dá oncoin atá 'san dún
Cuġainn dobeurad murun;
Ar comlann céd ceċtar de
A n-ionġnuis na cailliġe,
Soiġead inġean Carrtoinn Cuirr;
Frecceoruid sibsi tar tuinn,
Claoċloidhfid do laoċuib lí,
Adeirimsi sibse ar í.

Ar 1.

(1°) leibenna: the meaning of this word is at most times elusive enough; but here it answers admirably to that of 'platform.' (2°) mairċe is used with and without do; in both cases it is followed by the dative. (3°) O. Ir. temel, 'darkness.'

XLVII.

Then Conghal took his arms and said to the hosts: "Range your battle-arms over your heads, and your spears over the decks of your ships, and hoist your sails on[1] your masts, and make a destructive[2] attack by rowing towards the 'cathair' forthwith." They did so till they reached the door in the wall of the 'cathair.' "Let a platform be now made of your ships," said the druid, "and the ships' sides be bound to one another, for certain it is you shall meet shortly with opposition and contention; and woe to the unwitting fleet that came into this harbour, for no one who ever came into it went out alive, and no more shall you; for there are three in yonder 'cathair,'" said he, "and it is with them you shall wage the first combat, and the men of the world would yield to those three, viz., a hag is there, and her name is Saighead, daughter of Cairthann Corr, and she is a daughter of a mother to Muirn; and there are two leopards there, and it is they that are first loosed to inflict slaughter on every host that comes here, and each of the hounds in the absence of the hag is worth a hundred"; and he recited the poem:—

This is the 'cathair' of fire,
Round which is the wall, each great cloud,
Since we have entered its harbour,
We shall be subjected to great debility;
Two leopards are in the dun;
They shall bear us malice;
Each of them equals a hundred in battle,
Not to mention[3] the hag,
Saighead, daughter of Carthann Corr,
You shall answer over the wave!
The colour of heroes shall change![4]
I tell you so it is.

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[1] Lit., 'on the tops of.' [2] aimharmhaidhe, lit., 'with ill consequences,' 'ill-fated': cf. Tuí Diorg-E. (Atk.), p. 186, innead 7 iorcar an árus aimharmhaidhe sin, 'the arrangement and entertainment of that ill-fated abode [hell].' [3] Lit., 'in the absence of.' [4] Cf. note 1, p. 96.

XLVIII.

Iomṫusa sluaiġ na caṫraċ óṡconncadar sluaiġ lánmóra 7 na soinne seramla seomlóidne, noġabustair iongantus aṡbal mór uile iad 7 do cuiredh a múr mórlagraċ 'ma timċioll teintiṡe leó fa'n ccaṫraiġ accéṡóir; 7 nir ċian do ċoblaċ Conġail ann an triaṫ aṡconncadar aon duine mór d'a n-ionnsoiccid ar an caṫraiġ, fear tarṡa taṡboḋar riġsemar romór é 7 ro h imsemar iarainn ima bragaid 7 slabra iarainn eside 7 ro h eile iarainn ar in ccenn eile do'n tslabraiḋ; 7 táinic d'ionnsoiccid cairṫe (1°) mór doḃí ar in triaiġ 7 do ġrait an slabraiḋ. "Cred [é] sú, a ḋraoi?" ar Conġal. "Fer ag iarraiḋ comloinn oruibsi sú," ar in draoi, "7 ar iongnaḋ in com[lann] iarrat .i. fer do ṫabairt a ḋroma sirin cairṫe úa do'n dara leiṫ 7 eren do'n lei[ṫ eile], ro h iarainn fa bragaid gaċ fir ḋíb 7 slabra iarainn etarra fa ċenn an ċair[ṫe], 7 in slabra aca ccomṫarsuing etarra co nderaċaḋ ar ceṫar ḋíb 7 ir amlaiḋ sin benar [a ċeann] da gaċ aon." "Teigsiḋ neaċ uaiḃsi isin ccomlann úa," ar Conġal. "Damaḋ comrac airm no [iol]raḋar é," ar siad, "doḃaḋ usaide linde a ṡreġsa uair ar nemaiṫneaċ ḋuinn." "Racad uaiḃ ima aġhaiḋ," ar Anaḋal Cuċtaċ mac ri[ġ] Coinceand. Ro eirigren 7 do ġab a arma 7 [ro]lincc i ccuirṫiḋorad a luinge go riaḃe ar tul na traġa, 7 táinic d'ionnsoigiḋ in ċairṫe iarsin 7 do ġab an ro h iarainn ima bragaid, 7 do ġab an fer mór an ró eile, 7 tug an fear mór sheangṫarsuing ar Anaḋal go táinic a ċend com áro re cenn an ċairṫe, 7 t[ug] Anaḋal urṫóġbáil ar a ċeann 7 ar a muineul go ro ṫógaiḃ an fer mór ele ó lár go traṫa ḋruim an aṫaiġ sirin ccairṫe. Tug an t-aiṫeaċ tarsuing

(1°) cairṫe, O. Ir. corṫe, 'a pillar-stone.'

XLVIII.

As to the hosts of the 'cathair,' when they saw the very great hosts and the manly and mighty crews, they were seized with very much wonder; and they set forthwith the great flaming wall blazing round them about the 'cathair'; and Conghal's fleet was not long there when they saw a single big man coming from the 'cathair' towards them: a bull-like, grey, very stout man was he, and round his neck a very thick ring of iron, and an iron chain to it, and another iron ring on the other end of the chain; and he came to a large pillar-stone on the strand, and he shook the chain. "What is that yonder, O druid?" said Conghal. "A man challenging you to combat," said the druid, "and wonderful is the combat he challenges you to, viz., someone is to place his back to yonder rock on the one side, and he on the other side, an iron ring being round each of their necks, and the iron chain between them thrown over the pillar-stone, and so they were to tug[1] at the chain between them till one of them is overcome,[2] and thus he cuts off everyone's head."

"Let one of you advance to yonder combat," said Conghal. "Were it a fight with arms or sharp weapons," said they, "we should deem it easier to reply, for we are ignorant of this combat."[3] "I shall go against him," said Anadhal Euchtach, son of the king of the Conchenns. He arose, and seized his arms, and jumped on to the prow of his ship till he reached the beach; and then he approached the pillar-stone, and put the iron ring round his neck. The big man gave a wrench to Anadhal, so that his head rose as high as the top of the pillar-stone, and Anadhal gave a great heave of his head and of his neck, so that he lifted the big man from the ground till the giant's back came against the stone. The giant gave another

[1] comtarraing: lit., 'pull together.' [2] Lit., 'till it was gone on one of them.' [3] Lit., 'it is unknown to us.'

oile airrfen go ttarla Anaṡal ina furṡe ar mullaċ an ċairṫe. Ir ann rin do eirig fioċ 7 aingiṡeaċt Anaṡail, 7 tug béim fergṡa fearamail d'a ṡiuim rirn ccairṫe, 7 tug tarrsaing d'a ċeand 7 d'a muinél ar in rlabraiṡ gur ċarrsaing an iṡ iarsinn trí muinél an athaig gur ṡiubhraic a ċeand dé ar in traigh go tinneasnaċ; 7 táinic Anaṡal ina luing iarrin 7 do comṁaoiṡ an comlann. Ṡoba moṡe menma Congail cona ṁuintir in fear rin do ċuitim leó, uair niorb ioncomluinn (1°) neaċ gonuige rin rir.

XLIX.

Gninid doḃáṡar ann iar rin intan aṡconncaṡar fear mór ele d'a n-ionnrogiṡ ar in ccaṫraig amaċ, 7 ar é fa mó d'fergaib na talman, 7 nir ṡuibe rengual roileaċ ar n-a bathaṡ a n-uirce ina gac ball dé ó a ḃonn go a ḃaċair. Ṡuibrciaċ iarsinn for a ċliú (2°) cona rlabraṡuib doganb glairiaroinn for a gualoinn, 7 claiṡiom leṫfaobair lánmór ina láim, 7 bior boirbiaroinn irin láim eile do mar (3°) tuiread riogcoinnle tige deṡduine 7 ar i rin dob' énrleg do'n aiteaċ. "Cia rúd, a Uirgrinn?" ar Congal. "Deogḃaire an baile-ri rúd," ar in draoi, "7 fer congṁala coinnle na caṫraċ é, 7 ar i airciṡ ro iarr ar luċt in baile a leicceaṡ fein d'ionnrogiṡ an trluaig ainiuil ticc do'n ċathraig go breird a ċluice curaiṡ riú." Do gab Congal ag feuchaint a ṁuintire ina timċioll, 7 ṡconnaic Muiredach Mergaċ mac ri[g] Alban rin, do gab a arma 7 táinic docum an comluinn 7 do ben caċ ṡíb re ċéile go diggair deṡtáraiṡ, 7 do gab an t-aiteach ag forrach Muiredaig, 7 do ċreuctnaig go diggair é, 7 ṡconnaic na rluaig rin uile ḃoba doilig leó an t-anforlonn a

(1°) ioncomluinn, 'fit for fighting'; ioncomluinn . . . re, 'fit to fight with.' (2°) cliu, *sg. dat.* of cle, 'left side.' (3°) MS., mur.

tug, so that Anadhal was landed sitting[1] on top of the stone. At that the anger and fury of Anadhal rose up, and he gave a manly and virile thrust of his back against the rock, and he gave a tug with his head and his neck to the chain, so that he drew the iron ring through the giant's neck, and he shot his head from it headlong on the strand, and then Anadhal came to his ship and boasted of the fight. Conghal and his people were all the more inspirited by the fall of that man, since no one had proved his match in combat up to that.

XLIX.

After that they were there only a short time when they saw another big man coming towards them from the 'cathair,' the biggest man on the earth, and every limb from top to bottom of him was blacker than a dirty cinder[2] that had been steeped in water. He had a black iron shield by his side with its very rough green-iron[3] chains over his shoulder, a sharp-edged very great sword in his hand, and a threatening iron lance in his other hand, like the pillar of the great candle[4] in the house of a nobleman, and that was the giant's sole spear.

"Who is that yonder, O Uirgreann?" said Conghal. "The cup-bearer of yonder place," said the druid, "and the light-keeper of the 'cathair'; and the request he makes of the people of the place is to permit him to go to the unwitting host that comes to the 'cathair,' in order to play his warrior-game with them."

Conghal began looking round at his followers; and when Muiredach Mergach, son of the king of Scotland, saw that, he seized his arms and went to fight; and they struck one another vigorously and right quickly, and the giant began to overcome Muiredach, and wounded him severely; and when the hosts saw that, they grieved at the straits in which Muire-

[1] Lit., 'happened in his sitting.' [2] Lit., 'an old coal.' [3] *Or*, 'bright iron.' [4] On the 'rígh-chaindell,' cf. Joyce, "Social History," pp. 163–4.

raibe Muirchertach mac ri[g] Alban. Do éirig brucne ann sin 7 adubairt: "A mhic rig Alban," ar sé, "ar náir duit gurab é fer congbala (1°) coinnle na catrach diongbar (2°) a ccomhrac tú." Do h-imthigedh fa Muirchertach ócúala na bruatra sin 7 táinic a ferg rigan aitheach 7 do fuair a clairdhiomh ina corp gur dianbhriseadh a dhruim isin deogbaire ar nduul trie n-a innib gan fuireach, 7 tug béim ele do gur dhubhuic a ceann d'a choluinn 7 táinic ina luing iarsin. "Roghabadar buaidh 7 beannachtain, a Caithmilidh," ar Congal, "ar comlann cruaidh sin 7 is mór d'a uilc fuaraig." "Ar mór," ar Muirchertach, "uair domfarpaig (3°) claidem lethaobair an coinnealbha"; 7 robert an laoi:—

Do chuit an deogbaire dian,
A rig Ulad na n-airdghiall!
Ar méd 7 ar airde an fir,
Ar maircc dobiad 'na chumaidh,
A clairdiomh lethaobair lonn
Do imbir éigen orum;
Ni fuil arm a machaimla;
Romchrechaig (4°) in coinnealbha
Domrachd (5°) deogbaire dorcha
Nir cendair, an fer comda, (6°)
Ar dom' ghnoth goile ar derbh duit
Ar in traigri thuaidh do chuit.

Do chuit.

L.

Is ann sin adconncadar trir oidhi allmharda trénfear ar an ccathraig amach 7 trí fceit duaibhreacha forra 7 fleadha móra mergacha ina láimh leó 7 trí cloidhme coinnealda cruaidhgeura ar árdghabáil cruaidh aca, 7 tángadar ar tul na traga, 7 do iarradar comlann a

(1°) MS., congmhala, the usual interchange of mh and b: cf. meabair = *memoria*, where the change is from m to b; here helped by dissimilation. (2°) MS., diongmhar, same change as in (1°). (3°) MS., domfarp = do + m + farpaig, m., infixed pron. of 1st person: cf. Rofarpaig forlond co n-aib. (MacCarthy, "Todd Lect.," iii., p. 412, m. 4), and Dasurfarpaig fuct abann (Id., p. 416,

dach, son of the king of Scotland, was. Bricne then arose, and said: "O son of the king of Scotland," said he, "it is a shame for you that it is the light-keeper of the 'cathair' repels you in fight." Muiredach felt rebuked[1] when he heard these words, and his anger arose against the giant, and he drove his sword into his body so that the cup-bearer's back was broken as it passed unhindered through his entrails, and he struck him another blow so that he shot his head from his body; and after that he came to his ship.

"Success and blessing to you, O warrior!" said Conghal; "that is a hero's fight, and you have suffered much." "I have," said Muiredach, "for the sharp-edged sword of the light-keeper has wounded me"; and he recited the poem:—

The fierce cup-bearer has fallen,
O king of Ulster of the great hostages!
Through the size and loftiness of the man
It is pity his being in grief.
His sharp-edged fierce sword
Has wrought trouble to me;
There is no weapon like it;
The torch-bearer wounded me;
The dark cup-bearer approached me;
In sooth, no mild companion![2]
Through my deed of valour, it is certain,
He fell on the strand to the north.

L.

Then they saw three dun-coloured gigantic heroes coming out from the 'cathair,' and they had three ominous-looking shields and great standard-like spears in their hands, and three tapering, hard, sharp swords, for attacking heroes; and they came to the beach, and challenged to combat forthwith.

[1] Lit., 'reddened.' [2] Lit., 'was not gentle, the companion!'

O. I.). (4°) ro + m + ċṁeċnaiġ: m, infixed pron. of 1st person sg. (5°) do + m + ṫiaċt: ṫiaċt = T-preterite of ṫiġim, 'I reach.' (6°) an fer comċa = 'the man of partnership, the companion.' Aoṙcomċa, *infra*.

ccéudóir. "Cia hí rúd, a Uirgrinn?" ar Congal. "Trí mic do Soigid ingin Carrthoinn rúd do'n cailliġ do chualabair," ar in draoi, ".i. Trén 7 Trotlam 7 Trircatal a n-anmanna, 7 nemthnige daoibri gach comlann d'a bruarabair riam acca breughad rúd." "An triar bratar iad?" ar Bricne. "Areb [go de]imin," ar in draoi. "Cred act triar bratar eile uainne 'na n-aġaid?" ar Bricne, ".i. [Merrn]e, Semne, 7 Latairne, trí comaltada Congail." "Roba doiliġ duinne comlonn ['na n-aġai]d," ar iadran, "7 tura d'a furáil druinn act ciod bár dogeubam ann." Do ġabadar [iar rin] a n-arma 7 tángadar gurab traiġ, 7 do diubruic cáċ a ċéile díob 'na ferer .i. an triar Ulltaċ 7 an triar allmarraċ, 7 do chuirec cáċ a ċéile aca, 7 do éirid ġairgead [na n]Gaidelg ór na h-allmarraib ġur ċuiredar trí mic ingine Carrthuinn irin ccomlonn 7 ro d'i[ċeann]rad mic Fionntáin iad 7 tuġadar a cinn leó d'a maidiom go Congal. "Beirid buaid 7 beannaċtain," ar Congal. "Ġaċ maith duit, a áirdrí," ar iadran, "7 ġaċ comlann riġ tuitfar ortra dingeubam diot é lerrúd"; 7 robert:—

Ġaċ maiṫ duit, a riġ Ulad!
Go lion céd aġur cuiced,
Dorordradar linni imalle
Triar cloinne na caillighe,
[Tr]én, Trircatal, ar Trotlam;
Trén dobí druinn a n-omun,
Torċradar go luaṫ linne,
[An] ċlann ċorcraċ Cairrthinde,
An ccéin bem ar in fluaġad
Gan ainiar gan fionnfuarad[h],
Ġaċ comlann rofoiċ (1°), a flaiṫ!
Dingeubmaidne diot go maiṫ.

Ġaċ.

(1°) ro + d + foiċ: d = 2nd pers. sg. infixed pron.

"Who are these yonder?" said Conghal. "Three sons to Saighead, daughter of Carrthann, the hag you heard of," said the druid, "viz., Trén, Trothlamh, and Triscatal are their names, and every fight you waged up to this is nothing as compared with that with these yonder." "Are they three brothers?" said Bricne. "They are, indeed," said the druid. "What more natural than for three brothers of us to oppose them?" said Bricne, "viz., Meirne, Semhne, and Lathairne, the three foster-brothers[1] of Conghal." "To wage combat against them were grievous," said they, "and yet you order us to do so even though we shall die in it." They then seized their arms, and came to the strand; and the six of them attacked one another, viz., the three Ulstermen and the three foreigners, and they smote one another; and the valour of the Irishmen rose against[2] the foreigners, so that the three sons of the daughter of Carrthann fell in the fight, and the sons of Fionntan beheaded them, and brought their heads with them to Conghal to boast of them.

"Success and blessing to you," said Conghal. "Every good be yours, O high king," said they, "and in every kingly combat that you shall engage, we shall protect you in it[3]"; and they said:—

Every good be yours, O king of Ulster!
With plenty of hundreds and warriors;
There fell by us together
The three children of the hag,
Trén,[4] Triscatal, and Trothlamh;
Strong upon us was the dread of them;
They fell quickly at our hands,
The triumphant children of Carrthann!
As long as we are on the hosting,
Without pleasure, without refreshment,
In every attack that comes upon you, O prince!
We shall defend you well.

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[1] comʼalta = 'foster-brothers'; comʼdalta = 'foster-sons.' [2] Lit., 'over.' [3] Lit., 'we shall ward it off from you.' [4] *I.e.*, 'Strong.'

LI.

Is ann sin do leiccead da oncoin (1°) cuca ar an ccathuig, 7 dóconncadar na sluaig na bruidoncoin gairb-sionnsadaca grainneamla sin docuir a rocht mór iad a braicsin. "Maith, a aos cumtha," ar Uirgreann diadi, "do geuba fíb uile bár leósad uain ar amlaid atáid na coin úd, ni gabuid senna náid(2°) saobair iad 7 ar comlann céd gach cú díob." "Ni fuil 'san chuinne ni ba cesd linne act go n-gabdaoir ar n-airm iad," ar cad. Is ann sin do éirig a briocc consaid ar na conuib go siaibe duniact forderge ar gach énsiond(3°) d'a ccorpuib, 7 do snaidiod an muir amach docum na sluag. Dóconncadar na sluag sin, do lion oman 7 imegla mór uile iad. Dóconnaic Cruimthann caom mac Fergusa Fairrge an egla mór sin ar na sluagoib sin na conaib, do ling ar a luing isin muir amach, 7 do snaid an fairrge d'ionnsoigid na n-oncon, uair ar amlaid dobi an fer sin coimdes ar muir 7 ar tír 7 do ionnsoigedar na coin eisen. Do cuirsen a ceand 'san oigen uacta 7 do chomrat na dobarcoin 'na deaghaid. Do éirigsion suas uacta arís 7 do tóccaib a cend 7 ag ersge dó so erigsiot na coin a n-aoinfeacht fair 7 do bensat a feoil 7 a finnleadar o'n ccnáim coimgeal do'n chuaid, 7 do chuaidén uacta arís so'n muir 7 do leanadar na h-oncoin é. Ro erigsén arís eoin na conaib 7 gabair cu gacha laime dó díb ar coir 7 tairringser ler iad gurab ccarrdic lesan erigenn(4°) an tonn, 7 do chuaig an charrdaic díob co ttuc a n-inchinn tar a ccluasaib amach, gur brir a cnáma i medon

(1°) Oncoin: nom. dual of oncu, 'a wolf,' 'leopard,' or some species of wild animal. We have *infra* dobarcu applied to the self-same animal. Dobarcu would suggest the meaning 'otter.' (2°) náid = pl. form of ná. Cf. iona, ionaid. (3°) sionn, 'single hair.' (4°) MS., erig.

[1] sinsar, 'a hair'; sionnsaid-sach, 'hairy.' [2] Lit., 'put them in great silence.' [3] Lit., 'a thing that would be a difficulty with us,' or 'we would deem a difficulty.' [4] Lit., 'hounds'; they are called *supra*

LI.

Then two wolves were loosed at them from the 'cathair,' and when the hosts saw those rough-haired,[1] ugly, fierce wolves, the sight of them completely subdued them.[2] "Well, O companions," said Uirgreann the druid, "you shall all die through those yonder, for it is thus with yonder wolves, neither pointed nor sharp-edged weapons harm them, and each of them is equal to a hundred in battle." "There is nothing in the world we should have to cope with[3] that our arms would not injure," said each of them.

Then wild fury was aroused in the wolves,[4] so that every hair on their bodies became rigid and very red, and they swam out to sea towards the hosts. When the hosts saw that, great fear and dread filled them all. When Criomhthann Caomh, son of Fergus Fairgge, saw the host so terrified at the wolves, he jumped out of his ship into the sea, and swam through the sea towards the wolves; for that man was equally dexterous[5] on sea as well as on land, and the wolves made towards him. He plunged his head in the sea to escape from them, and the water-hounds dived after him. He rose up again to escape from them,[6] and he raised his head, and as he rose the wolves attacked him together, and they ripped the flesh and fair skin of the warrior from the white bone, and he escaped again from them under the sea, and the wolves followed him. He rose again between the wolves and he seized a wolf in each hand by the foot, and he drew them with him to the rock against which the wave rises; and he struck the rock with them so that their brains came out at their ears, and so that he broke their bones under[7] their skins;

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onċoin, 'wolves,' and for uniformity I have translated coin, 'wolves.' *Infra* they are called water-hounds, ꝺoḃaṙċoin. It is difficult to say to what species of animal they belonged. [5] Coimꝺeṫ: 'equally at home in,' 'equally dexterous in': cf. Stokes, "Zeit. für Celt. Phil.," Band i., *s. v.* coim-ꝺeṫ, 'having an equal right,' 'equally entitled.' Different from coiṁꝺeaṙ, 'as handsome.' [6] Lit., 'he rose up from them.' [7] Lit., 'in the midst of.'

a ccroiccenn, 7 ódconncadar na sluaig sin, do ċomaoidhsiot an t-éċt go h-aṫlaṁ. "Is mór do gairgeaḋ do ċonncabair siaṁ," ar Bricne, "7 ar é sin gairgeaḋ ar mó neart 7 ar sroḋaċt doninneaḋ o ṫús an domain gusan tiaṫsa 7 ar mogenar le teangair od' ṫig, a ċomṫaig!, 7 ar buaiḋ ngairgiḋ do gniom"; 7 adbeart an laoi:—

Maith do ċuras ó do coig,
A Chriomṫuinn ċaoiṁ ċorcaroig!
Mocen le teangair alle,
A mic Fergusa Fairrge!
Do ranuig léim ar do luimcc;
Tuccair do ċaob re tréntuinn;
Ar ar in snaṁ go tréin ċoin
Do marbuis an da onċoin;
Da onċoin dobi 'san dún
Cugainn do ranrad mirún;
Do marbair dubarċoin ar mbreaiṫ, (1°)
Do ċongnaṁ linn ar lánṁaiṫ.

Maiṫ.

LII.

Gairid do bádar ann ar a h-aiṫle antan adconncadar forgamanguig (2°) odarċailliġe cuirre cnámhaiġe craorġairbe amaċ ar in ceaṫriaig 7 eudaċ odarḋa uile uimpe 7 trí h-eóin áille iongnaṫaċa ar a guaillinn 7 claċt buide barráluinn d'or um na h-eunaiḃ 7 én ar a gualoinn deig 7 én ar a gualoinn cli 7 én ar a h-uċt. "Cred rúd, a Uirgruinn?" ar Congal. "Truag sin," ar in draoi, "ar í rúd ċimḋibel bar raoġalrd," ar sé, "i.e. Saiġed ingen Ċarrṫuinn Ċuirr 7 ar iad rúd na trí h-eóin do iarr ingen rig Loclann oruibri 7 eóin tríde iad 7 do ċoideólaoir luċt gona 7 galair na cruinne re n-a ceeól. An tan ṫógbar Saiġed ingen Ċarṫuinn a fedán cinnbriġad fregruid na h-eoin i co nderaid gadáin gniomaċa ġuṫbinne,

(1°) This line is hypermetrical. (2°) forgamanguir: Windisch. s. v. forgamain, whilst querying the word, quotes Luathithen Lochair iar forgamain, 'as quick as a cat (?) after a mouse (?)'; and s. v. Lochair quotes

and when the hosts saw that, they proclaimed the feat right quickly. "You have seen great valour heretofore," said Bricne "and that is the most powerful and bravest display of valour from the beginning of the world till now, and welcome are those with whom you have come from your home, O companion! and your deed is a victory of valour"; and he recited the poem:—

Good is your journey from your home,
O fair, triumphant Criomhthann!
Welcome are those with whom you have come,
O son of Fergus Fairgge!
Thou gavest a leap out of thy ship;
Thou didst breast the strong wave;
And swimming strongly eastward,
Thou didst slay the two wolves;
Two wolves were in the 'dún';
They bore us ill-will;
Thou didst slay, in fine (?), the noxious hounds!
Full good thy help to us.

LII.

They were but a short time there after that when they saw the mouse-face of a twisted, bony, rough-throated dun hag coming out of the 'cathair,' and a grey dress round her, and three beautiful wondrous birds on her shoulder, and a yellow, very beautiful, golden-trimmed[1] garment round the birds, and a bird on her right shoulder, and a bird on her left shoulder, and a bird on her breast. "What is that yonder, O Uirgreann?" said Conghal. "Woe is that!" said the druid. "Yonder is she who shall take away your life," said he, "viz. Saighead, daughter of Carrthann Corr; and these are the three birds which the daughter of the king of Lochlann asked of you, and they are magic birds, and they would lull to sleep the wounded and sick people of the world with their music. When Saighead, daughter of Carrthann, sends forth a whistle from her throat, the birds answer her so that they create vigorous

[1] Lit., 'beautiful top of gold.'

'quicker than a cat after a mouse,' Stokes. ᵹ in this case would be the gen. of ꝓoᵹaᵹma.

7 dá ccluinnsiu luċt na [talmain] (1°) eisiu fiu 7 mnaoi iad, cid ina fersaid do bésiu is 'na luige d'fuicfiusiu [iad] 7 ar é a ccosulaid do ċuitfead ollna uile 7 ni biaid nert mna feola in gaċ duine dib [7 is é] fin dogéntar fidir; canfuidel an ceol fin dáoib nogo ccosulaid fib uile 7 be[nfaid fí] bar cinn in bar ccosulaid dib 7 digeolaid fí a clann oluib." Ro gab, umorro, uamhan 7 im[eag]la na fluaig uile fé h-innisin an fceoil fin dóib. Ro ċóccuib an ċailleaċ a ceól aicci 7 do fhegradar na h-eóin go h-aċlam í. Ódċualadar na fluaig fin cugadar a nguail[ne] fé a longuib 7 do ċuit a ccosulaid uile ollna aċtmaid Uisgneann oraoi, Fergus, 7 Congal. "Truag, a déġduine!" ar in oraoi, "cáinic m'fairtine-si dáoib 7 atá an cosulaid dom' ċealgad 7 cuitfaid [fib in] bar ccosulaid, a Ċongail 7 a Fearguss! 7 benfaidtes bar cinn in bar ccosulaid dib." Cid ċia aċt do ċuit a ccosulaid uile ollna aċt Fergus a aonar, 7 arid cug dóraim gan cosulaid .i. cug an dealg óir do baoi in[a] briat 7 do gab ag guin a ċroiġead 7 a mer 7 a déarmann de 7 do fed ċairis, 7 adconnaic an fluag uile ina ccosulaid 7 bá demin lair go tiucfad fairsine an oruaid dóib 7 cug a lám a ccobraid (2°) a fceith, 7 cug leacan (3°) laoiċmilead ar 7 cug uiċer fesda fesamail dé go ttarla a mullaċ a cruaidċinn do'n ċailliġ go huc a ċoibél d'inċinn a dubeudinn tré n-a ceann fiar feaċtair cur ċuit an ċailleaċ ar lár na triaġa go tubairtead, 7 folingfen do ċarrdaċtair na n-én 7 nir ċarrdaiġfen (4°) sois iad uair fuaradar na h-eoin bár ag cuitim do'n ċailliġ ina cceann 7 an fad do baoisiom ag cromad ar na h-eunaib d'a noiubdaġad uadha docum na luinge tángadar amaċ d'iondroigid Fergusa fluaig na caṫraċ.

(1°) As has been said before, the words restored in square brackets have been lost in the MS. owing to the fraying away of the edges. Read perhaps luċt na cruinne. (2°) cobraid: dat. of cobra, gen. cobrad. Windisch translates by 'shield'; more correctly applied to the boss. (3°) leacan: a half-round stone evidently carried in the hollow of the shield, and cast by the warrior in battle. *Vide* Add. Notes. (4°) MS., fin. For tarrdaigim, 'seize': cf. Stokes,

melodious sounds, and if the people of the earth, whether men or women, were to hear it, though they had been standing up, they would be left lying down, and they would all fall asleep, and each one of them would not have the strength of a woman in confinement through what shall be done to you ; that music shall be played to you till you are all asleep, and she shall cut off your heads when you are asleep, and she shall avenge on you her children."

Fear and dread seized all the hosts during the recitation of this news to them. The hag poured forth her music, and the birds answered her right quickly. When the hosts heard that, they placed their shoulders against their ships, and they all fell asleep save Uirgreann the druid, Fergus, and Conghal. "Woe, O good people!" said the druid," my prophecy has come upon you, and the sleep is deceiving me ; and you shall fall asleep, O Conghal and O Fergus ! and your heads shall be cut off in your sleep." However, they all fell asleep save Fergus alone ; and what caused him not to sleep was that he took the gold pin that was in his cloak, and kept pricking his feet and his fingers and the palm of his hand with it, and he looked and saw the whole host sleeping, and he was assured that the druid's prophecy would come upon them ; and he put his hand in the hollow of his shield, and took out of it a warrior stone, and cast it vigorously and in manly fashion so that it struck the hag on the top of her hard head, and carried an equal amount of the brain of her dark brow right through her head, so that the hag fell on the strand in grievous plight ; and he jumped to seize the birds, and he did not seize them, for the birds died when the hag fell before them ; and whilst he was bending over the birds in order to cast them towards the ship, the garrison of the 'cathair' came out against Fergus.

"Fís Adam." (Simla ed.), p. 29 (169): Tabraid lib, a aingliu nimi, innanmain nécraibdigsea, 'seize with you, O Heaven's angels, this impious soul'; and "Brehon Laws," Gloss., *s. v.* tabraid, torachtain.

LIII.

Ódconncadar diairm ar in traig 'na aonar é, ro diubraiceadar fiada fedda fuileca fair 7 na fleadha ro diubraccaoi fair ro fhiotaileogtoim a noennoib a glac 7 a lám 7 a laidar uile iad, 7 ro marb Fercus fer gacha fleidhe aca; 7 ar i gáir in tluaig a ttimcioll Fercusa agá fortrad do duirid Congal cona cathaib; 7 ro éirig Bricne 7 adconnaic a digenna bunaid ag a baoghudh .i. Fergus, 7 do leigertair tri gleuca boiba ar a braghaid, 7 do éirig Congal a ceédóir 7 do eagair a cata re h-athaid aon uaire do fciaccoib doinnsearge dataille(1°) 7 do fleghaib fliopta flinnghesa 7 do cloidhmhib ordnaibh iontlairi(2°) ar lár na traga co tinneartach; 7 ro comraic mór fluag Muirne 7 cata Congail do'n cur sin, 7 do h-egrad a n-iorghuil etarra 7 ro didighedh fluag na loingsi go láin-diochra le Cearb 7 le Muirn 7 le Mircenmar, 7 a cuing aluinn ordha daingen dracoitheachta im bragaid Cirr, 7 a catbarr caoch cumdacta im ceann Mircenmuir d'a dídeu ar armuib, 7 ni gabdair neanna náid faobair iad, 7 ni gabad cat no comlonn friu, 7 tugrad fraonad calma for cathaib Congail. Iomtura Fercusa fodaoiren gan arma aige, 7 adconnaic an t-éccen a nadbadar na h-Ulltaid 7 rob' olc le Fergus an t-anfortann sin da mbeith cumur a foirithine aige, 7 rofech leth a cúil ar in ccathraigh, 7 adconnaic gruadan gloine do chaob dorus na cathrach, 7 mic bega 7 blaithingena ann ag feuchaid uatha 7 aon tor rioghda ag cotughadh an chaomhgruanain 7 ro eirig bruthmileadh 7 ferg Fergusa 7 táimic tar dorus na cathrach 7 ro iadh a da dóid rioghda um in tor congbála sin, 7 tucustair crothadh anbail uirre(3°) gur deighbir an gruanan fa múr na cathrach go bruair a naibe ann uile bár, 7 tugsan an tor a

(1°) áille: pl. of alainn. (2°) iontlairi: cf. Windisch, *s. v.*
(3°) uirre: *i.e.* 'on the tower.' Tor is therefore fem.

LIII.

When the multitude on the strand saw him alone, they shot a vigorous wound-inflicting[1] shower at him, and the spears which were shot at him, he received them between his palms, hands, and fingers,[2] and Fergus slew a man with every one of the spears; and it was the shout of the host round Fergus attacking him that awoke Conghal and his battalions. Bricne arose, and he saw his own lord in danger, viz., Fergus, and he gave forth three war-shouts from his throat; and Conghal arose forthwith, and hastily drew up his battalions in a short space of time with red, beautifully coloured shields, and sharp-pointed, blade-keen spears, and gold-hafted, inlaid (?) swords on the strand. The great host of Muirn and the battalions of Conghal fought thereon, and strife was set up between them, and the ships' host was terribly oppressed by Cearb and Muirn and Miscenmas, and the beautiful, golden, firm, and magical yoke was round Cearb's neck, and a lovely cased helmet was on the head of Miscenmas as a defence against arms, and neither pointed nor sharp-edged weapons injured them, and battle or combat availed not against them; and they repulsed bravely the battalions of Conghal.

As to Fergus he was without arms, and he saw the straits in which the Ultonians were, and Fergus grieved at that oppression whilst he had the power to help, and he turned round towards the 'cathair,' and he saw the glass sun-bower beside the door of the 'cathair,' and little boys and fair girls there looking on, and one royal tower supporting the bright sun-bower; and the martial-glow and anger of Fergus arose, and he came through the door of the 'cathair,' and he clasped his two royal hands round the supporting pillar, and he gave it a great shake so that he shattered the bower under the wall of the 'cathair,' and all that were in it were killed, and he raised the tower from the ground, and came with it towards the army

[1] Lit., 'bloody.' [2] ꞁaꝺaꝛ = lit., 'the interstices between the toes or fingers.'

talmain 7 táinic le d'ionnroigid an cata accédóir 7 rogab ag a bruthmonugad go barbarda briathartmar, 7 rochuir tiugára thromthóra ar na cathaib 7 do rinne énchat uile diob eidir a fluagluir fén 7 muintir Muirne, 7 rob' ura le dul i ccend a n-airm 7 a n-iolfaodar fén ina beith urtarrna ar ceann Fearccura; uair ar uaill nac tteuit[oir] thiocfa thiénfer lair da gach aon builli d'a mbenad orra gur faccaib ina bruileadaib friorthairbtha ar lár na thraga d'forgla uile iad. Iomthura Cirb rochuirfén ár anbail ar cathaib [Congail]. Ódchuala Fercur na reoilbéimenda rin, táinic d'ionnroigid Cirr threrna catair [7 mairb]ter lionmar d'anradaib eatarra; ro dircaol Fercur uile iad no go ráinic gurab [air]m i raibe Cearr irin cath 7 tug béim d'ionnroigid Cirr, 7 do tóccaib Cearr a [rcia]t ar a rcat, 7 do rinne bloda begg fo coraib an churaid do'n caoimhrcét 7 tug [ait]bém dó, 7 ó nach cumang aige a iomgabála, dober an builli a mullach a maoile(1°) [gur] faccaib gan anmain irin ionadrin é; 7 do gluair Fercur roime do chuartugad [an c]ata ar a h-aitle, 7 ro rcaoil fluag na catriach roime ó do tuit Cearr lair, [7] ní raibe acmoing a gabála nir dia errin aca.

LIV.

Dala Mircenmair ro fergur[tai]r comlann re Cairbre Congancnerach mac Cairbre Cruim 7 tugrad ornad eccomlainn [ar Cair]bre, 7 do chuala Fergur rin 7 táinic d'foirtin Cairbre 7 tug Fercur béim do Mircenmar gur bhir a rciat 7 a catbarr ima cenn 7 fór gur bhir muinél an [cait]hlead, 7 roba doilig le Muirn an mile rin d'a muintir do marbad 7 robaoi féin ag rige an cata go cuiata 7 ro gab cac a ferom cata annrin 7 ar é tige ro rigeoh an cat annrin go roicread carbad cetrrniada (2°) ó

(1°) maoile, gen. of maol, 'the head' (Dinneen, "Dict."). (2°) cetrrniada, 'four-wheeled'; cf. Lat. *petorritum*, a loan-word from Gaulish *petvar* + *rith*.

forthwith, and began to crush it in wild and very vigorous fashion, and he inflicted heavy, great, and thick slaughter on the battalions, and made of them one battalion, both of his own hosts and the followers of Muirn; and they deemed it easier to go for their arms and their own sharp-edged weapons than to be prostrate before Fergus; for almost[1] thirty heroes fell at his hands with every blow they received, so that he left the best of[2] them all dead in their gore on the strand.

As to Cearb he inflicted great slaughter on the battalions of [Conghal]. When Fergus heard those body-strokes, he came towards Cearb through the battalions, and a great number of soldiers were slain by them. Fergus scattered them all on either side till he reached to where Cearb was in the battle, and he made a stroke at Cearb, and Cearb raised his shield to defend himself, and he made small fragments of the fine shield at the feet of the warrior; and he gave him a second blow, and as he was not able to avoid it the blow cut off the top of his head, so that he left him lifeless in that place. Fergus went to the battle after that, and the host of the 'cathair' divided before him since Cearb had fallen at his hands, and they were not able to resist him after that.

LIV.

As to Miscenmas he waged battle with Cairbre Congancnesach, son of Cairbre Crom, and he drew from Cairbre the groaning of unequal combat; and Fergus heard that and came to help Cairbre; and Fergus struck Miscenmas so that he broke his shield and his helmet on his head, and he broke the neck of the warrior as well, and Muirn grieved at that warrior of her people being slain, and she herself was waging the battle right bravely, and each one took his part in the battle then; and so closely was the battle woven together that a

[1] Ar uaill nach: lit., 'it is little that . . . not.' [2] MS. has dhibh. Foghla = 'the choice portion, the best.' The syntax is not clear to me.

n-uillinn go céle de, 7 táinic Anadal mac rig Concenn 7 Muiredhach Meingeach mac rig Alban 7 Crimthann mac Fergusa Fairrge 7 Oilill Teora Gaot 7 Oilill Teora Crioch, 7 dobenrad rin uile a mbeirn cata 7 a rligi mileadh ar cat Muirne, 7 táinic Mesne, Semne, 7 Laitesne, Fraoch, Fercc, 7 Fidchiur (1°) i ttuairceirt an chatha chena, 7 ro thanigriot rin an cat a ccéndir. Muirn umorro ro gabride ag rloige na rluag no go ráinic go h-airm a raibe Congal. Ba h-amlaidhrin do Congal roboi ag a h-iarraidhri ar fud an chatha go tarla air i 7 tuc reiat re reiat di 7 [ba] bainne re fraig (2°) 7 ba begán a fail morán gach comlann d'ar cuiread a brail an comruicrin Congail 7 Muirne; uair ar amlaid boi Muirn .i. go mad forinneirt ar feraib an beatha uile illor gairgid .i. neart céd i ccat no i ccomlann imnte, 7 ro gab ag forrad Congail irin comlann gur géir (3°) a rgiath fair. Ó'Doconnaic Bricne rin, ro rcrech go garg 7 go gairdeas gur rille[r]dair cad uile fair. "Ort do coll duabair, (4°) a Congail!" ol Bricne, "uair ní mac rig Éireann tú 7 ar dutcha damra in rige ina duit, 7 abairri gur tu Bricne 7 leicc damra an comlann 7 biaid ingen ri[g] Loclonn agam." Ir ann rin do éirig fercc, conrad 7 croidhecht Congail, 7 do gab ag forrad Muirne go ttabrad da béim im gach mbéim di, agus tucc cád caoga chiecd ar a céle, 7 tug Congal an chéadt uachtarach uirrirri .i. do ben a ceann d'a coluinn 7 do chrait 7 do commaoid ar lár an chatha é.

(1°) Also occurs in text as Fridchiur. (2°) bainne re fraig: cf. Meyer, "Contr. to Ir. Lexic.," *s. v.* banne; banna ria fraig, 'a drop before a shower.' O. Ir. fri, fria, and re-n, ria-n have fallen to re in Late Middle Irish. I should, perhaps, translate re here by 'before.' Cf. also Windisch, "Wörterbuch," *s. v.* banna and re-n. (3°) gur géir: 3rd sg. pft. of géirm, 'moan, resound, roar.' (4°) Coll duabair: the expression occurs in "Silva Gadelica." I have lost the reference. Cf. Hogan, "Irish Idioms," p. 82, ort do chol agus do chonntráchc! 'Woe betide you!'

four-wheeled chariot would stretch from end to end of it[1]; and Anadal, son of the king of the Concheanns, and Muiredach Mergeach, son of the king of Scotland, and Criomhthann, son of Fergus Fairgge, and Oilill Teora Gaoth and Oilill Teora Crioch came, and they all cut out their warrior-gap and their warrior-path in the battalion of Muirn; and Merne, Semhne and Lathairne, Fraoch, Ferg, and Fithnius came to the north of the same battalion, and they thinned forthwith the battle-throng.

Muirn, however, kept[2] attacking the hosts till she reached the place where Conghal was. Conghal had been seeking her through the battle till he met her, and he opposed his shield to hers; and it was as a drop to a shower, and it was little as compared with much, every combat that had been fought in comparison with that combat of Conghal and Muirn; for it was thus with Muirn, viz., she would[3] exercise supremacy over all the men of the earth through (her) valour,—she had the strength of a hundred in battle or combat; and she attacked Conghal in the fight, so that her shield resounded on him. When Bricne saw that, he shouted hoarsely and viciously so that all looked at him.

"On yourself be your dire ruin, O Conghal!" said Bricne, "for you are no son of a king of Ireland, and the kingship is more mine than yours, and say that it is you who are Bricne, and let me wage the fight, and the daughter of the king of Lochlann shall be mine." Then the anger, rage, and valour of Conghal were awakened; and he commenced attacking Muirn, and he gave her two blows to every blow, and they both gave one another fifty wounds, and Conghal dealt her the final blow,[4] viz., he cut her head from her body, and he brandished it, and boasted of it in the battle.

[1] For this expression cf. ll. 9-10, p. 64, ar é olur no rigeoh an cat rin co roicrioir noċ carbaio o'n uillinn go ċele ṫiḃ. [2] Lit., 'began.' [3] Lit., 'that there would be.' [4] Lit., 'the uppermost blow.'

LV.

Do ċuaiḋ umorro a n-ġriain 7 a n-ġairgeaḋ do muintir Muirne ó do ṫuit Muirn 7 do muiġ énmaoiḋm óiḃ uile irin ccaṫraiġ 7 níor ḋíoḋon ḋóiḃrion rin, uair an neaċ dob' ion-marḃtha ḋíob do marḃaḋ uile iad 7 ġaċ aon narḃ' ion-marḃṫa do cuireaḋ a nuaoire iad an fad dobáḋar irin ccaṫraiġ do'n ċur rin. Do airgeaḋ 7 do h-inoriaḋ (1°) an tír uile leó, uair do bí ḋíol fer ttalman do maiṫeṁ innte 7 do báḋarran aimrir fáda innte aga leiġeṁ 7 ag caiṫeṁ ġaċa maiṫeṁa ḋíoḃ rin no ġurḃo rlán uile iad. Iar rin adubraḋar muintir Conġail: "ar mithiḋ ḋuinn imṫeaċt ar in ccaṫraiġ," ar riad. Ir ann rin tugaḋar a reóid 7 a maoine 7 a h-ionnṁura d'ionnroiġiḋ Conġail 7 do ronġat a ttri iad .i. a trian dó fén 7 an dá ttrian (2°) oile d'a macoiḃ rioġ 7 d'a muintir ar ċena, 7 tuġ a ṫrian fén d' Airgṫeno, drad riġ Loċlann; 7 anuair doḃ ullaṁ in-imṫeaċta iad, adubairt Conġal riu: "múraiḋi an ċaṫair-ri duinn," ar ré, "conaċ raibe aitreaḃ innte ċoiḋce d'ar noéir, conaċ millter an doṁan erde ni ḃur mó." Do múraḋ leoran i aṁlaiḋ rin 7 táṅgaḋar ina longcaiḃ iaraṁ co n-iomaḋ ġaċa maiṫeṁa leó, 7 ba mór leó a menma annrin. Ro fec Bricne ar in ccaṫraiġ d'a ér (3°) iarrin 7 arcoh adubairt: "Ir maiṫ linne caṫair Muirne d'fairrin aṁlaiḋ rúd," ar ré, "7 doḃí uair 7 rob' iongnaḋ a ḃeiṫ aṁlaiḋ 7 muna beiṫ Fercur mac Rora ni roiċfeaḋ fer a mbethaiḋ aguinn erde ó rluaġoiḃ Muirne, uair ar é do marḃ Cirb, Mircenmar, 7 Saiġeḋ ingen Ċarriṫuinn"; 7 adubairt in laoi ann:—

Farad Dún Muirne móire,
Imar ċuirreman ġáire!

(1°) Cf. Atk., "Hom. L. Br.," *s. v.* inorich. (2°) da trian; trian is neuter in O. Ir., and hence it is eclipsed after the nom. neuter da. (3°) *I.e.*, éir.

LV.

There came, however, horror and courage to Muirn's followers when she fell, and they inflicted a single defeat upon them in the 'cathair,' and that did not serve them, for those of them who were fit to be slain were all slain, and all that were not fit to be slain were cast into bondage whilst they were in the 'cathair' on that occasion.

The country was plundered and attacked by them, for there was sufficient wealth in it for the men of earth,[1] and they were a long while recovering in it, and enjoying every good thing till they had all recovered.

Thereupon the followers of Conghal said: "It is time for us to set out from this 'cathair,'" said they. They then brought their jewels, riches, and wealth to Conghal, and divided them in three, viz., a third for himself, and the two other thirds for the kings' sons as well as their followers; and he (Conghal) gave his own third to Uirgreann, the druid of the king of Lochlann.

When they were ready to go, Conghal said to them: "Destroy this 'cathair'," said he, "so that it may never be inhabited[2] after us, and that the world may not be harried from it any more." It was thus destroyed by them, and they came afterwards to their ships with store of every kind of wealth, and they were then in high spirits. Afterwards Bricne looked back at the 'cathair,' and what he said was this: "We are glad to see the 'cathair' of Muirn in yonder state," said he, "and there was a time and it were wonderful that it should be so; and save Fergus mac Rosa, no one of us would have escaped out of it alive from the hosts of Muirn; for it is he (Fergus) who slew Cearb, Miscenmas, and Saighead, daughter of Carrthann"; and he recited the poem:—

A desert is the 'dun' of great Muirn
Round which we shouted![3]

[1] ᚑᚔᚂ ᚋᚑᚅ is a common expression to express the idea 'fit for one.' ᚋᚑᚅ ᚄᚑᚂᚐᚌᚐᚅ here translated by 'men of earth,' in Mod. Irish might mean 'well-to-do men.' [2] Lit., 'so that there may never be a habitation in it.' [3] Lit., 'we sent forth a laugh.'

Fáda dobí in [m]aiter!
Do millfiom a mormaiter;
Muna beit Fearccar mac Rosa
Do gniomaib gairga gosa,
Ni tégnodad [fer] uainn de
O floguib Muirne mó[ine].
Do millfiomar uile a dún
Ir do múrgamar a múr
Dobo caoin a port [amad] (1°)
Act gé tá anoct na farad.
Farad.

LVI.

Do tógbadar a fuil a n-áirde iarfin [7] tángadar fompa isin fligid céona 7 do cuadar a ngráin do na maroib oiad[ideacta] bádar fompa mar do cuaid do'n cathraig fén; 7 dobádar caoicoir ar mí[r ar] muir no go ránga[dar] crioca Loclonn; 7 tuccad aitne forra ag teacht docum tíf[e] 7 tángadar fiograide Loclann ina n-aghaid d'fertuin fáilte frid, 7 fuccad a tteach a[n] nigh iad, 7 dobádar ag fled ól 7 ag aoibnes an oided sin, 7 go cenn tri lá 7 teora h-oided ina diaig. Ro fiarfaigedar maite Loclonn fcéla dib iarfin 7 do cuaid Bricne a ccend fcél d'innisin, 7 do innis gniomrad 7 comrac gach aoinfir fo léit do na laochaib. "Ir mór d' ulc fuair gach fer ann," ol fé, "7 gid mór do maith do rónrat uile, do cinn (2°) Fergus orra, 7 beiuda ar i fodera (3°) gach olc da bruadamar d'fagáil duinn," ar Bricne; 7 robert in laoi:—

Ránga[mar] cathair Muirne;
Fuarnamar mór do duilge,
Ar cruar a curad gan on
Ar ar gairge a h-oncon.
Fearccar do marb Cirb 'ran cath;
Mircenmur dobí 'gar mbrath;

(1°) M. O'C. supplies amad here, and the line is transcribed, with the word amad added, at the bottom of p. 29 in MS. by E. O'Curry. (2°) do cin . . . ar, 'he surpassed'; cf. cin(n)id ar a cómaoraib, 'he excels his fellows,' "C. R. na Rioġ," Hogan, p. 92. (3°) fodera = fo + d + era, 'id efficit,' hence the acc. olc.

Long-lived was its[1] prosperity!
We laid waste its great wealth;
Save it were Fergus mac Rosa,
Through fierce deeds of strength,
No one of us would have escaped from it,
From the hosts of great Muirn.
We all harried her 'dun,'
And we razed its wall;
Its harbour was fair
Though it is now a desert.

LVI.

They hoisted their sails after that, and came the same course; and they were horrified now at the spell-bound[2] seas before them, just as they had been at the 'cathair' itself; and they were a fortnight and a month on the sea, till they reached the territory of Lochlann; and they were recognised coming to land, and the princes of Lochlann came towards them to welcome them, and they were led into the king's house, and that night they were drinking[3] and pleasuring, and so to daybreak, and for three nights afterwards.

The chiefs of Lochlann sought information from them after that, and Bricne proceeded to tell his tale, and he recounted the feats and combat of each individual hero. "Each one met with great trouble," said he, "and though it is many a good thing they all have done, Fergus surpassed them, and Beiuda is the cause of every trouble we met with," said Bricne; and he recited the poem:—

We reached the 'cathair' of Muirn;
Much sorrow we met with,
Through the vigour of its heroes, without blemish,
And through the fierceness of its wolves.
Fergus slew Cearb in the battle;
Miscenmas was deceiving us;

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[1] Lit., 'the.' [2] M. O'C. supplies ꝺꞑꞩoıꝺeꞩc̓cꞩ. [3] ᴀg ғleꝺ ól; *leg.*, ᴀg ғleꝺ óıl, 'at a feast of drinking,' or ᴀg ғleꝺ-ól as a cpd.

Ár an cluaig ó sin amach
Do chuaid for muintir na cathach. (1°)
A Dhiuda gurab n-oirech n-dil!
Fuaramar uaid mór n-imnig.
Ár an dunaid, nach ár gar!
Do chuirrem ó rangamar.

Ran.

LVII.

"Ni chualamar riamh gairgead ba iongantaige ina sin," ar rig Lochlonn, "uair dar linn gid iad sin na talmain do biad ag togail na cathrach sin nocha racdaoir uile uisce, 7 ni tiubhradar geill no braigde d'a h-aithesoin erde." Ir ann adubairt rig Lochlann: "dobeurra an ingen do Congal," ar sé, "7 caithfed tigernas Lochlann fair in cein biar a n-éccmuir éisend." Tuccad an choibce d'ingin rig Lochlonn ann sin, 7 dochuala si gniomrad Congail cus grad deirmair dó 7 dobi an ingen go dubach dobrónach do grad Congail 7 do fiarfaig ri Lochlann di: "Cred an duba no an domeanmain sin ort, a ingen!" ar sé, "do dicuir do dealb 7 do dénamh?" "Ni fédaimsi sin do ceilt, a ri," ar an ingen, "uair ar é grad Congail atá agam ag dicur mo chrocha 7 mo dealba diom." Ir annsin tuccadh Congal d'ionnsaighid ri[g] Lochlann. "A Congail," ar sé, "ni cóir duit beith gan mnaoi agad mar sin, 7 tabair m'ingena." "Ni chiubarra i roer," ar Congal, "uair bioda dam i, uair docuir si gera 7 aimsid oram fén 7 ar mo muintir fa coibce nar faoil fí d'fagáil ionnus go bragmaoir bár aga h-iarraid, 7 ni chiubarra i ar an adbar sin, act tabairsi d'fior eile i, uair ni bia mo nama um' leabaidre." Dala ingine rig Lochlann connige sin.

(1°) This line is hypermetrical. Omit do before chuaid.

From that out slaughter of the host
Passed over the people of the 'cathair.'
O Beiuda of the pleasing face!
Through you we have met with great hostility.
Slaughter of the host, no slight slaughter!
Have we inflicted since we came.

LVII.

"We never heard of more wondrous deeds than those, said the king of Lochlann, "for it is our opinion that were the men of the earth[1] destroying that 'cathair,' the whole of them would not succeed, nor would they take from it hostages or prisoners in its own despite." Then said the king of Lochlann: "I shall give the girl to Conghal," said he, "and I shall share the lordship of Lochlann with him as long as he shall be out of Ireland." The dowry was then given to the daughter of the king of Lochlann, and, when she heard of Conghal's feats, she fell greatly in love with him; and the girl was downcast and sad through her love for Conghal, and the king of Lochlann asked her: "What is this depression and dejection, O daughter," said he, "which has taken away thy comely form[2] and shape?" "I cannot conceal that, O king!" said the girl, "for it is my love for Conghal that takes away my comely form and shape."

Then Conghal was brought to the king of Lochlann. "O Conghal!" said he, "you ought not be thus without a wife, and take my own daughter." "I shall not take her indeed," said Conghal, "for she is my enemy, since she placed bonds and prohibition on myself and on my people in regard to a dowry that she did not think obtainable, and so she thought we should meet our death in seeking it; and for that reason I shall not take her; and do you give her to some other man, for I shall not wed my enemy." So far, as regards the daughter of the king of Lochlann."

[1] On p. 118 we have 'of men of earth,' fer talman. [2] Lit., 'form.' 'Comely' s included in the sense.

LVIII.

Iomchuras Congail cona muintir go caithfad fé n-aimsire i cCriochaibh Locklann, 7 niorb' aoibne do rigi Locklann ina do Congal cona muintir acht muna beth a fad leis beth a n-eugmuis Éireann. Tuccadh aon do lo maithe a muintire cuige d'a agallaim, 7 adubairt ris: "acht cid aoibinn duinn beth a bregmuis Éireann mar atámaoid ag caithiom rige Locklonn, ar mithid duinn dul do gabáil Éirenn." "Mara denmnedach letsa sin, a Congail," ar siad, "ni lugha ar eth linne"; "7 déntar a comairliugadh sin le rig Locklann," ar cách. Do comairiligeadh sin sisin ri[g]. "Ni dionsna frithi sin," ar in ri, "gan a comairliugadh re maithib Locklann uile." Do rónadh fleidh mor ag in ri[g] do maithib Locklann 7 tuccadh cuige iad uile, 7 adubairt ris: "Congal," [ar] sé, "atá ag dul d'ionnsoigid Éireann, 7 cred adeirthi sin?" "Adeirim," ar siad, "[go m]ad olc linn a imteacht acht muna do gabáil rige n-Éireann téid, 7 mareth siad[maoi]dne lair uile." "Na h-abraid sin," ar Congal, "uair ni tiucfa neach liomsa do gab[áil] Éireann acht an lion táinic liom ersi, acht amáin cuiridsi fiche céd do laochraidh [loch]lann limsa 7 d'a n-ogbadh (1°), 7 dá n-gabarsa rige n-Éireann bud casa daoibsi mé." "Do[gé]bthar sin go failtech uainne," ar maithe Locklann. Do tógbadh cobhlach Congail ar muir, [7] do ceileabair do maithib Locklann, 7 ba dubach dobrónach bádar na maithe sin ag eirtheacht re a celebradh.

[Tá]inic Congal lion a loing-si d'ionnsoigid Fionnlocklann 7 na n-oilen, 7 do gab rige Muile 7 [1]le 7 Cinntire; 7 do clos (2°) a criochaibh Bretan, Alban 7 Saxon Congal do beit ag gabáil forneirt (3°) ar na h-oileanaibh

(1°) MS. n-ogbh*adh*. (2°) do clos (no chlosh), 3rd sg. T-pret. pass. of cloos, 'I hear.' (3°) MS. forneirt.

LVIII.

As to Conghal and his followers, they spent some time in the land of Lochlann, nor was it pleasanter for the king of Lochlann than it was for Conghal and his people, save that he deemed it long to be away from Ireland. One day the chiefs of his people came to him to converse with him, and he said to them: "Though it is pleasant for us to be away from Ireland as we are, enjoying the kingship of Lochlann, it is time for us to go and seize Ireland."[1] "If you think it pressing, O Conghal!" said they, "not less do we." "Let that be communicated to the king of Lochlann," said each. It was communicated to the king. "You shall not do that," said the king, "without communicating with all the chiefs of Lochlann." A great feast was got ready by the king for the chiefs of Lochlann, and they were all brought to it, and he said to them: "Conghal," [said] he, "is going to Ireland, and what do you say to him?" "We say," said they, "that we think ill of his going, unless he is going to seize the kingship of Ireland, and, if he is, we shall all go with him." "Say not that," said Conghal, "for no one shall come with me to invade Ireland but the band that came out of it with me, but only send twenty hundred of the warriors of Lochlann and of their young men with me, and if I get the kingship of Ireland, I shall be your friend." "We shall give that with pleasure," said the chiefs of Lochlann. Conghal's fleet put out to sea, and he bade farewell to the chiefs of Lochlann, and downcast and sorrowful were those chiefs listening to his farewell.

Conghal with all his fleet came to Fionn Lochlann and the Isles, and he took the kingship of Mull and [Islay] and Cantyre; and it was heard throughout the lands of the Britons, Scots, and Saxons that Conghal was dominating

[1] This introduces a new series of episodes in the exploits of Conghal outside of Ireland. However, the exploits in Lochlann, the Isles, and Britain are closely connected in the development of the story, and, for this reason, I have not made a new division here.

7 ag oiciugad a noaoine; 7 do commorad sluaigte mór a Luct Inni Bretan (1°) re h-aghaid Congail, 7 dobiodr rocraidedha iomda irna h-oirerraib aca ag forcoimed ar Congal cona cataib.

LIX.

Ar é ba ri Bretan an tanrin .i. Artur mór mac Iubain, 7 ar é ba rig Sagran ann .i. Torna mac Tinne. Agus do cuir Artur mac Iubain teachta go Congal d'a radha rir go tiubrad fén rige Bretan dó; "7 na tabrad a loingeb do milleadh na criceri," ar sé, "acht teighid d'ionnroigid rig Sagran uair biodha damsa é." Tangadar na teachta sin d'iarraid Congail a tsiais Bretan (2°) a n-oirer Alban, 7 d'fiarfaig Congal; "canar a tángadar na teachta úd," ar sé. "Ó Artur mac Iubain, ó rig Breatan tángamar do tabairt rige Bretan duitsi ó Artur," ar siad, "7 d'a radha let do sluaigte do breit i cenn iochair Sagran docum Torna mic Tinne, uair biodha duitsi 7 dóran é, 7 adeir go tiubrha sé cat duitsi." "Dénaidsi imteacht," ar Congal risna teachtaib, "7 bi fleadh ag Ri[g] Bretan am' oidhill-si"; 7 tugsan reóid 7 maoine do na teachtaib, 7 do imgedar go buidheach. Dála Congail, nir fágaib an t-oirer sin no gur giallrat na h-Albanaig do; 7 do biadaoi go tsiais m-Breatan gach n-oidhce, 7 adubairt Fachtna Finn File re Congal: "maith, a rig," ar sé, "ar mithid duitsi dol do gabáil rige Saxon, ó do gabair rige Alban 7 na n-oilen." "Mar adeura in rig mór Fergcar, ir amlaid do dénam," ar Congal. "Adeirim-si riot," ar Fergcur, "fuireach ad' longport fén 7 dobeur-sa cat do ri[g] Sagran no go ngeubad a rige duitsi." "Ber buaid 7 bennachtain, a rí móir," ar Congal, "7 ir sinn uile nachar ann."

(1°) Bretan; gen. pl. of britaim: Britons. (2°) Tras Bretan: a translation of 'Littus Britannicum,' a parallel phrase to the well-known 'Littus Saxonicum.' As Dr. Guest has shown, the word 'shore' meant in the phrase 'Saxon shore,' not a shore occupied by Saxons, but a boundary against Saxons. *Vide* Add. Note.

the islands and destroying their inhabitants. Great hosts were got ready by the inhabitants of the island of Britain against Conghal; and they had gathered great numbers in the districts in defence against Conghal and his battalions.

LIX.

The king of Britain at that time was Arthur the Great, son of Iubhar, and the king of the Saxons was Torna mac Tinne. Arthur, son of Iubhar, sent messengers to Conghal to tell him that he himself would give the kingship of Britain to him; "and let him not bring his fleet to harry this territory," said he, "but let him go against the king of the Saxons, for he is an enemy to me." The messengers came to seek Conghal from the British shore into the district of Scotland; and Conghal asked: "Whence have come yonder messengers?" said he. "From Arthur, son of Iubhar, the king of Britain, we have come in order to hand over to you the kingship of Britain from Arthur," said they, "and to tell you to lead your hosts into the territories of the Saxons against Torna mac Tinne, for he is your enemy and his [Arthur's], and he says he will attack you." "Proceed," said Conghal to the messengers, "and let the king of Britain have a feast ready for me"; and he gave jewels and rich store to the messengers, and they went off right thankful.

As to Conghal, he did not leave that district till the Scots gave pledges to him, and they came to the British shore every night; and Fachtna Finn File said to Conghal: "Well, O king," said he, "it is time for you to go to take the kingship of the Saxons, since you have taken the kingship of Scotland and the Isles." "As the great king, Fergus, shall say, so shall we do," said Conghal. "I say to you," said Fergus, "abide in your own encampment, and I shall give battle to the king of the Saxons till I shall seize his kingship for you." "Success and blessing, O great king," said Conghal, "and we shall all go there."

LX.

Agus do ċuadar móirċionól mór ar aonġluaiġeadh i gcríochaib Sagsan, 7 dobádar maiṫe Saxon ima Rí[ġ] tionóilte ar a gceann; 7 ódconncadar Conġal cona ċathaib ċuca, doġab eagla 7 uamhan mór iad ag a fáicsin. "Eirġidh duinn, a fhiora," ar Rí Saxan, "7 cóimiġidh bar gcaṫa a n-aghaidh Conġail." "Na h-abair-si sin, a rígh," ar maiṫe Sagsan, "uair ni fuilmidhe lion caṫa do Conġal, uair gaċ eólus d'a ttabair a aghaidh ar dó ar tréigsi, 7 ní ṫucsad laoċraidhe Loċlonn caṫ dó, 7 dobéraimne rige dó, 7 aṫcuirfem ċuca ar do rige." "Raċad-sa d'a riaruġaḋ, mareḋ," ar rig Saxon,—uair ni obannsan óglaċ d'a tí ina ċeach aċt ciod fála biar dó sin. Do ġluair an rí roime go háinic gusan ccarraic dobi os cionn an ċalaidh inar ġab coblach Conġail; 7 ar amlaidh dobádarsréin 7 buiḋ a long cengailte d'a ċele aca 7 leibionn longḋa ar n-a nḋénamh díb. Do labair rí Sagsan riú do'n ċarraic, 7 ared adubairt: "A Conġail," ar sé, "is do ṫabairt do bheṫe fén duit táng-sa, 7 tegaiḋ bar n-áos dána am' aġaidh-se"; 7 tángadar a n-aġaidh an rí[ġ], 7 rugadar d'ionnsoiccidh Conġail é. "Da bar riaruġaḋ tánac-sa do'n ċur-sa," ar in rí, "tar ceann mo ċríċe 7 m'feisinn, 7 ar f[eabhr] díbsi mir da bár riaruġaḋ 7 mo ḋul lib d'aiccuin oilein ele ina aiccuin mo ċríce[-si do] ḋénamh díbsi." "Is fíor sin," ar Conġal; 7 do bi aga n-agallaimh, 7 adubradar in laoi sunn:—

A loingeas an ṁara mis!
Ca haiṫeasc fuilti d'iarraiḋ?
An aiccinn iarraiḋ no an [caṫ]
No in ngeubṫaoi síṫ gan anbaṫ?

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[1] Lit., 'From all the information his appearance gives.' [2] loingeas = 'fleet,' 'voyage,' 'exile.' [3] Lit., 'what advice, reply.'

LX.

A very great multitude went on one expedition into the territories of the Saxons, and the chiefs of the Saxons were gathered round their king; and when they saw Conghal and his battalions coming towards them, great fear and dread seized them at the sight of him. "Rise, O men," said the king of the Saxons, "and draw up your battalions against Conghal." "Say not so, O king!" said the chiefs of the Saxons, "for we are not a match in numbers for Conghal, for, to judge from appearance,[1] it is he is strongest; and the warriors of Loch-lann did not offer him battle; and we shall give the kingship to him, and we shall drive you out of the kingship." "I shall arrange with him, if that be so," said the king of the Saxons,—for he refused no warrior who came into his house, even though he had a spite against him. The king moved forward, till he reached the rock that was above the harbour into which the fleet of Conghal came; and these had the decks of their ships bound together, and a naval platform made of them. The king of the Saxons spoke to them from the rock, and said: "O Conghal!" said he, "it is in order to grant you your own terms I have come, and let your men of science come before me"; and they came before the king, and they brought him to Conghal. "To offer submission to you I came on this occasion," said the king, "for the sake of my territory and land; and it is better for you to have me in submission to you, and to have me go with you to devastate some other island, than for you to devastate this land of mine." "That is true," said Conghal; and he kept conversing with them; and they recited the following poem:—

O fleet[2] of the active sea!
What[3] do you seek?
Is it devastation or [war] you seek,
Or shall you take peace without deceit[4]?

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[1] Aiṫeaṙc, 'reply,' 'advice,' 'report,' 'tale,' 'word.' [4] anḃraċ: cf. Meyer, "Ir. Lexic.," *s. v.*

Fearr lino fil ina cać cruaid
Ar n-iarraid duinn cear ar chuaid,
Tógbad mur gu to . . . (1°)
So mad uilive (2°) ar muincer;
Racad-ra lib go raoilid
Luct caoga long do laoćuib
D'Arccuin cine, conann c[rer]!
Mad ferrde lib mo loinccer.

A Loingeg.

"Tabairt rige m'feroinn fén, a Congail," ar rig Sagran. Tuccad dógan rin 7 do rinnead cadaċ 7 carad-riad eatarra. "Tic[cid] a ttír fearda," ar Torne. Ir annrin táinic Congal a ttír cona muintir. Rogabad 'r[an] purt letanairmaċ aca ann 7 tuccad fuireg fleide móire ó Ri[g] Sagran do [Congal 7 d'a] ćoblać; 7 dobiod an ri fén a brocair Congail gać én lá. Táinic macaom cruaid caomaluinn do fluagaib Saxon a ccuma ćáić d'a n-ionnroicciu, 7 ar é ni do rinne [ré do?] denam cluiće .i. rioth do borid na luinge co a ćele do'n ćablać uile mar luar[gad] ainnle no ferbe gan toirmearc a reaća uime; 7 dobádar maiće an tríuaig uile ag a feućain. "Cia in mac beg úd do[g]ni an gliocur gairciu ar na longaib?" ar Congal. "Mac damra rúd," ar in ri, 7 táinic dergad mór de ag a radad. "Cá h-ainm atá air?" ar Congal. "Artur Aoinfer," ar rí Sagran. "Goirćer cugoinn é," ar Congal, Do goiread é 7 do fuid a briathruire Congail 7 do gab Congal ag ainer (3°) fair, 7 ar glic ro freaccair an macaom é. Táinic ullmugad fleide [do] ri[g] Sagran, 7 tuccad do Congal cona muintir i no go ttairinic oidći. Ir annro benar tallann fceoil oile do'n ćairtemri Congail Clairingnig.

(1°) MS. defective. (2°) uilive; the sense of this word is not clear. Can it be for ullive, 'the greater thereby'? uilli, compar. of oll, 'great.' (3°) ainer: *sic* MS. for aigner, 'pleading,' 'questioning.' *Vide s. v.*, Meyer, "Ir. Lexic."

We prefer peace to harsh fighting;
After having searched south and north
A wall was raised . . . .
So that our followers would be the greater thereby;
I shall go with you gladly
With[1] fifty ships' crews of heroes
To devastate territory, thunder of wars!
If you prefer my voyaging.

"Take the kingship of my own land, O Conghal," said the king of the Saxons. That was given to him, and an alliance and friendship were made between them. "Come to land forthwith," said Torna. It is then that Conghal and his followers came to land. They then went into the broad-armed port, and a great feast[2] was given to Conghal and his fleet by the king of the Saxons; and the king was with Conghal every day. A strong, very handsome young warrior came from the hosts of the Saxons towards them; and what he was engaged in doing was, performing a feat, viz., running from the deck of one ship to another of the whole fleet, like the movement of a swallow or a roe-deer,[3] without halting in his running; and the chiefs of the whole host were watching him. "Who is the little fellow yonder, performing feats of valorous cunning[4] on the ships?" said Conghal. "He is my own son," said the king, and he reddened as he said it. "What is his name?" said Conghal. "Arthur Aoinfhear," said the king of the Saxons. "Let him be called hither to us," said Conghal. He was called, and he sat down before Conghal; and Conghal commenced questioning him, and the youth answered in clever fashion. A feast was got ready by the king of the Saxons, and Conghal and his followers were entertained at it till night came. Here belongs a portion of another story in the martial exploits of Conghal Cláiringhneach.

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[1] Rάċaoρa . . . luċτ caoga, &c. Cf. for this construction the English one, 'we went fifty strong.' [2] Lit., 'a preparation of a great feast.' [3] Aιnnle no ρeρbe: a common cheville in Irish tales. [4] Lit., 'cunning of valour,' or 'valorous cunning.'

LXI.

Dála Airtuir móir mic Iubair .i. ri Breatan; anuair do ġab Torna mac Tinne r[iġe] Sagran ar éiccin ar túr doirnde(1°) creaċ ar Airtur mac Iubair, .i. ar ri[ġ] Breatan, 7 do aircc an dunaḋ i raibe an rí fén 7 do marb a muintir 7 ruair ben bár and; 7 dob' é ro aḋbar a báir .i. torrach dobí rí, 7 táinic am tui[rmiḋ](2°) a toirrcera d'a h-ionnroicciḋ ann rin, 7 táinic rí 7 a cumal coimdeaċta ar in t[each] amach go taob na traġa, 7 tángadar idain tuirmiḋ (3°) a toircera d'a h-ionnroicciḋ annrin; 7 mar do ċuala (4°) rí ġair an trluaiġ ag orrccain an baile, do rug an ġein dobí fa a bruinne, .i. mac, 7 do ṙiṫeoil an ċumal i; 7 anuair ráinic an ċaṫair d'argoin do rcaoileadar rluaiġ Sagran d'iarraiḋ eala, 7 tarla óglaċ do muintir ri[ġ] Sagran a ccenn na rioġna 7 na cumaile gur marb iad ar aon, 7 roconnaic an naoide m-beg ag tuitim a coim na cumaile. Ro ġab dertion é ima oirleaċ 7 tug ler ina uċt é mar a raibe an rí, 7 do ċairben dó é. "Ag ro, a Ri!" ar ré, "tuircurṫa(5°) ruarura"; 7 do innir dó mar ruair é. "Folaiġ 7 taircid go maiṫ é," ar rí Sagron, "7 oiltear ar mo ḟeilbir é, uair ni ruil mac agam." Iarrin do h-oileaḋ ar realbaḋ(6°) in ri[ġ] é; 7 ar é rin an mac do ċonnaic Conġal ag riṫ ror na longaib, 7 aroubairt le ri[ġ] Sagran nar' mac dó an mac óg.

(1°) Mod. Ir., do rinne. (2°) tuirmiḋ: tuirmeda is the older form. (3°) *Vide* (2°). (4°) do ċuala: the forms aḋċuala, aḋċonnaic, oḋċuala, oḋċonnaic occur frequently throughout MS. Oḋċuala = ó aḋċuala, 'when he heard'; oḋċonnaic = ó aḋċonnaic, 'when he saw.' In a few places the forms oḋċuala, oḋċonnaic are given in our MS. for aḋċuala, aḋċonnaic, through confusion of the cpd. form ó + verb with the simple forms. Further, the scribe may have understood forms like oḋċuala as = ó do ċuala. However, the forms ó do

LXI.

As to Arthur the Great, the son of Iubhar, the king of Britain; when Torna mac Tinne first seized by force the sovereignty of Saxondom, he made a foray on Arthur, son of Iubhar, the king of Britain, and he devastated the fortress in which the king was, and he slew his people, and a woman died in it; and the cause of her death was that she was pregnant, and the time of child-birth had come to her there; and she and her maid-attendant came out of the house to the side of the strand, and the pangs of childbirth came upon her there, and as she heard the shout of the host devastating the place, she gave birth to the child in her womb, viz., a son; and the hand-maid helped her. When the 'cathair' was devastated, the hosts of the Saxons separated to seek booty, and a warrior from the followers of the king of the Saxons happened upon the queen and the hand-maid, and slew them both: and he saw the little baby fall from the lap of the hand-maid. Disgust seized him at the idea of destroying it,[1] and he took it in his arms to where the king was, and he showed it to him. "Here is, O king!" said he, "a waif I found"; and he told him how he had found it. "Cover and care it well," said the king of the Saxons, "and let it be reared for me,[2] for I have no son." Thereafter it was reared for the king, and that is the lad Conghal saw running across the ships; and he told the king of the Saxons that the young fellow was not his son.

[1] Lit., 'about its destruction.' [2] Lit., 'in my possession.'

ċuaḃa, ó do ċonnaic occur as well. The forms have been printed as in MS., without the apostrophe; but this analysis will make them clear to the student. (5°) cuṙcuṙċa, 'a waif': cf. cuṙcaiṙṫe maṙa, 'a sea-waif,' 'a find of the sea,' "Br. Laws," v. 321. (6°) *Recte*, aṙ ḟeilḃ.

LXII.

Iomṫusa Airtuir mic Iubair .i. ri Breatan, dobí a n-erláinte móir do cumaid mna, 7 ní raibe mac no inḡen aige, 7 ar mór do ṫuir air gan do cloinn do beiṫ aige, neaċ doḡeubaḋ a ionad dia éis; 7 do clos[2] fo na criochaib fa coimnesa dó, ri Breatan do beṫ gan cloinn aige. Do bí bruḡaid[3] a n-oirear Alban 7 tri mic gniomaċa aige re gairgeaḋ 7 niar maiḋ leó an t-aṫair do bí acu, 7 do ċualaḋar ri Breatan do beṫ gan cloind. "Is olc duinn gan duṫcus ri[ḡ] éiccin do beiṫ againn," ar siad, "ó do beiṫ do gniom 7 do gairgeaḋ 7 do criodaċt aguinn a ċornam, 7 ga fesir duinn ni d'a noingenmair ina dul [d'i]onnsoiccid ri[ḡ] Breatan 7 a raḋa gusab meic dó sinn." Ar i sin comairle ar ar' [c]inneḋ aca, 7 do ṫionóilsiod sluaiḡ 7 socraide 7 tángadar siompa d'ionnsoiḡid ri[ḡ] Breatan, 7 ó ránḡadar é do sheargaḋ 7 do sriṫeolaḋ go maiṫ iad 7 do [báḋar] go cend seaċt laiṫe ann. Do siarsaiḡ Airtúr díb annsin cuiċ iad féin. "[Is e]aḋ, dar linne, gusab mic duitsi sinn," ar siad. "C'áit a noeisneaḋ sib?" ar [sé]. "An tan do báḋair ar ionnarbaḋ a criocaib Breatan is ann do sinnis sinn." "Is [mór] do mnaiḃ do bi agamsa annsin," ar in ri, "7 ni feadar cia díoḃ bar maṫairsi, 7 ata comairṫe agamsa ar a ttiubsainn aiṫne ar mo maicne bunaiḋ," ar sé, "[7] an té nac bruil oiles dam ni ḡeub agam é aċt gé táim gan cloinn. Tuctar leac(1°) uball ċuḡainn," ar sé, "7 ata uball iarainn agamsa 7 caiṫiḋsi in leac [sin], 7 an fer aguiḃ brisfer an leac do'n ċéd uiċar ar mac damsa é gan amarus, (2°) uair ar amlaiḋ ata an aicme d'a bruilim-si naċ ttaḃair neaċ uiċar

(1°) MS. leaca, *passim*. (2°) Mod. Ir., amhar.

[1] ar mór do ṫuir air, 'it caused him great annoyance,' 'he was much put out.' The idiom is a very common one in Irish. [2] do clos, 'it was heard.' 3rd sg. T-pret. pass. of cloos, 'I hear.' [3] bruḡaiḋ, a 'brewy,' or 'hosteller,' 'one who kept open house.' In later Irish, 'a farmer.'

LXII.

As to Arthur, son of Iubhar, the king of Britain, he was very unwell through grief for his wife, and he had neither a son nor a daughter, and he was greatly put out[1] at not having any children—someone who should take his place after him; and it was heard[2] in the neighbouring territories to him that the king of Britain had no children. There was a hosteller[3] in the district of Scotland, and he had three sons, active in deeds of valour; and they considered the father they had as no honour to them, and they heard that the king of Britain had no children. "We regret not having some kingly inheritance of our own," said they, "since we have the deeds and the valour and the bravery to defend it, and what better could we do than to go to the king of Britain and tell him that we are his sons?" That is the resolution they adopted, and they gathered together hosts and multitudes, and they came to the king of Britain; and when they reached him, they were well served and entertained, and they were there till the end of seven days. Arthur then asked them who they were. "We are, we believe, your own sons," said they. "Where were you begotten?" said he. "When you were in banishment from the territories of Britain, you begot us there." "I had more wives than one," said the king, "and I do not know which of them was your mother; and I have a sign by which I recognise my own sons," said he, "and he who is not kin to me shall not receive it from me, though I am without children. Let an apple-stone[4] be brought us," said he, "and I have an iron apple, and do you cast that stone,[5] and whichever of you shall break the stone at the first throw is my own son without a doubt, for the race to which I belong have this peculiar to

[4] leac ubuill, 'apple-stone,' i.e. a stone at which the iron apple (uball iarnoinn) might be cast. 'in t-ubull cleṫ' heads the list of Cuchulin's games in the "L. na H. Táin," p. 73 a. [5] in leac sin: we should expect this to refer to the iron apple, and not to the stone. leac really means 'a flat stone.'

n-iompoill aca." "[T]abairtar an leac sin cugainn," ar siad, "7 an t-uball iarsinn go ttugam uirtar gach duine de"; 7 tuccad cucaran (1°) iad, 7 do cairedar uirtar gach fir 7 do cuirfedar tairis. "Is fior sin," ar Artur, "ni meic damsa sibsi, 7 dobud fearr liom go mad ead 7 nior dligeadbaitis brecc do rad cugamsa"; 7 robeit an laoi:—

Adcomarc daoib liom gach laoi
A macraide do luaid an gaoi! (2°)
Noca n-fuil uaib, tolaib gal!
Neac dan' dual risse breatan.
Da mad meic sib do'n mnaoi maic,
D'ingin Eoesrceoil árdmaic,
Robrad dile lem' chride,
A macraide co moirmire!
Sirt (3°) do faccbad am' aonar
Go mba moide mo baogal
Sire nocar fagaib mac,
Siaide uaim a h-adcomarc.

"Deunaidis imdeacht," ar sé, "7 gé táimis gan [c]loinn agam ni geub sibsi." Do imgedar mic an bruigaid uada annsin.

LXIII.

Is ann sin tainic do Congal a fled a tteg sis Sasran, 7 do cuadar uile ar sin go teac sis [Bri]eatan 7 fuaradar fáilte mor ann 7 dobádar ag caitheam na fleide dobi [ann] go cenn caoicdis ar mís; 7 dobi an macaom óg sin .i. Art Énfer a brathair [Congai]l suisin sé sin, 7 ar amlaid dobi Congal 7 ciall bretamoil aige 7 gliocus sis. Adconnaic gurab iad na beura d'fogain do sís Breatan, do fogain do'n macaom, 7 ar amlaid dobi Congal 7 sis Breatan

(1°) cucaran. For the origin of the aspiration in cuca, &c., *vide* Pedersen, "Kuhn's Zeit.," xxxv. (2°) gaoi, acc. of gó, 'falsehood.' O. Ir., gáu, gáo, góo, gó; acc., góe, gói, gó. (3°) sirt (?).

[1] Lit., 'it is thus is.' [2] Lit., 'put beyond.'
[3] adcomarc: O'R., *s. v.*, gives: 'a permission,' 'a request,' 'petition,' 'question'; 'asking' 'questioning.' Stokes, "S. na Rann," *s. v.* 'athcomarc' in Index, and MacCarthy, "Cod. Pal.-Vat.," Todd Lect., p. 40, give

them,[1] that none of them gives a false throw." "Let that stone be given us," said they, "and the iron apple, so that each of us may give a cast of it"; and they were given to them, and they threw a cast each, and they missed.[2] "It is certain," said Arthur, "that you are not my sons, and I should prefer that you were, and you had no right to tell me a lie"; and he recited the poem :—

I have a question[3] for you every day,
O youths who uttered the falsehood!
There is not one of you, floods of valour!
To whom is due the kingdom of Britain.
Were you sons of the excellent woman,
Of the daughter of Edersceol, the very good,
You[4] would be dear to my heart,
O youths of great activity!
I was left alone
That my danger might be the greater;
I have not found a son,
Farther off from me is his protection (?).

"Go away," said he, "and though I am without children, I shall not receive you." The sons of the hosteller then left him.

LXIII.

It is then that Conghal finished feasting in the house of the king of the Saxons; and they all went thence to the house of the king of Britain, and they received a hearty welcome in it, and they kept up the feasting there till the end of a fortnight and a month; and the young fellow, Art Aoinfhear, was with Conghal during that time, and it was a characteristic of Conghal's that he had a judicial sense and the skill of a king. He saw that the habits that served the king of Britain served the youth; and Conghal was so situated as to have the king of Britain on his right hand and

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ácomalc, 'bulwark (?).' Cf. Meyer, "Contr. to Irish Lexic.," *s. v.* ácomalc. None of these meanings seems suitable here. [4] Robad, 'you were.' In the Glosses the pret. of the copula runs thus: sg. 1, bodsa; sg. 2, bodsu*; sg. 3, bobo. Then in 1st and 2nd sg. we have the personal forms bodsam, bodsac developed. Robad is also 3rd pl. Here I take it as 2nd sg. in agreement with collective macraide, and not with fíb; otherwise it is 3rd pl.

ar a láim deas 7 rig Sasran ar a láim clí, 7 adubairt Congal: "Maith, a Artuir!" ar sé, "an bfuil clann no iarfaide agad?" "Ni bfuil, ged," ar sé. "Dursan do bed athlaid," ar Congal; 7 dobádar mar sin an adhaig sin, 7 rug Congal ri[g] Sasran leis ar n-a marad a rún 7 a ccosar. "Maith, a ri Sasran!" ar Congal, "innis dam an fírinne um dáil an macaoim úd adcim ad' feilb," ar sé, "uair ni mac duit é, ged, 7 ar cormail a beusa 7 a urlabra le ri[g] Bretan." "Adeur-sa riotsa a fírinne sin," ar rig Sasran, 7 do innis an scél uile amuil tarla ó tus go deired. Do fuidigead tesad n-óla asa iarsin amail do[g]nithi do bunad, 7 adbert Congal: "maith, a Artuir!" ar sé, "cá luach dobeurtha damsa dá bfaguinn mac dionghala duit?" "Ni bfuil isin bit agamsa ní nach ttiubhfoinn duit," ar Artur, "acht gomad mac oiles dam é." Do innis Congal an scél síre uile dó 7 tuccad bretemnas cucca, 7 do innis rig Sasron an fírinne doib, 7 do rugsat do breith a mac fén d'Artur annsin, 7 adubairt Congal: "Deuna-sa altranas 7 casadrad re rig Sasran, a Artuir, 7 bithi in bar ccáinoib d'a céile." Dobí Congal ann sin noco ttainic an fled 7 dob' aoibinn leó uile a menma ann sin uair do gabrad rige Sasran, Bretan, 7 na n-oilen uile; 7 adubairt Congal: "beannacht fort, a Artuir!" ar sé, "fuasnamar mórán maithesa 7 onóra agad"; 7 do gab as celabrad dó, 7 adbert na briathra-sa ann:—

Mithid duinn dul tar muir,
A Artuir móir, mic Iubair!
Fuasnamar do maith, fíor dam!
Ar so an flaith 'ga bfuasnamar;
Fuasnamar do fleadh go fíor,
Agus d'fáilte gan imfhiom,
Agus do maithes fíor de!
Agus teaglach do tige;

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[1] Lit., 'about the state of.' [2] luach, 'reward.' luach is sometimes translated 'price.' In Muskerry, as I was told, the word is used only in the sense of 'reward.' 'What is the price of that?' would be translated by cá meud sin?

the king of the Saxons on his left hand, and Conghal said: "Well, O Arthur!" said he, "have you children or posterity?" "I have not, indeed," said he. "It is hard to be in that plight," said Conghal; and so they passed that night. Conghal took the king of the Saxons into secret council and consultation in the morning. "Well, O king of the Saxons," said Conghal, "tell me the truth about[1] yonder youth that I see with you," said he, "for he is not your son indeed, and his habits and his speech are like the king of Britain's." "I shall tell you the truth about it," said the king of the Saxons; and he told the whole story as it happened from beginning to end. Their drinking-hall was then set up as it was always done, and Conghal said: "Well, Arthur!" said he, "what reward[2] would be given to me if I find you a worthy son?" "There is not anything in the world I have that I would not give you," said Arthur, "were he but a real son." Conghal told him the whole true story, and judgment was given them; and the king of the Saxons told them the truth; and they brought his own son to Arthur to be judged there, and Conghal said: "Make a fosterage and friendship with the king of the Saxons, O Arthur, and be friends to one another."

Conghal was there till the feast was ended; and they were all in good spirits then, since they had seized the kingship of the Saxons, of Britain, and of the Isles; and Conghal said, "A blessing on you, O Arthur!" said he, "we have received much of good and honour at your hands"; and he commenced bidding him farewell, and he spoke these words there:—

Time for us to go over the sea,
O Great Arthur, son of Iubhar!
We received of thy wealth, I speak the truth![3]
Good is the prince from whom we got it;
We partook of thy feast truly,
And of thy welcome without anxiety,
And of thy riches, true it is!
And of the household[4] of your house;

[3] Lit., 'true for me.' [4] ᴛᴇᴀɢʟᴀᴄ, 'household'; here, 'the rights and services of the household.'

Gé fuaramar sin uile
Uais, a ri 'r a rodúine!
Ar tocht duinn ar muir mic Lir
Ceileabrad duit ar michid.
michid.

LXIV.

Robádar mar sin an adaig sin, 7 do tógbad leóda ccoblach ar n-a marach ar m[uir] 7 ar mórfairrge, 7 Geill 7 braigid na ttírthe uile aca nogo rángadar in[ir] Tuaid Roir eidir Érinn 7 Albain, 7 do gabad longport leó innte, 7 táinic Congal fuar a mullach na tulcha, 7 tángadar a fluaig leis. "Is fada anoir [ár mbeit] a bréccmuir Éreann," ar sé, "7 déntar feolad 7 iomram againn nogo roirsiom (1°) Érinn, 7 mocen a rochtain"; 7 adbert:—

Aithcht a n-inis Tuaid Roir
filmid feacht ccatha dar ccoir (?)
fearr liom tola (2°) . . . clann,
Coolad a n-iad Éireand.
Trí bliadna dég duinne tall
i ccríochaib Leabra Lochlann,
a brégmuir ár bre[nn] de
ir ár ccúiccid go ccaomhe.
Fuaramar maith ina doig
ag Artur mór, mac Iubair.
Ni fuil ri co n-iomad port
Rira raimheul-ra (3°) é anocht.
Ionmuin tír an tír úd thiar,
Uladh go n-iomad [a] n-giall!
Ére go n-iomad a port
Innte ar áil liom beit (4°) anocht.
Anocht.

"Deuntar proinniugad 7 tomaltus aguib, a ócca," ar Congal, "7 linccid in bar lonccaib ar a h-aitle conach raitigid fir Érenn finn nogo n-gabam a n-iad Uladh iar"; 7 do feólrad le lánfoillri an eurca a n-oirear Uladh a nderead oidche 7 urtorach laoi; 7 adubairt Fergus mac Roga:

(1°) Roirsiom: 1st pl. S-fut. of riccim, 'reach,' 'attain,' 'arrive at.' (2°) tola: MS. defective. (3°) raimheulra, 1st sg. redupl. fut. of ramlaim, 'compare.' (4°) MS. a beit, which makes the line hypermetrical.

Though we partook of all that
From you, O king and O noble man!
As we have come over the sea of the son of Lir,
It is time to bid you farewell.

LXIV.

Thus they were that night, and on the morrow they put their fleet out to sea and out on the great ocean, and they had with them the hostages and captives of all the countries till they reached the island of Tuath Ross, between Ireland and Scotland; and they encamped in it, and Conghal came up on top of the hill, and his hosts came with him.

"We are a long time now away from Ireland," said he, "and let us go with sail and oar[1] till we reach Ireland, and glad I shall be to reach it"; and he said:—

To-night in the island of Tuath Ross
Are we seven battalions . . .
I prefer . . . . . .
To sleep in the land of Erin.
Thirteen years we were yonder
In the smooth lands of Lochlann,
Away from our territory
And our province, gently.
We were well off[2] in the house
Of[3] Arthur the Great, the son of Iubhar.
There is no king with many strongholds
With whom I shall compare him to-night.
Dear is yonder land in the west,
Ulster of the many hostages!
Ireland of the many strongholds
In it I long to be to-night.

"Do you take food and nourishment, O warriors!" said Conghal, "and after that jump into your ships so that the men of Ireland may not remark us till we go, indeed, into the land of Ulster"; and they sailed by the full moonlight[4] into the district of Ulster at the end of night and beginning of day; and Fergus

[1] Lit., 'Let a sailing and rowing be made.' [2] Lit., 'We found good.'
[3] Lit., 'In his house with.' [4] Lit., 'By the full light of the moon.'

"Racadsa," ar sé, "d'fiosr scél daoib c'áit a bruil Feisceur mac Leode ri Ulad." Táinic Feisceur sa tír, 7 tasla duine dó, 7 suair a fiosr uadha cia in t-ionad a raibe Feisceur mac Leode; 7 táinic Feisceur mac Rosa mar a raibe a muintir. "Maith, a Feisceur," ar Congal, "c'áit a bruil ri Ulad anocht?" "Atá sé ag teacht co Sliab Slainge go teach Eochaid Salbuide anocht," ar Feisceur. "Is maith linne sin," ar cách, "uair geubam (1°) an bruighensa air anocht gan amaras"; 7 sangadarsan se deisead do ló d'ionnsoighidh na bruighne nogo sángadar go h-Inbear n-Gaoth suas abartar Tonn Rugraide 7 i ceand na gairbligeoh sisa naiter Iomaire Muilleand 7 go Carsuic na Saiscsiona; 7 adconncadar soilli Iochaind na bruighne uatha annsin. "Soilli sioghcoinnle sú," ar Fiacc draci; 7 iobert na briathra-sa ann:—

Solus Iochaind sioghbruighne
inne (2°) doib co cleathluidh
Da fear doib conomgabdair (3°)
Geubdaid ealla (4°) aithescuir
Sunn se cliathoib cloidhemha
Da chloidheamh cuirp cheuthnaighe
Re siu tí lá lansoluis.

Soilli.

"Saistine sin, a Fiacc," ar Congal. "Ar eoh, go deimin," ar Fiacc, "7 bu olc dod' fhuagoibsi 7 do fhuaghaib Feisceusa mic Leode í, 7 bú iomda bar n-earbada o'n m-bruighin úd."

LXV.

Tángadarsan ina ceathaib cóisighe d'ionnsoiccid bruighne Doiche go teach Eachaid Salbuide; 7 ar amlaid dobí an bruighean sin 7 Feisceur mac Leide innte 7 mic sioch 7 soslacha Ulad 7 Érenn ar ceana 'na fochair ann, 7

(1) geubam, 1st pl. redupl. fut. of gabaim. (2°) inne, 'bowel,' 'womb,' 'inner meaning'; O. Ir. inde. For other meanings of this word-form, *vide* "Br. Laws Gloss.," *s. v.* (3°) cono-m-gabdair: m, infixed pron. of 1st person. (4°) ealla, 'a fit' (O'R.).

mac Rosa said: "I shall go," said he, "to learn news for you as to where Fergus mac Lede, the king of Ulster, is." Fergus came to land; and a man met him, and he learnt from him in what place Fergus mac Lede was; and Fergus mac Rosa came to where his people were.

"Well, O Fergus!" said Conghal, "where is the king of Ulster to-night?" "He is coming to Sliabh Slainge, to the house of Eochaidh Salbhuidhe," said Fergus. "We are pleased at that," said each, "for we shall take the hostel on him without a doubt to-night"; and they proceeded at the end of the day towards the hostel till they reached Inbhear n-Gaoth, which is called Tonn Rughraidhe, and towards the Rough Way, which is called Iomaire Muilleann, and to Carraig na Fairsiona; and they saw the lantern-light of the hostel off from them there. "That is the gleam of a royal candle," said Fraoch the druid; and he spoke these words there:—

The light of the lantern of a royal hostel,
(Better) that they should change their intention,
Better that they should receive me.
They shall endure a fit of sorrow,
Here through wattles of listening (?).
Lacerated bodies shall be gory-red
Before the full light of day comes.

"That is a prophecy, O Fraoch," said Conghal. "It is, indeed," said Fraoch, "and it bodes ill for your hosts and the hosts of Fergus mac Lede, and many shall be your losses through yonder hostel."

LXV.

They came in serried battalions towards the hostel of Boirche,[1] to the house of Eochaidh Salbhuidhe; and the condition of the hostel was this: it had in it Fergus mac Lede and the sons of the kings and the other great princes of Ulster

[1] *Vide* Additional Notes. We have here the synopsis of the lost tale of the "Destruction of Cathair Boirche."

dobádar fecht n-doini for an m-briugin sin, 7 ní fáilbe énduine gan trenfer tomailiúd no gan indsamna focalma no thetill éiéin neithear d'feadaib Éireann icca ceomhéd.

Rángadar muinter Congail 7 Fergusa mic Roga gur gabrat cortaid (1°) ar in tulaig ór an m-briugin 7 do cuireadh fluag uatha d'aiccenn na briugne. Do bí ar dorus do'n briugin sin na tri Duib a h-Innsi Tuir 7 dobí ar dorus ele di Mergedha mac Airt Meradhbaind mac rig Laigen, 7 dobí ar dorus eile Cet mac Magach 7 é i ceomhdeacht ri[g] Ulad ann. Uair ar amlaid dobidir riogfaidhe Ulad 7 buaid n-óglaechus 7 n-gaisced oirra acht comad aca dogeubad an t-óglach a dédaim 7 ar do na dédoidcib ar cruaidhe ina faibe Cet fiam an briugen sin. Do bí ar dorus eile di Roga ruad mac Rugraidhe 7 dobí Fachtna Fathach a mac ar dorus ele di, 7 dobí Maolchiúch athair Catbaid ar dorus oile [di] fós, 7 glepe fluagh Ulad 7 Éirend ó sin amach. Do gairedar fluagh Congail da gach áiri [do]'n briugin ann sin. "Congal so," ar lucht forraire na cathrach, "7 fluagh an domain [f]oir in fairrge ano." "Is fior go bruilid," ar Fergus mac Leide, "7 dénuidhi maith, a muinter . . . (2°)," ar sé, "7 na toirmeasgaid sú dar n-ól no dar n-aoibneas umuib acht fuit[eól]aid each dar comlann a n-dorus na briugne go tti lá cona lán-folur." Is annsin do [éirg]edar na tri Duib a h-Innsi Tuir amach, 7 tángadar timchell na briugne 7 do cuir[set] ár mór ar na fluaghaib amuig 7 tánccadar iomflán isin mbriugin iarsin. Tángad[ar n]a fluaig arís curin m-briugin 7 do caitedar fiada d'a roigdib gorma 7 d'a br[aga]dub (3°) faobrachа fuileacha forra gur rogonsat (4°) lucht comhéda

(1°) cortaid : *vide* note (4°), p. 90. (2°) MS. defective. M. O'C. supplies maith. (3°) faga, 'a spear'; *vide* Windisch, "Wörterbuch," *s. v.* (4°) gur rogonsat, 3rd sg. s. pret. of ro-gonaim, 'I wound.' Ro is an intensive particle.

[1] *I.e.*, 'Received his first training in arms.' [2] There is a peculiar ellipsis

and of Ireland with him ; and there were seven doors on that hostel, and no door was without a towering champion or very brave royal prince or strong powerful hero of the men of Ireland guarding it.

The followers of Conghal and Fergus mac Rosa proceeded till they came to a stand on the hill above the hostel, and they sent a host to devastate the hostel.

There were on one door of that hostel the three Dubhs from Tory Island, and on another door of it was Mesgedra, son of Art Mesdealbhann, the son of the king of Leinster, and on another door was Cét mac Maghach, and he was accompanying the king of Ulster.

The way with the princes of Ulster was this : that theirs was the victory in heroism and valour save it were that the warrior received his first weapon[1] from them ; and at that hostel Cét spent the hardest first night he ever spent.[2] On another door was Rosa Ruadh, son of Rury, and his son, Fachtna Fathach, was on another door, and Maolchroich, father of Cathbadh, on still another door, and the pick of the hosts of Ulster and Ireland furthermore. Conghal's hosts shouted from every point of the hostel. "Here is Conghal," said the sentinels of the 'cathair,' "and the hosts of the world there on the sea." "Truly they are," said Fergus mac Lede, "and act well, O people . . . ," said he, "and let not that interrupt your drinking and pleasuring, but wage your combat in the door of the hostel till day arrives with its full light."

Then the three Dubhs from Tory Island came out, and passed round the hostel, and they inflicted great slaughter on the hosts outside, and they returned after that unscathed into the hostel. The hosts came again up to the hostel, and they launched a shower of their blue darts and of their sharp-edged, bloody spears, so that they wounded the guards at the

in this idiom. Lit., it means, 'It is of the hardest first-nights in which Cét was--that hostel.'

na n-doirrid. Tá[inic] Mercdra mac ri[g] Laigen ann sin 7 céd laoch ler, 7 fuair deabaid 7 impeasain amuig [co r]o marbad a muintir ann 7 do dícuir na sluaig o'n mbruigin co borb 7 táinic isin m-bruigin anonn [ai]r sin. Tángadar docum an dorus derceartaig iar sin luct innsi Gall 7 na n-oilean uile, 7 is ar in dorus sin dobi Fáelna Fáelad mac Rosa, 7 do éirig amach 7 do gab a arma 7 do lenadar caoga laoch do glesre a muintire é, 7 do faitiod i ccenn an trluaig fa nesa dóib 7 do fiadnedar o'n mbruigin iad uile, 7 táinic fein isin mbruigin iar sin. Tángadar na sluaig arís gusin m-bruigin, 7 do gairedar uimpe.

LXVI.

Táinic Cet mac Magach ina aonar amach d'ionnsoigid na sluag 7 táinic so tí a timdill na bruigne 7 do fágaib corair cid dib ina luige liuin.[1] Táinic fein arís iomlán isin m-bruigin iar sin. Is ann sin do gairedar na sluaig uile fa'n m-bruigin arís 7 do éaitedar do éairrgib cenngarba co h-aclam é, 7 do cuala Boirce Carpilach mac Eachaid Salbuide sin 7 é i ccathaoir ar forabdlar na bruigne, 7 trí caoga macaom uime and, 7 do éirgedar amach 7 do tuit trí caoga laoch leó amuig, 7 tángadar fein iomlán isin m-bruigin arís 7 dobar asa molad go mór. Táinic sceula an comluinn sin co Congal, 7 adconnaic Art Aoinfer mac Artuir ina fiadnuise, 7 adubairt Congal ris: "Eirigi dathra, a Airt Aoinfir, na trí caoga macaom rioghda táinic, 7 tabair ceann Boirce mic Eachaid dom' ionnsoigidhe." Tángadar docum na bruigne 7 do gairedar da gach áird uimpe; 7 dócuala (1°) Boirce gurab asa iarraid fein dobádar, do ionnsoigid co h-aclam iad, 7 is ann tarla da céile iad ar urlár na bruigne 7 do fergadar comlann

(1°) MS. dó cuala. Dó came to be considered evidently as a conjunction meaning 'when.'

[1] Lit., 'In their lying of wounding.' luige liuin: liuin, gen. of leon,

doors. Mesgedra, the son of the king of Leinster, came there and a hundred warriors with him, and he met with strife and contention outside, so that his people were killed; and he drove the hosts from the hostel in fierce fashion, and came thereon back into the hostel. The inhabitants of Innsi Gall and of the Isles then came to the southern door; and it is at that door that Fachtna Fathach mac Rosa was, and he went out and seized his arms, and fifty warriors from the pick of his people followed him, and they shot at the host nearest to them, and they beat them all off from the hostel, and he [Fachtna] himself came thereafter into the hostel. The hosts came up again to the hostel, and they shouted round it.

LXVI.

Cét mac Maghach came out alone against the hosts, and he passed thrice round the hostel, and he left a gory heap of them lying wounded.[1] He himself then came back again unscathed into the hostel. Then all the hosts again shouted round the hostel, and they plied it quickly with rough-topped rocks, and Boirche Casurlach, son of Eochaidh Salbhuidhe, heard that when he was in a seat on the resting-place of the hostel with one hundred and fifty warriors round him; and they went out, and one hundred and fifty warriors fell at their hands outside; and they themselves came back again into the hostel unscathed, and were greatly praised. Tidings of that fight reached Conghal, and he saw Art Aoinfhear, son of Arthur, before him, and Conghal said to him: "Raise for me, O Art Aoinfhear, the thrice fifty royal warriors who have come, and bring the head of Boirche, son of Eochaidh, to me." They came to the hostel, and they shouted from every point of it; and when Boirche heard that it was himself they were seeking, he approached them quickly; and it is on the floor of the hostel that they met together, and they

'affliction, a wound' (O'R.). The word is common in modern poetry in such phrases as 'ıṛ lá leoın ṿ'aṛ n-aoṛ óg,' 'It is a sad day for our young folk.'

re céle 7 dob' é a cetheoc gur tuit Boirche Carurlach mac Eachaid Salbuide cona thi caogad macaom le h-Art Aoinfer mac rig Breatan, 7 táinic fén iomfolán amach 7 tucc ceann Boirche ler go h-airm i raibe Congal. "Ag rin, a Chongail, in ceand do iarraig orm," ar ré. "Ber buaid 7 beannacht ain!" ar Congal, "7 déna imtheacht feartha dochum do tighe fén 7 rob' flán thénai." (1°) Ro imtig an macaom iarsin dochum a tighe .i. Cnioca Breatan 7 do gabran rige Breatan dia éis gur' comaimsis Congal le h-Art Aoinfer desin. Ó'doconncadar sin na thí Duib a h-inis Tuis Boirche Carurlach do thuitim, ba doilig leó é 7 dogabrat a n-arma 7 tángadar amach. "Ni thucfam artheach go n-diogbam mac Eachaid ar na h-allmarbaib"; 7 nior gab cath no comlann riú co tarla Anadal eathach mac rig Conchenn riú 7 do fearadar comlann chrodha curatha re céle, 7 do fortamlaig (2°) Anadal orrachan gur ben a tri cinn dib co deagthaid, 7 do chuir a briathruibe Congail iad. "Ag rin cinn na tri n-Dub duit, a Chongail," ar ré, 7 robert:—

Cinn duit, a Chongail Clárainghnaig!
Thí mic dobi 'gut' bratchair!
Dorordradar (2°) linn 'male;
Tángadar a tuglaidi; (4°)
Na thi Duib do marbdha,
Thi meic Ceatha, thiur cuthaid!
Ar iadsin romchreichnaigre, (5°)
Rombágrad fo chru chomaidh;
Na thí Duib a h-innsi Tuir
Do chorchradar (6°) liom go grinn.
Sochaide do marbdatar,
Is d'ar thallratar a cinn.

C.

(1°) thénai, comp. of théan (thén). (2°) fortamlaig, 3rd sg. pret. of fortamlaigim, 'I prevail.' (3°) do rorchradar = do ro-ro-car-adar. (4°) tuglaidi, 'last-day': cf. Windisch, s. v. tug; Hogan, "Cath. R. na Rig," p. 190. (5°) Ro-m-chrechnaigre: m, infixed pronoun of 1st person sg. 6°) do chorchradar: do do-ro-car-adar.

fought together; and the end of them was that Boirche Casurlach, son of Eochaidh Salbuidhe, fell with his thrice fifty warriors at the hands of Art Aoinfhear, son of the king of Britain, and he himself came out unscathed, and he brought with him the head of Boirche to where Conghal was. "Here, O Conghal! is the head you asked of me," said he. "Success and blessing!" said Conghal, "and proceed forthwith to your own country, and be well and stronger." The warrior proceeded after that to his country, viz., the territory of Britain, and he assumed the kingship of Britain afterwards, so that in that way Conghal was contemporary with Art Aoinfhear. When the three Dubhs from Tory Island saw Boirche Casurlach fall, they grieved at it, and they seized their arms and came out. "We shall not go in till we shall avenge on the foreigners the death[1] of the son of Eochaidh," [said they]; and neither in battle nor in combat were they resisted till Anadhal Euchtach, son of the king of the Concheanns, met them, and they fought in brave and warrior-like fashion together, and Anadhal overpowered them and cut their three heads off right quickly, and brought them to Conghal. "Here are the heads of the three Dubhs for you, O Conghal," said he; and he said:—

Here are the heads for you, O Conghal Claraighneach,
Three sons your brother had!
They fell at our hands together;
Their last days had come.
I slew the three Dubhs,
The three sons of Ceathba, three heroes!
It is they who wounded me,
They left me in grievous plight[2];
The three Dubhs from Tory Island
Fell by me exactly.
Numbers they had slain
And from them cut their heads.

[1] Lit., 'Till we avenge the son of Eochaidh.' [2] Lit., 'in gore of grief.'

LXVII.

Do ċuala Feṙccuṙ mac Leṫe an ṫṙiaṙ ṙin d'a ṁuintiṙ do ṫuitim, 7 do ġab aġa n-éccaoine go móṙ 7 aġa n-aṁolaḋ, 7 adubaiṙt: "An ṙáġaim neaċ d'a n-dioguilt ṙúd?" aṙ ṙé. "Raċaṙa ann," aṙ Cet mac Maġach, "7 ní ṫiucaḃ (1°) aṙteaċ noco ttuġtaṙ ceann mic ṙi[ġ] Conċenn ċuġaṙa." Táinic amaċ 7 do ṙiṙ an caṫ uile co ttaṙla Anaḋal Euċtaċ aiṙ 7 d'ṙeaṙadaṙ coṁlann ṙioḋa, ṙeaṙaṁail, calma, cuṙata, neaṙtṁaṙ, naiṁdiġe, aġṁaṙ, iongantaċ, 7 do ṫuit Anaḋ[al] a ccṙíoċhaiḃ (2°) an ċoṁluinn, 7 tucc a ċeann leiṙ iṙin m-bṙuiġin anonn a bṙiaḋnuiṙe Feṙcc[uṙa] mic Leṫe, 7 adubaiṙt an laoi ann:—

Ceann ṫuit, a ṙeṙccuṙ ulaḋ!
Óiṙ aṙ miṙ ṙoṙṙulaḋ (3°);
Ceann ṙiġ Coiṁċeann, cṙ[uaiḋ] cuṙ!
A n-diogail ċinn (4°) na ttṙi nDub,
Aṙ é do ċuiṙ áṙ aṙ ṙluaiġ
Aṙ doiṙṙiḃ bṙuiġne go m-buaiḋ;
Aṙ aiṙe tu . . . . (5°) muiġ
A n-diogail [ceann] na ttṙí nDub.
Ni ċuġ a láṁ a láim ṙiogh
Occlaċ doḃ' ṙeaṙṙ ṫṙeiṙi ġniomh
Ina Anaḋal . . . (6°) ṙeand
Cé doṙaḋuṙ (7°) liom a ċenn.

C.

Doċuala ṙin Toṙna mac Tinne ṙiġ Saġṙan doḃa ḋoiliġ leiṙ Anaḋal do ṫuitim [le] cṙuaiḋḃémeandaiḃ Ceiṫ, 7 táinic anonn iṙin m-bṙuiġin; 7 do ṫuit naonḃaṙ do ḃaiṙiḃ (8°) na bṙuiġne, 7 do ṙuaġaiṙ coṁṙac aṙ luaṫ na bṙuiġne. Ad[ċonnaic] Meṙceḋṙa mac Aiṙt Meṙdealḃand .i. mac ṙi[ġ] Laiġen ina aġaiḋ, 7 d'ṙeṙaḋaṙ c[oṁlann] calma, coṁláiḋiṙ, cuṙata ṙe ċéle, 7 ba ṙuaċaṙ da ṙiġ aca 7 ba ġuṙ ḋa ġ[aiṙ]ġeaḋach 7 ba tenne (9°) ḋa ḋaṁ

(1°) ní ṫiucaḃ, 1st sg. conj. B-fut. of ticcim. (2°) cṙíochaiḃ; MS., cṙioch-. (3°) ṙo-ṙ-ṙulaḋ, ṙ, infixed pron. 3rd sg. (4°) cinn:

LXVII.

Fergus heard of the fall of these three of his followers, and he bewailed them very much and praised them ; and he said: " Can I find anyone to avenge these ? " said he. " I shall go," said Cét mac Maghach, " and I shall not come in till you get the head of the son of the king of the Concheanns." He came out, and he searched through the whole battle till Anadhal Euchtach met him, and they waged a fierce, manly, brave, warrior-like, vigorous, hostile, dire, wondrous fight, and in the end of the fight Anadhal fell, and he (Cét) brought his head with him into the hostel to Fergus mac Lede, and he recited the poem there :—

Here is a head for you, O Fergus of Ulster!
For it is I who overthrew it,
The head of the king of the Concheanns, brave the warrior!
In revenge for the heads of the three Dubhs.
He it is who inflicted slaughter on the host
At the doors of the hostel, victoriously!
That is why . . . . . .
In revenge for the heads of the three Dubhs.
There placed his hand in the hand of a king[1]
No warrior better in vigour of deeds,
Than Anadhal . . . . .
Though I have brought with me his head.

When Torna mac Tinne, the king of the Saxons, heard that, he grieved at Anadhal's falling by the hard strokes of Cét, and he came into the hostel ; and nine of the chiefs of the hostel fell, and he proclaimed war on the inhabitants of the hostel. He saw Mesgedra, son of Art Mesdealman, the son of the king of Leinster, before him, and they waged a brave, very strong, and warrior-like fight together ; and it was an onslaught of two kings, and it was the fierceness of two

sic MS. (5°) M. O'C. supplies cuȝaṙ amuiȝ. (6°) MS. defective: M. O'C. supplies Conċeann. (7°) O. Ir. doṙacuṙ. (8°) baṁb for baṙaib ? Cf. Lismore, fol. 156, b. c. 1. (9°) cenne : abs. noun from adj. ceann, 'strong.'

[1] *I. e*, 'There swore fealty to a king.' *Vide* Add. Note.

n-oileann (1°), 7 dob' é crioch an chomluinn gur tuit Torna [mac] Tinne le Mergegra, 7 rucc a ceann ler mar a raibe Fergus mac Leide; 7 robert in laoi :—

Ceann duit, a Fergus Gamna!
Gurab móide do menma,
ní ceann acht cenn Torna trén
Táinic tar muir go mórceill;
Torna mac Teinne go m-buaid,
Ri Sagran, saoire sluaig,
Ar é an fer sin co bruilid
Do cuir ár 'man árdbruigin.
Do fergamar comlann cruaid
Mirr ar Torna re h-énuair;
Ar é romchreichtaig (2°) co cend
Gé dorardur liom a ceann.

Ceann.

LXVIII.

Cid tra acht ódchala Congal a trénfir do tuitim 7 a milid do marbad 7 a curaid do cruaidleorad 7 a maicce do muchugad, do éirig fein 7 Fergus mac Rosa 7 an cortad (3°) uile, 7 do cuirestar te[inid] 7 tendala irin m-bruigin a n-énfeacht; 7 adubairt Feargus mac Leide: "Eirgid, a fíor[a]!" ar sé, "uair atatar ag lorgad na bruigne oruinn, 7 tabraid bar n-aigde rodalma eirde, uair ar ura daoib bar marbad i ccat ina bar lorgad a tt[ig]." Do ercedarran uile annsin 7 do chiodnaig an talam tromfoidedc ina ttimcill la [béimeannaib] (4°) na milead ag brisead na bruigne d'a n-guaillib (5°) 7 aga tógbáil dib. Is annsin do cóisigead cat Fergusa mic Leide co h-atlam a cesrtagaid catha Congail, 7 doba cédradac an dá cat sin .i. Congal cona allmarchaib 7 Fergus mac Leide cona Ulltacaib. Ro benad béim borb i ccend a céle do'n dá cat sin. Doba sluit an deadaid 7 dob' foccus an imtechtain do rónrad clanna Ruisraide a n-agaid na

(1°) MS., oilinn, gen. to later nom. oileann. (2°) romchreichtaig, romchreichtnaig: throughout the MS. the asp. after 1st sg. infixed is omitted. (3°) Cortad or Cortaid (?): *v. infra*, p. 90, note (4°). (4°) béimeannaib (?); MS. defective; M. O'C. reads muinn. (5°) Guaillib for guailnib.

warriors, and it was the strength of two huge deer, and the result of the combat was that Torna mac Tinne fell at the hands of Mesgedra, and the latter took his head with him to where Fergus mac Lede was, and recited the poem :—

A head for you, O Fergus of Eamhain!
May your spirit be greater thereby,
No head is it but the head of Torna, the strong,
Who came over the sea with great skill;
Torna mac Tinne, victoriously,
The king of the Saxons, freedom of a host!
He it is, with wounds,
Inflicted slaughter round the great hostel.
We waged a hard fight,
I and Torna together;
It is he who severely wounded me
Though I have brought his head with me.

LXVIII.

However, when Conghal heard of the fall of his champions, and of the death of his warriors, and of the severe lacerating of his heroes, and of the destruction of his chiefs, he himself and Fergus mac Rosa and the whole company (?) arose, and they set fire and flaming faggots to the hostel at one time; and Fergus mac Lede said: "Rise, O men," said he, "for they are burning our hostel, and face out bravely, for it is easier for you to die in battle than to be burnt in a house."[1] They all rose then, and the heavy-sodded earth shook round them through the [strokes] of the warriors who were overthrowing the hostel with their shoulders, and raising it with them.

It is then the army of Fergus was drawn quickly up right opposite the army of Conghal; and keen were these two armies, viz., Conghal and his followers, and Fergus mac Lede and his Ulstermen. The two armies struck boldly at one another. Close was the strife, and at close quarters the struggle which the Clann Rury maintained against the

[1] ᚐ ᚇᚑᚌ, 'in a house'; ᚐᚋᚑᚌ, adv., 'inside.'

n-allmharrach gur cuireadh ár anbail etarra co fraidhrioig mic mhoid-aoir ar na linntibh fola forderge dobí fo coraibh na ccurad, 7 do ben Fergus mac Rora a bhaithbémenda bioddad orra, 7 do reidhigh Congal conair curaid tshetra cathaib gur muig an cath ar Ferccur mac Leve 7 ar Ulltachaib; 7 do iadh Rora fuad mac Rugraide 7 Fachtne Fathach, a mhac, a tshimchill Ferccura mic Leve, 7 tuccadar sciath tar lorg do'n laochmilead, 7 fugadar ar niort a n-erlomhuil 7 a n-engnamha é, 7 do loiscead an baile uile ann sin le Congal cona chathaib 7 ondonnaic Fachtna Finn File na h-ára mora sin timchill na bruighi, ared adubairt: "Is iomda leachta Ulltaid sunn," ar sé, "7 ar nemmaith liomsa a m-beith amlaid sin, 7 do fedarsa leth ar leth .i. cúigear 7 cethre chéd ared do thuit d'Ulltaib ann, 7 deichneadar 7 trí chéd do thuit do'n tshluagh tháinic linne tar muir 7 tar mórfairrge"; 7 do bí aga n-eccaoine co h-adhbalmór con-ebert:—

Fuil (1°) sunn leachta fo linn chró
D'a bruil liom, damha doghró!
Saoth liom ár Ulltach d'a tteoigh
Agus anbuain re h-iorghuil;
Cúigear ar cethre chéd
Ared (2°) tuccadh d'Ulltoibh a n-écc;
Sunna do thuitedar thrá
Is ann atáid a leachta (3°);
Deichneadar ar trí chéd
Do'n tshluagh tháinic sunn ar thús,
Isin chath chéna do chuir
A leachta sunn, conus (4°) fuil.

Fuil.

LXIX.

"[Acht] cid olc do chach an bruidhenna," (5°) ar Fachtna Finn File, "ar mesa d' Eochaid Salbuidhe í, óir do thuit [a] mhac maith innte .i. Boirche Carpilach mac Eachaid (6°)

(1°) fuil for Mod. Irish atá: Strachan ("Subst. Verb," Phil. Soc., p. 55) says:—"So far as I have noted, this (usage of fuil) is foreign to the prose of all periods, and must be regarded as a poetical license." (2°) Pronounce 'thé,

foreigners, so that between them they made such great havoc that young children could swim in the pools of very red blood at the feet of the warriors; and Fergus mac Rosa struck at them with his inimical mighty blows, and Conghal cleaved a warrior's path through the battalions, till he won the battle over Fergus mac Lede and the Ulstermen; and Rosa Ruadh mac Rudhraighe and Fachtna Fathach, his son, closed in round Fergus mac Lede, and they covered the escape of the hero,[1] and carried him away by dint of their valour and their dexterity; and the whole place was burnt by Conghal and his battalions; and when Fachtna Finn File saw the great havoc around the hostel, he said: "Here is many an Ulster grave," said he, "and I like not its being so, and I know how it is on both sides, viz., five persons and four hundred of the Ulstermen fell there, and of the host that came with us over the sea and ocean, there fell ten persons and twenty hundred"; and he bemoaned them very much, and said:—

Here are graves under a pool of blood,
Of all who are with me, cause of ill!
Sad to me is the slaughter of Ulstermen from their home,
And dismay through valour.
Five persons and four hundred
Of the Ulstermen it was that were put to death.
Here fell they however;
It is there are their graves;
Ten persons and ten hundred
Of the host that came hither on the way,
In the same battle they put
Their graves here, whence it is (?).

LXIX.

"However ill for everyone that hostel has been," said Fachtna Finn File, "it is worse for Eochaidh Salbhuidhe, for his good son Boirche Casurlach mac Eochaidh Salbhuidhe

otherwise line hypermetrical. (3°) MS., leaċtaḋa, which makes the line hypermetrical. (4°) conuṙ? (5°) MS. buiḋenṙa. (6°) eachaiḃ: gen. in O. Ir. eachoach, eachaoa; here MS. contraction for aiḃ.

[1] Lit., 'they placed a shield over the track.'

Salbuide, 7 cá fesir ainm da mb[eidea]d uiste ina bruigen Boinde." "Déntar creaca Uladd aguinn, a ócca!" ar Congal, "7 airgter [cuio]c Eochaid Salbuide linn." "Na h-abair rin, a airdrig!" ar Faetna Finn File, "óir ar lór a ndesmair d'ulc [ar] h-Ulltaib acht corcin risse n-Éreann ar tús, 7 bud leat Uladd iar rin." Ir ann rin adubairt Congal [le n-a] muintir: "Gac neac ar tualoing gairgead no luaigill aguib ticcid liomsa co Temraig [d'ionnsi]gid ar si[g] Éreann go tduitid linn 7 go ccornasa (1°) risse n-Éreann sis; 7 táinic Congal [iar sin] (2°) tar Fertair Ruirne sisa siaidter Cuan Snama Aigneac 7 tar Fertair na . . . . sisa siaidter Focairb Muirtemne 7 d'Fertaib Conaire 7 do Comairmaic 7 tar Ilar 7 tar Boinn 7 go Temraig na nog, 7 niar mocuigriudar sluaigh Teamrach iad ar scuir d'a n-oirdnidib, (3°) 7 ar n-ercce do'n rig roime go br[aca] ar an cat ar n-a cétugad aca ar in faitce 7 na mergeda ar n-a ttógbáil. Do h-innred do Lugaid Luaigne sin, 7 do biodg co scenmda lesin scél sin. "[Do fedarr]a cuic iad sin," ar Lugaid Luaigne, "Congal mac Ruigraide mug an réim rig sin [7] ruacar cumad, 7 do sinne an fear sin uile mósa a n-Éreind aréir, 7 teigid neac uaimse [go lua]gnib Temrac 7 go tuataib Breagh 7 Mide"; 7 do imgeadar na teacta go tinneasnac [le]r na torcuirsin, 7 adubairt Congal re Faetna Finn File: "Éirigi go Lugaid Luaigne," ar sé, "7 abair sis fágbaid Temair cona giallaib agamsa no tabrad cat damh." Táinic Faetna Finn File co Teamraig, 7 adubairt re Lugaid: "Atá Congal," ol sé, "ar faitce na Temrach 7 adubairt letsa Teamair cona giallaib d'fágbáil no cat do tabairt dó fén." "Ní rig da n-obadh cat," ar Lugaid, "7 ní lécceabsa (4°) Teamair uaim gan catugad tar a

(1°) Cornarra: 1st sg. subj. deponent of cornaim, 'I defend.' For the extension of dep. forms in 1st sg. subj., *vide* Strachan, "Dep. Verb," p. 115, &c.
(2°) Or, roime.
(3°) ar rcuir d'a n'oirdnidib; MS. oirdō; read perhaps oirdead.
(4°) Léccearra: 1st sg. conj. B-fut. of lécim, léicim, 'I leave.'

fell in it, and what better name could it have than Boirche's Hostel?'

"Let us harry Ulster, O warriors," said Conghal, "and let us destroy Eochaidh Salbhuidhe's territory." "Do not say so, O Ardrigh," said Fachtna Finn File, "for you have wrought enough evil on the Ulstermen, but do you contest the kingship of Ireland first of all, and, after that, Ulster shall be yours." Then Conghal said to his followers: "Let everyone of you who is capable of deeds of valour or activity come with me to Tara to attack the king of Ireland, so that he may fall at our hands, and so that I may defend the kingship of Ireland against him." Conghal then came through Fertais Ruire, which is called Cuan Snamha Aighneach, and over Fertais na . . ., which is called Fochaird Muirthemhne, and Ferta Conaire and Comarmara and Ilath, and over the Boyne to Tara of the Kings; and the hosts of Tara did not perceive them when their musicians ceased, and the king arose and saw the army in array on the plain, and the standards raised aloft. Lughaidh Luaighne was informed of that, and he started up quickly at the news. "I know who these are," said Lughaidh Luaighne; "it is Conghal, son of Rury, who leads that kingly course and warrior-onslaught; and that man created great evils in Ireland heretofore, and let some one go from me to the tribe of the Luaighne of Tara and to the people of Bregia and Meath"; and the messengers went off rapidly on these errands; and Conghal said to Fachtna Finn File: "Go to Lughaidh Luaighne," said he, "and tell him to leave Tara and its hostages to me, or else to give battle to me." Fachtna Finn File came to Tara and said to Lughaidh: "Conghal is," said he, "on the plain of Tara, and he tells you either to give up Tara and its hostages or to give battle to himself." "He is no king if he should refuse battle," said Lughaidh, "and I shall not part with Tara without fighting for it, and ask, O ollamh! a respite for

ceann, 7 iappra, a ollamain! caipde na h-oidche anocht damsa ar Congal nogo tti mo tionól, uair ni fial dóraim m' fagáil am' aonar." Táinic Faethna Finn File go Congal, [7 a]oubairt an cáipde frin do tabairt do Lugaid Luaigne. Tugsan an cáipde frin dó 7 [do] gab Congal longport a n-Acaill an oidche frin nogo ttáinic foluathrádh eige do ló [ar] n-a mharach.

LXX.

Do éirig comalta Congail anorin .i. Fráech mac: "Maith, a rig a [Con]gail!" ar sé, "tabair an cath fearda uair táinic nert irin trein 7 irin [trolaid](1°) 7 fuagair cath ar Lugaid irin ló sa." Do éirig Congal 7 do dóirig a chath a [cré]dóin, 7 tug leibinn do fciathaib talchara ina timchill, 7 do tógbad a meirgedha 7 a n-ordain o-beul[t]a uairib, 7 dobi grián 7 urfuath rig ar Congal docum an chatha frin. Ir ann frin táinic a tionól go ri[g] Émiond, 7 do éirig 7 do dóirig a chath go h-athlam 7 dobádar baithi 7 brainén 7 fuatha 7 faoilinn um Theamraig do'n torainn frin, uair dobi cách díb ag cuimniugad a braltanair d'a chéle, uair dob' fada do Congal firein 7 é fén 'na mac rig Émionn a ionnarbad dóran ar a chúigead fén 7 a dear[b]-bhrathair do marbad dó roime ag cornam rige fir .i. Breasal Bódhobarh mac Ruigraidhe. Rob'fada do Lugaid firéin a mac do marbad ar a chéadfognam dó. Ir annsin do comruiceadar na catha ceathardha frin ar tulaig na Teamrach 7 do caitheadar a ccéadaim catha re chéle 7 do muig bloscbem boidha do na cathaib cechardha a ceann a chéle gur dhuithig an deabaid, gur iomfoiccrig a n-iomguin, 7 do gabrat tuatha Breagh 7 Midhe 7 Luaigne Teamrach ag comholuchugad an chatha gur chuingiot ára móra ar muintir Congail nogo

(1°) táinic nert irin trén 7 irin trolaid. For the phrase *cf.* Stokes, "Tog. Troi," Gloss. Index, *s. v.* "sén úaire"; "táinic nert do'n feon 7 don trolaid," and the Agallamh ("Silva Gad.," p. 132), ir annsin imorro tainic a nert irin fén ocus irin foladh. Sén is evidently treated in the text as a fem. noun.

to-night for me from Conghal until my muster comes together, for it is not generous of him to come on me alone."

Fachtna Finn File came to Conghal, and asked that that respite be granted to Lughaidh Luaighne. He gave that respite to him, and Conghal encamped in Acaill that night till dawn of day on the morrow.

LXX.

Conghal's foster-brother, Fraoch the druid, then rose: "Well, O king, O Conghal," said he, "give battle forthwith, for there has come strength for prosperity and for [aid], and challenge Lughaidh to battle this day." Conghal arose, and he drew up his army forthwith, and he made a breast-work of strong shields round him; and their standards were raised aloft, and their open-mouthed leopards were above them, and the majesty and fearfulness of a king were Conghal's in that battle-array. Then there came the muster of the king of Ireland, and the latter rose and drew up his army quickly, and royston-crows and ravens and spectres and sea-gulls came round Tara at that noise; for both of them (*i.e.* Conghal and Lughaidh) were mindful of the enmity of one to the other; for Conghal was angered that he, a king of Ireland's son, should be in banishment from his own province, and that his brother should have been slain in his presence whilst defending his kingdom, viz., Bresal Bodhiobadh mac Rudhraighe.

Lughaidh was enraged at his son's being slain on his first service. Then the battalions on both sides fought on the hill of Tara, and they clashed their first weapons of battle together; and the mighty hostile clash of the battalions against one another resounded on either side, so that the strife became knit and the attacking was at close quarters. The men of Bregia and Meath and the tribe of the Luaighne of Tara kept urging on the attack, so that they inflicted great slaughter on the followers of Conghal till they came to the spot in the battle

ṙáṅgaḋaṙ iṙin laċaiṙ ċaċa iṁaiḃe Conḡal 7 Feṙċuṙ mac Roṙa iṙin ċaṫ. Iṙ annṙin aḋubaiṙṫ Faċtna Finn File: "Maiṫ aṁ, a anaim, a Conḡail!" aṙ ṙé, "ḋeuna féin maiṫ 7 coṙuin iṅḡe n-Éṙeann uaiṙ ḋo maṙḃaḋ 'h allṁaṙṙaiḡ uile." "Ni h-iaḋ ḋo ċoṙoin iṅḡe an ḋoṁain ḋaṁṙa neoċ ṙo ḡabaṙ ḋé," aṙ Conḡal, "aċt meic iṅoḡṙaiḋe Éṙeann ḋoḃi um ḟocaiṙ 7 aṙ iaḋ bṙiṫṙeaṙ an caṫṙa aṙ ṫuaṫaiḃ Teaṁṙaċ 7 aṙ Luḡaiḋ Luaiḡne"; 7 ḋo ċuiṙ iṙin men[ma] móṙ i ccaṫaiḃ Conḡail ḡuṙ bṙiṙioḋaṙ beaṙna ċéḋ ḡaċ cuṙaḋ ḋíḃ i ccaċ ṅi[ḡ Éṙeann].

LXXI.

Iṙ annṙin ḋo ḡaḃ Conḡal aḡ ṙloiḡe na ṙluaḡ 7 ḋo beaṅ a bṙáṫ-béṁenḋa b[ioḋḃaḋ] oṙṙa 7 ḋo leanaḋaṙ a ṫṙí coṁalṫaḋa é .i. Meṙne, Seṁne, 7 Laṫaiṙne [7 ḋa] ṁac Cṙuiṫneaċ Ulaḋ .i. Feaṙḡuṙ 7 Fiṫneṙ. Cioṫ ṫṙa aċt ḃa bṙáṫ aṙ b[ioḋḃaḋaiḃ] an caiṫṁileaḋ Conḡal an lá ṙin, 7 ḃa ḋiṫh aṙ ḋeḡḋaoiniḃ a ḡniomaṙaḋ aḡ cua[ṙcuḡaḋ] an ċaṫa noḡo ṙáiṁiċ maṙ a ṁaiḃe Luḡaiḋ Luaiḡne iṙin caṫ, 7 cuḡ ṙciaṫ ṙ[e ṙc]iaṫh ḋó 7 ḟaoḃaṙ ṙe ḟoṙṁna, 7 ḃoḃa coṁṙiaċ ḃa aṅṙaḋ 7 ḃa uai[ṙeaċ] (1°) ioṙḡaile 7 ḃa ḟonn caṫa an ċoṁṫuaṙiccaiṁ ṙin, 7 ḃo léicceaḋ laṫaiṙ ḟaiṙṙiṅḡ ḟ[oṙ]leaṫan iṙin ioṙḡuil ṙin ḋóiḃ le buiṙḃe a m-builleaḋ (2°) 7 le neiṁniḡe a n-aṙm 7 ḃo [ċuaiḋ] neaṙt 7 niaḋaċaṙ, calmaċt 7 cuṙaḋaċt Conḡail taṙ Luḡaiḋ Luaiḡne, 7 cuḡ béim a[ḋbal] aiṫeaṙach ḋó ḡuṙ ben a ċenn ḋ'a ċoluinn, 7 cucc a ioḷaċ coṙcaiṙ 7 coṁmaoiḋṁe oṙ áiṙḃ. Do ṁuiḡ aṙ ṫuaṫaiḃ Teaṁṙaċ 7 aṙ ḟeṙuiḃ Bṙeḡh 7 Miḋe 7 aṙ Luaiḡniḃ Teaṁṙaċ annṙin ó ḋo ċuiṫ a ṫṫṙiaṫ 7 a ṫṫiḡeṙna aṙ ccuṙ áiṙ 7 uṙḃaḋa oṙṙa, uaiṙ aṙ é ṙin áṙ aṙ mó ṫuccaḋ aṙ Luaiḡniḃ Teaṁṙaċ ṙiaṁ. Táiṁiċ Conḡal ṙoiṁe ḋo ṫiḡ

(1°) The top of the letter ṙ is still visible in MS. uaiṙeaċ, 'a noble, knight' (O'Reilly). (2°) MS., builleaḋa.

where Conghal and Fergus were. It was then that Fachtna Finn File said: "Well indeed, my soul, O Conghal!" said he, "perform yourself a good deed, and defend the kingship of Ireland, for all your foreigners are slain." "It is not they that I took from it who defended the kingdom of the world for me," said Conghal, "but the sons of the princes of Ireland who were with me, and it is they who shall gain this battle over the people of Tara and Lughaidh Luaighne"; and that gave great spirit to the battalions of Conghal, and every single hero of them cut a gap of a hundred in the army of the king of Ireland.

LXXI.

Then Conghal commenced hewing down the hosts, and he dealt them his mighty, inimical blows, and his three foster-brothers, Merne, Semhne, and Lathairne, and the two sons of the Picts of Ulster, Fergus and Fithneas, followed him. However, on that day the hero, Conghal, was a doom to enemies, and his deeds were destruction to noblemen as he passed through the battle-throng till he reached where Lughaidh Luaighne was in the fight; and he opposed his shield to the latter's, and his sharp-edged weapon to his shoulder; and that conflict was the battling of two warriors and of two valorous heroes, and of two props of battle; and a large and very wide space was left them in the fight on account of the fierceness of their blows and the violence of their weapon-play; and Conghal exerted his strength and heroism, bravery, and warriorship on Lughaidh Luaighne, and he dealt him a terrible triumphant blow, so that he cut his head from his body, and he raised aloft his shout of triumph and of exultation.

He defeated then the people of Tara, and the men of Bregia and Meath, and the tribe of the Luaighne of Tara when their chief and lord fell, and they were slaughtered and decimated; for that is the greatest destruction that was ever inflicted on the tribe of the Luaighne of Tara. Conghal

na Temhrach iarsin iar m-buaid ccorcair 7 ccommaidhme. "Ber buaid 7 beannacht ain, a Congail," ar Fachtna Finn File, "uair ar ri Erenn gan amharus tú anoir, uair atáid geill Erenn agad a tTeamhraigh, 7 gairter ainm ri[g] diot." Do bi Congal 7 maithe a muintire a ttig na Temhrach an oidhche sin, 7 do gab gialla fer m-Breagh 7 Midhe 7 Sentuatha na Temhrach, 7 tángadar cuigedhaig Erenn ann sin d'a riogha[dh] 7 d'a riarughadhan .i. Deaghaid mac Sin, ri da coicceadh Muman, 7 Conrach car ri Con[nacht], 7 Art Mirdealman, rig Laigen, 7 tugsat rige dóran 7 do gab airneirt Er[enn] uile ann sin, 7 tugsatair rige Ua cCinnsealaig do Chrimhthann mac Fergh[usa] Fairrge, 7 tugsatair dá tsrian Connacht d'Oillill Teóra Gaoth 7 d'Oillill Teóra [Chrioch], 7 tugsatair a dhuthaid da gach degdhuine d'a raibe ina fochair ar ionnarbadh.

LXXII.

Iomthusa Fearcusa mic Leide arebh ro raidh rena muintir ó do gab Congal rige n-Erenn 7 ó do thuit Lugaid Luaigne leis: "Ni léicfe a n-Erinn mise 7 do dhéna m'ionnarbadh a h-Erinn amach 7 racaidsa go Temhraigh d'a riarughadh"; 7 ráinic Fergus mac Leide roime go Teamhraigh, 7 nior mothuigheadh i tTemhraigh é nogo ráinic go comhnaidhe Congail. "Do bheith fein duit, a caithmilidh, a Congail," ar sé, "7 ni mise do sinne 'h aimsir sin acht Lughaidh Luaigne 7 do tharcusa (1°) rige n-Ulad duit nogur dhiultair fein i." "Búdh maith duitse tocht go Teamhraigh mar sin," ar Congal, "uair ni cuirfeadsa (2°) a h-Erinn thú mar do chuir Lugaid Luaigne mise"; 7 do fer fáilte go miochair sis. Ba fáilidh Fearcus do'n comhradh sin Congail, 7 do bádar a tTemhraigh an oidhche sin, 7 do éirigh Congal go moch, 7 do chuaidh fein 7 maithe a muintire do dhénamh comairle cia d'a

(1°) do tharcusa: 1st sg. pft. of tairgim, 'I offer.' (2°) ni cuirfeadsa: 1st sg. conj. B-fut. of cuirim.

came after that to the House of Tara after his triumphant and exulting victory. "Success and blessing, O Conghal!" said Fachtna Finn File, "for you are, without a doubt, the king of Ireland now, for yours are the hostages of Ireland in Tara, and let you be named king." Conghal and his chiefs were in the house at Tara on that night, and he received the pledges of the men of Bregia and Meath and the natives of Tara; and the provincial kings of Ireland came there to acknowledge him as king and to render him service, viz., Deaghadh mac Sin, king of the two provinces of Munster, and Conrach Cas, king of Connaught, and Art Mesdealman, king of Leinster; and they gave the kingship to him, and he received the high-sway over all Ireland there, and he gave the kingship of Hy Kinsella to Criomhthann, son of Fergus Fairge, and he gave the two thirds of Connaught to Oilill Teora Gaoth and Oilill Teora Crioch, and gave his native possessions to each nobleman who was with him in banishment.

LXXII.

As to Fergus mac Lede, he said to his followers when Conghal received the kingship of Ireland, and when Lughaidh Luaighne fell at his hands: "He will not leave me in Ireland, and he will banish me out of Ireland, and I shall go to Tara to offer homage to him"; and Fergus mac Lede came to Tara, and he was not perceived in Tara till he had reached the sleeping-booth of Conghal. "Yours is your own judgment, O hero, O Conghal!" said he; "and it was not I who opposed you, but Lughaidh Luaighne, and I offered you the kingship of Ulster, till you yourself refused it." "You did well to come thus to Tara," said Conghal, "for I shall not drive you out of Ireland as Lughaidh Luaighne drove me"; and he gave him friendly welcome. Fergus was glad at that speech of Conghal, and they were in Tara that night; and Conghal rose early and went with the chiefs of his people to

tteabhuidh righe n-Ulad 7 ar air do fuirgead ada uile a tabairt do Rosa ruad mac Rudhraidhe 7 saoghuairt Ulad do thabairt d'Fergus mac Leide, 7 dobi Fercchur mac Leide amlaidh sin no gur gab Faeghna Faeadh righe n-Éireann, 7 go tteagh righe n-Ulad dóghan ar marbhadh Rosa Ruaidh i ccath Locha Feabhail la h-Allmharrchaibh; 7 dobi Fercchur mac Leide mar sin isin righe nogur marbhadh Lesin b-peart (1°) ag Tuinn Rudhraidhe é; 7 gé dobi Congal mar sin [in]a righe ar é Fercchur mac Rosa dob' fearr cuid di re n-a linn, 7 do leraigh Faeghna Fionn File 7 Bricne mac Carbhre, an tsél sin, conad i Caitrem Congail Clairingnigh mic Rudhraidhe, 7 gniomhraidhe Fearcchusa mic Rosa conuige sin, 7 do bí Congal cúig bliadhna dég i righe n-Éirionn ina dheghaidh sin nogur ghuic le Duach dallta Deaghoidh athuil arbert an file:—

Congal cuig bliadhna décc dóig,
Do mac Rudhruidhe nothóir,
Lesin Duach dallta Deaghoidh
Fuair gáir 7 gairbhdeabhaidh. (1°)

FINIS.

(1°) *Vide* Additional Notes.

advise as to whom he should give the kingship of Ulster ; and they all decided to give it to Rosa Ruadh, son of Rury, and to give the free-circuit of Ulster to Fergus mac Lede ; and Fergus mac Lede was in that position till Fachtna Fathach assumed the kingship of Ireland, and the latter gave the kingship of Ulster to him when Rosa Ruadh was killed in the battle of Lough Foyle at the hands of the foreigners ; and Fergus mac Lede was thus in the kingship till he was slain by the monster at Tonn Rughraidhe ; and though Conghal was thus in the kingship, it was Fergus mac Rosa who had the best portion of it during his time ; and Fachtna Finn File and Bricne mac Cairbre amended that story ; so that that is the military career of Conghal Cláiringhneach mac Rughraidhe and the feats of Fergus mac Rosa so far ; and Conghal was fifteen years in the kingship of Ireland after that, till he fell at the hands of Duach, fosterling of Deaghadh, as the poet said :—

Conghal was fifteen years,
The son of the great Rury,
At the hands of Duach, fosterling of Deaghadh,
He met with grief and rough strife.

THE END.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

PART I.

P. 2.—The following verses from the famous poem of Gilla-Coemain, h-Eriu ard inis na rig, contain references to the kings mentioned in our text:—

[B.C.]

Fuair Nia Segamuin a fecht [311]
Or inn Érinn cen anorecht:
Dorocair in carpat carr
La hEnna n-Airgdeg n-amnarr.

Enna Airgdeg, ard a blad,
Rocáith cethri cóic bliadan: [304]
Rí Banba, docer i cath
La Crimthann calma Corcrach.

Cethri bliadna Crimthainn cairr [284]
Or inn hErinn immelglair:
Docer ri cumraide in cainn
De laim Ruthraige rogaith.

Ruthraige, ri fáil co m-blaid,
Secht deich bliadna de bliadnaib: [280]
Brath ir bét do Banba binn
Éc atbath i n-Airgatglinn.

In fichtiu Már a Mumain maith,
A nói do'n chuad comdaith; [210]
Dorocair, mar rofitad,
Larin m-bretal m-Boiba.

Bretal Boiba co becht,
Nói m-bliadna Or hErinn a nert; [201]
Docer ri Cualngne 'con trath,
Do láim Luagne, mic Fintain.

Lugaid Luagne, léir a blad,
Cen buadre thri cóic bliadna; [192]
Dorocair hua Airt imlig
Do glaic Congail Chláringnig.

Congal, cóic bliadna déc dóig [177]
Do mac Rudraige romóir;
Larin Duaċ, daileċ Deodaid,
Fúair tríg ocus tromdebaid.

Duaċ, dalta Deodaig, ind aig,
Irrige or Temraig ċolgaiċ: [162]
Nói n-bliadna d'a fmaċt immaċ,
Coromarb faċtna faṫaċ.

Faċtna, fiċi, aċt a ceṫair, [153]
Do mac Roffa irrig beṫaid;
La eṫaid feidlig, mac find,
Docer in rí de fuad finn.

[TRANSLATION.]

[B.C.]

Received Nia Segamain seven [years in kingship] [311]
Over Eriu without injustice;
Fell the charioteer curled
By Enna the Raider the cruel.

Enna the Raider, exalted his fame,
Spent he four [times] five years: [304]
The king of Banba, fell he in battle
By Crimthand brave, the conqueror.

Four [were] the years of Crimthand the accomplished [284]
Over Eriu the green-bordered:
Fell the king pleasant of the Carn
By the hand of Rudraige the very stern.

Rudraige, king of [Inis]fail with fame,
Seven [times] ten years of years [reigned he]: [280]
Doom and evil [was it] to Banba pleasant,
[Plague] death died he in Argatglend.

The great Fintait from Munster good,
Nine years [were reigned] by the champion active; [210]
Fell he, as hath been certified,
By Bressal of the Cow-plague.

Bressal of the Cow-plague with perfection,
Nine years over Eriu [was] his power; [201]
Fell the king of Cualgne at the contest,
By hand of Luagne, son of Fintat.

Lugaid Luagne, manifest his fame,
Without molestation [reigned he] thrice five years; [192]
Fell the grandson of Art Imlech
By hand of Congal Flat-face.

Congal, five reputable years [and] ten [177]
[Were reigned] by the son of very great Rudraige;
By Duach, fosterling of Dedach,
Received he reverse and heavy destruction.

Duach, fosterling of Dedach, of the good fortune,
In kingship over haughty Tara [succeeded he]:
Nine years of his sway [had passed] away, [162]
When slew [him] Fachtna the Prophet.

Fachtna, twenty [years], except four, [153]
[Were reigned] by the son of Ross in royal life;
By Eocho Feidlech, son of Find,
Fell the king by the red [spear-]point.

The above poem has been edited and translated by Dr. MacCarthy, in Todd Lect., R.I.A., vol. iii., pp. 142–213, from the "Book of Leinster" (twelfth century). The verses end with the following reference to the author himself:—

Gilla-Caemain cen gainne
mac Gille fae[i]r Samthainne,
fáilid di'n gar[g]nim fomgial,—
ar n-dirim airdirg hErenn.

Gilla-Caemain, without penuriousness,
Son of noble Gilla Samthainne,
Thanks for the difficult feat he has earned,—
For recital of the arch-kings of Eriu.

P. 2, ll. 5–15.—O'Donovan, in the "Annals of the Four Masters," has the following note under A.M. 5058, referring to Eochaidh Feidhleach:—"This monarch rescinded the division of Ireland into twenty-five parts, which had been made three centuries before his time by the monarch Ugaine Mór, and divided the kingdom into five provinces, over each of which he appointed a pentarch, or provincial king, who was obedient and tributary to himself. These were—Fearghus, son of Leide, King of Uladh, or Ulster; Deaghadh, son of Sen, and his relative Tighernach Tedbhannach, Kings of the two Munsters; Rossa Ruadh, son of Fearghus, King of Leinster; Oilioll, who was married to Meadhbh, the monarch's daughter, King of Connaught. Flann synchronises Fearghus, son of Leide, with Octavianus." In the above extract from

O'Donovan's notes to the Four Masters the appointment of the provincial kings referred to in the opening passage of our text is ascribed to Eochaidh Feidhleach, and not to Lughaidh Luaighne. Ballymote Synchronisms (MacCarthy, B Text) give Concobar mac Nessa and Cairpre Niafear, instead of Fergus and Rossa Ruadh, and ascribe the division to B.C. 27 ("Todd Lect.," vol. iii., p. 305).

P. 2, l. 18.—The following is the Dinnseanchus of Beanna Boirche, from "Book of Lecan," p. 512 b:—"Beand Boirchi canas rohai*nmniged*? Ni *ansa* Boirchi boaire mic Rosa rigbuidi 7 ba hed a suidi buachalla an bend si*n* 7 is c*uma* do irgaireadh cach mboin ota Dun Sobairci co hIn*nber* Colptha 7 o Boi*n*d co Beind Boirchi 7 ni gealta bó mir *for*alma seach aroili. Un*de* Beand Boirche *dicitur*." "Whence is Beann Boirche named? Not hard (to reply). Boirche was cow-herd to the son of Ross of the yellow wrist, and that mountain was his herdsman's seat, and equally would he herd each cow from Dunseverick to Innber Colptha, (Drogheda, Boyne mouth), and from the Boyne to Beann Boirche, and no cow pastured beyond another. Whence is named Beann Boirche."

P. 3, l. 19.—"From Mulladh (Mullagh) to Beanna Boirche . . . . from the Bann to the Drowes." The following verses of Fintan from the "Book of Leinster," p. 8 b, give the five chief divisions of Ireland:—

Fintan *cecinit* do fainn na cóiced:—
Cóic uraanna hErend etir muir 7 tír
Adeacra na coemcainle cacha cóicid díb,
O Drobáir dian anglaid in chetrand cáid
Corin mBoind mbándobail terbairche báin,
O Boind bind banbruchaig co cétaib cúan
Co Commor dalruthaig na tri n-ucht n-úar
Ó'n Chommor cetna fain co Fuirtiud carr
O Beolo ind anglaid con diangairtiger glarr
O Luimnech long adbal lecan a lár
Co Drobáir dronc arimglan pirtiben fal
Suichemail flecthugud ar faigter fúit
Comlán in certhugud fiarfoid i cóic.

P. 12, l. 16.—eric 7 eneclann. Judging from "Glossary to Brehon Laws" (*q. v. s. v.*), the exact meaning of these terms is not certain. eric seems used generically. There are said to be four *eirics*, viz., *aithgin*, *dire*, *tairgille*, and *enecland*. We have, however, an apparent distinction between the two in the fact that fiacha, 'debts,' is glossed by eneclann, and coirp-díre, 'body-fine,' by eric.

P. 18, l. 18.—Ni fa teacht fed' flaithiuse. A better rendering is: "They have not come to seek sway over your kingdom."

P. 20, l. 2.—Ba do gessaib Rig Érenn. We have here a case of gess, obligation,' 'tabu,' so common in the lives of our early kings and heroes. In the economy of the Seanchuidhe's art, the gess is often made the pivot upon

which the heroic deeds, or even fate, of the hero turns. The following curious instance of a ɡeaṙ of Finn mac Cumhail from the Agallamh ("Silva Gadelica," p. 195) may be of interest. In his case the ɡeaṙ was in the nature of a left-handed pledge:—

Iṙ annṙin tucṙaḋaṙ an inɡen cuach ḟionn aṙɡaiɔ aṙ a coim ocuṙ a lán ḋo miḋ ṙo-ólа ann ocuṙ tuc illáim Finn. "Cṙéɔ ṙo, a inɡen?" aṙ Fionn. "Miḋ ṙo-ólа ṙomeṙcoa," aṙ ṙi. Ocuṙ ba ɡeiṙ ḋ'Fionn fleo ḋ'obaḋ ocuṙ ɡabuṙ in cuach ocuṙ ibiṙ ḋiɡ aṙ ocuṙ aṙ n-ól na ḋiɡe ḋo ṙo meṙcbuaiḋṙeḋ é. Ocuṙ tucṙaḋaṙ a aɡaiḋ aṙ in féinn ocuṙ ɡach olc ocuṙ ɡach ainim ocuṙ ɡach lén catha ḋoṙiuiṙ aṙ ɡach feṙ ḋíob ṙo chuib ina n-aɡaiḋ Laṙin meṙcaḋ tuc an inɡen ain.

"Out of her bosom then the young woman brought a *cuach* of white silver, containing its fill of delicious mead, and reached it to Finn, who questioned: 'Young woman, what is this?' 'Mead,' was her answer; 'delectable, potent to intoxicate.' Now to Finn it was prohibition (ɡeaṙ) to refuse a regalement; he took the *cuach* therefore, drank a draught from it, and, that swallowed, straightway was all demented. Upon the Fianna he turned his face, and every harm, and flaw, and mishap of battle that he knew against any man of them he, by operation of the frenzy that the young woman had worked in him, threw in their teeth."

P. 20, l. 3.—Ɡo tiobṙuiḋ na Laoċṙaiḋi. The name of this well does not occur amongst those enumerated by Petrie in his Essay on Tara (Trans. R.I.A.). Could it be a *volks-etymologie* for Laoċ tobaṙ, the famous well marked on Petrie's map?

P. 20, l. 5.—Muillen Ċiaṙnaiḋe. The following extract describes the origin of this name:—"Cuan O'Lochain, chief poet and lawgiver of Ireland, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tighearnach, at the year 1024, states in his poem on the ruins existing at Tara, that Cormac, the son of Art, chief monarch of Ireland in the third century, had a beautiful *cumal*, or bondmaid, named Ciarnaid, who was obliged to grind a certain quantity of corn every day with a 'bro,' or quern; but that the king observing her beauty, took her into his house, and sent across the sea for a millwright (tuɡ ṙaoṙ muillinn taṙ móṙċinn), who constructed a mill on the stream of Nith, which flows from the fountain of Neamhnach to the north-east of Tara."—Petrie's "Tara," p. 164.

P. 22, last line.—Coimleċeḋ a aiɡḋe ḋ'óṙ. The face was very commonly taken as a standard of measure in primitive times, just as are the foot, hand, and arm in the English—'a foot,' 'two hands high,' 'at arm's length,' &c. For the phrase cf. "Book of Leinster," p. 54, l. 14, comleċeṫ ḋ'aiɡṫi ḋo ḋeṙɡ-óṙ.

P. 29, l. 12.—The "Dinnseanchus" is a collection of legendary accounts of the origins of Irish place-names. Copies of it are found in our principal Irish MSS., the Books of Leinster, Ballymote, Lecan, &c. Stokes has published the Rennes edition in the "Revue Celtique"; and the poetic passages have been

selected by Mr. E. Gwynn for his Todd Lectures. Very skilful use has been made of it in the present story; and the circumstances under which the Dinnseanchus of Ath Fuar was composed are probably unique. In the Books of Leinster and Ballymote Dinnseanchus the usual formula for commencing one is Canar fo h-anmmigeo . . . ni annfa? The phrase has here been reduced to the less formal and more colloquial Ca h-ainm . . .?

P. 29, ll. 24, 25.—noca nfuil. Really not a question. The literal translation is: '"Your warriors have no cause to attack us, O Criomhthann," said Conghal. "That is so," said Criomhthann.'

P. 30, l. 18.—mag imfim. This may not be a place-name. The difficulty is in—(1) the particle do preceding, and (2) in the phrase mag imfim itself. It is possible that there may be a wrong division of the words. mag imfim might be a cheville of some kind. Stokes has given a word mag as meaning 'great,' which may possibly be the present one. imfim has the meaning 'running.'

P. 37, l. 6.—A better translation might be: 'Unless you come in order to plunder us with Conghal Cláiringhneach, there is nothing for you to destroy on us.'

P. 40, ll. 11, 12.—The MS. has airc for arc, and adconnairc for adconnarc. Airc of course may mean 'necessity,' 'straits': cf. phrase cuid airc no éigin; but then we should expect adconnarc, not adconnairc. Dr. Meyer suggested a word arc, 'valour,' to me, and I have adopted it tentatively.

P. 42, l. 20—géibear bruigen orc, *i.e.* 'a palace shall be attacked on you.' The translation in the text is not correct: cf. p. 84.

P. 45 (*3rd line from bottom*).—Translate 'let you go,' instead of 'let them go.'

P. 46, *last line*.—uair dingeubadsa a coigeadh. Restore MS. reading coigadh, and translate, 'for I shall ward off his attack from the Ulstermen.' Omit note (2°).

P. 48, l. 16.—For coigeadh read coigadh as above, and translate: 'He would ward off your attack from the Ulstermen.'

P. 49.—Semne has given his name to Inbher Seimne, Larne; Maghseimne in Dalaraidhe; Inis Seimne, Island Magee. Larne, Co. Antrim, derives its name from Lathairne.

P. 50, l. 19.—Dún da Beann. Monsignor O'Laverty, in his "History of Down and Connor," vol. iv., in referring to Dun da Beann, now Mount Sandel, Coleraine, quotes the following from the Ordnance Memoir MS. (written in 1835 by J. Blakely):—

"Mount Sandell is of an oval shape, and measures 175 feet north and south, by 140 feet east and west, with a trench in the centre, which runs east and west, and is about 17 feet from the bottom to the top of the ford. There are two 'giants' graves,' one near the west side, and the other near the south side of the fort, each 25 feet by 16 feet. The fort is, from the planting at the west side to

the top, about 40 feet high, and 30 feet high from the bottom of the trench to the top of the fort at the east side, and 40 feet high at the north side. The south side is grown over with blackthorn. The parapet is almost level with the top of the fort. There were two excellent springs about 150 perches north of the fort in a wood."

P. 56, l. 28.—Eas Craeibhe. "The ancient name of the Cutts, on the Bann at Coleraine, was Eas Craeibhe, the cataract of Creeve. This Creeve was a princess who was drowned here: she was the daughter of Owen mac Duirtheacht, and she resided in the great fortress, Dun da Bheann, now Mount Sandell. From this cataract the tribe which dwelt between it and the River Roe was named *Fir na Craeibhe*, 'the men of Creeve.' The territory in later ages belonged to a branch of the family of O'Kane."—O'Laverty, "Down and Connor," vol. iv., p. 156.

P. 57, l. 3 *from bottom*.—Maiże Ulaḃ ar ċena. Translate 'the rest of the chiefs of Ulster,' instead of as in text.

P. 61, l. 10.—Aonach of Inber Tuaighe. The origin of the name is related in a metrical Dinnseanchus in LL. and Ballymote. In these it is called Tuag-Inber.

P. 61, ll. 20, 21.—Literally: 'should doubtless be . . . should possess . . . should contest.'

P. 62, l. 1.—Do ċlaċuiḃ cruinne. Remarking upon this passage in "Manners and Customs," p. 274, &c., O'Curry says: "The reference to the general use of round stones in this battle is curious indeed; but the round stone must not be taken to be the same as the Lia Lamha Laich, or 'champion's hand-stone,' for the latter weapon was apparently always reserved for some particular occasion or opportunity of a more important character, in some difficult contest of skill; while the round stones are here represented as having been cast promiscuously with the darts and spears on the advance of both parties to close combat, in which their 'long heavy spears' and their 'broad green spears' for thrusting, and their swords for cleaving, were called into requisition. It is remarkable that in no details of any battle before or after this Battle of Aenach Tuaighe is there any reference to 'showers' of stones such as we have here, down to the battle fought near Limerick by the celebrated Ceallachan of Cairil against the Danes, so late as about the year 920, in which it is stated (Book of Lismore) that 'their youths, their champions, and their proud, haughty veterans came to the front of the battle to cast their stones, and their small arrows (or darts), and their smooth spears on each side at one another.'"

P. 63, l. 25.—'The three foster-brothers.' Notwithstanding the comḋaltaḋa of the text, it is clear that they were Conghal's foster-brothers (comaltaḋa), and not his foster-sons (comḋaltaḋa). Their relation to Conghal is shown by the fact that, on p. 49, their father, Fionntan mac Rudraighe, is said to be Conghal's foster-father (oiḋe). Elsewhere the MS. has comaltaḋa correctly.

PART II.

P. 70, l. 2.—Nabgadon mac Torusic. The Irish seanchuidhe had no qualms of conscience in laying all sources under contribution for the work he had in view. Here we find the Biblical name of Nabuchodonosar, son of Herod, of which Nabgadon mac Torusic is the Irish variant, introduced to us as king of the mythical land of Uardha (the Cold). For the form Nabgadon cf. "Thes. Palæohibernicus," Index Nom.:

Guilmoradach forén
Da mac Nabcodoin nár fél.
K. Meyer, "Zeit. für Celt.," B. iii., p. 19;

Nabgadonassor, "Book of Ballymote" (MacCarthy, Todd Lectures, vol. iii., p. 298).

P. 70, l. 3.—bebio may be for the common bebino. The form might possibly be due to the omission of the *n*-stroke over the *i*, so that for bebĩo we would have bebio. It is needless to say that the first syllable 'be' of such names is the word 'be,' 'a woman.'

P. 70, l, 7.—Cesad na caingne, ól na aoibnes, a summary of the business and pleasure of a king. Caingen is translated in Brehon Laws' Gloss. by 'case,' 'cause,' 'question,' 'dispute,' 'plea.'

P. 72, l. 10.—Rachuinn a n-Dalriada. Rathlin in Dalriada, to distinguish it from islands of the same name in Ireland. The oldest form of the name was Rechru, an "n" stem like Eriu, 'Ireland.' The declension therefore was Rechru, Rechrenn, Rechrinn (Rachruinn), like Eriu, Erenn (O. Ir. Erend), Erinn. The tendency in these stems is to adopt the dat. sg. as nom., hence, *e.g.*, the popular name of Erin, and hence Rachruinn, as here. The further change of Rachruinn to the sound 'Rathlin' is easily explained on phonetic grounds. The combination *cr* tends to develop an intermediary sound, or 'glide,' *t* between the *c* and *r*; compare, for example, the phonetic development of French *naître* from *nascere*:—*nascĕre* (Classical); *nascre* (popular Latin) = *nasctre* = *nasc*tre* = *naistre* = *naître*. Similarly Rechruinn develops a dental 'glide' *t*, and so develops thus—*Rachtruinn, *Ratruinn, and then Ratlinn, the dental *t* changing *r* to the dental liquid *l*. The change has been further essentially helped out by the influence of the dental group *nn* on the first group of consonants. We have, besides Rathlin off the Antrim coast, a Rachruinn island in Lough Neagh, another off the Donegal coast, and the well-known Rechru (Rachruinn) off the coast of Dublin, now called Lambay Island. Our author evidently adds 'in Dalriada' to avoid confusion with these latter.

P. 72, l. 18.—Co mbinne n-goca. n-goca is a case of what Pedersen (Kuhn, Zeit. xxxv.) calls dynamic eclipsis and aspiration. The following are two early examples which he cites:—a bunraig mbaire mbunlorcci, LL. 62 a, 48; corbo ruarmael oubdemir char chiroub ba forcir fair, LU. 103 b, 4, 5.

This latter sentence exemplifies the phenomenon of dynamic aspiration in the case of chinnoub. Quite a number of examples may be collected from our text. Cf. p. 50, inin croclnuide 7 crlóg; p. 136, eidin fíor 7 fínaoi.

P. 74, l. 2.—Ri Donn mac Iomchaoa. I have translated this proper name by 'King Donn,' as the scribe who copied the text evidently considered it to stand for such. The aspiration of the letter o in Donn suggests at once, however, that we have to deal with a compound Ridonn taken as one word, of which in is simply the well-known Irish word inn, 'the wrist, forearm,' the whole word therefore meaning 'brown-wrist,' Rindonn. Such a collocation as Rig Donn, King Donn, would be strange in Irish, save that we considered it, as here, a *volks-etymologie*, brought about by the influence of English. The name of the daughter of King Donn, Taisi Taoibgeal, is a common one in Irish story: cf. *e.g.* Taisi Taoibgeal, daughter of the King of Greece, in the Gilla Decair ("Silva Gadelica," Trans., p. 307).

P. 90, *last line.*—Cosdad. I met the following interesting occurrence of this word in the Stowe MS., C. I. 2. (R. I. A.), fol. 21, b 2, ll. 11–15:—7 tancatar iompo can cosdag (*i.e.* cosdad) gan comnaigi cuin gabrat forad 7 longport ar taib Leitreac Ruigi. Gan comnaigi shows, of course, the force of cosdag, viz., 'halting, staying.'

P. 101, *last line.*—Dun Taisi. The following extract from the "History of Down and Connor," by Monsignor O'Laverty, is most interesting as embodying the opinion of one well familiar with the scenes here described. In his chapter on Rathlin Island (vol. iv., p. 384), Monsignor O'Laverty, after quoting from this tale, makes the following remarks:—"Whoever wrote this tale must have resided in Rathlin; it is so faithful to the topography, though everything is described in an exaggerated style. The palace prepared by Donn for his son-in-law is Doonbeg; the Grianan of Taisi is Greenan; the harbour where Fergus 'was listening to the murmur of the sea on the northern side,' is Port Doonnagiall. After their defeat the invaders 'had a very short way to pursue in their flight unless they plunged into the sea'; the harbour is about 400 yards north of Doonmore, the palace of King Donn; Crocknashanvan is where the women witnessed the fight. The Tow river, that flows along the western side of Knocklayd into the harbour of Ballycastle, is supposed by Mr. Hill to preserve the name of Taise. Certainly the Four Masters call the glen Glen Taise; the palace built for her in it was perhaps the great fort in Broommore, under the shadow of Knocklayd, which seems still to preserve the name of Leide, whose son, Fergus mac Leide, gave to Taise all the territory as far as Dunseverick."

PART III.

P. 108, l. 16.—Duana 7 Duċċonna. "In the description of a festive entertainment in the old tale of the Triumphs of Conghal Clairingneach we are told that poems (*Duana*) and *Duchonda* were sung for the company, from which we may perhaps infer that the poems, or Duana, are laudations of the living heroes, whilst the *Duchonda* were the dirges of the meritorious dead."—O'Curry, "Manners and Customs," vol. iii., p. 380. For *Duchand, vide s. v.* Esnad in "Cormac's Glossary":—Erna .i. ni nat act ir duchand; air ba nerna ainm in chiuil digitir na fianae um an brulacht fianrae.

P. 112, l. 23.—Berċa. Berċa here may mean 'of the top of the head': cf. O'Curry, "Manners and Customs," vol. iii., p. 107, a berrach = mullach a chinn; LL. 93 b 4, 42: ova berrad co a bonnaib, 'from head to feet-soles.'

P. 112, l. 23.—It is interesting to know that a story similar to that of Labhra Loingseach is told by the dwellers on the Nile near Cairo. Along the Nile wheels are used for raising water, and their rotation produces a peculiar creaking noise. In explanation of this noise, it is told how King Alexander possessed the ears of an ass, and this secret was known only to his barbers. One of the latter, unable to keep the secret, whispered it to a water-wheel, and ever since these wheels repeat it in their creaking, saying, 'King Alexander has two ears of an ass.' The story apparently reached Ireland through some channel or other, and was fathered on our Irish king. The story is more commonly ascribed to King Midas.

P. 118, l. 18.—aiccén, gen. sg. Strachan has pointed out, in Zeit. für Celt. Philologie, Bd. iii., pp. 414, 415, that the gen. of nouns ending in án is commonly án, *e.g.*, tucait baile Mongán, 'the cause of the madness of Mongán,' LU., p. 134 b, and hence aiccen (oician), gen. sg. in text.

P. 123, l. 9.—'Unwitting.' aineol, used as here adjectivally, generally means 'strange.' The etymological meaning seems applicable here; the transition from 'unwitting' to 'strange' is obvious. P. 126, l. 21, I should perhaps have translated ainiuil by 'strange.' In Saltair na Rann, Stokes translates aneoil by 'hostile.'

P. 124, l. 7.—Rigfemar may possibly mean 'wrist-thick.' The alliteration rigfemar romor and imfemar iarainn tends to show that rig is an intensive particle.

P. 126, ll. 19, 20.—Deogbaire, 'cup-bearer'; fer congmala coinnle, 'light-keeper.' It must be remembered that these were offices in the household of a king, or great prince, and that in primitive times such offices carried with them a great amount of authority. The feudal titles still in use in Court circles, such as 'chamberlain,' 'sword-bearer,' 'lord-in-waiting,' represent a similar

set of circumstances in more recent times. It is well known how menial were the offices performed by, for example, French nobles in attendance on their kings.

P. 128, l. 14.—A ṁic Uladh na n-Áirdġiall, 'O King of Ulster of the great hostages.' The number of hostages possessed by a king or prince was a measure of his power. Hence each king had a teach na ngíall, 'house for the hostages,' or dun na ngíall, 'fort for the hostages,' in which they resided. Their position was pleasant enough as long as the tribe from which they came remained on friendly terms with the prince or king in whose court they were. This custom of taking hostages accounts for many names of places; at Tara there was a teach na ngíall, and in Rathlin (*vide* Add. Note, p. 101) we have Port-Doonnagiall, *i.e.* Port Dúin na ngíall.

P. 134, l. 28.—Eóin tṁe, 'magic birds.' The eóin tṁe are a commonplace in Irish story-telling. The following is an interesting reference to them, in the healing of Caeilte, in the Agallaṁ ("Silva Gad.," Ir. Text, p. 223): "Do riachtsat lucht in tsídha amuigh a haithle in chiuil do chluinsin ocus ro fhiarfaig Caeilte scéla diob: ocus crét in cairche ciuil atchualamar ar sé. Uainebhuide a sid Duirn bhuide andes o thuinn Chlíodna ocus énlaith thíre tarrngaire ina farrad. ocus ba hairfitech tíre tarrngaire uile í. ocus a mbliadna is lei techt d'innsaigid in tsída so ocus bliadain gacha sída ar an ingen. ocus táncadar isin síd anunn iar sin ocus táinic in énlaith gur shuidset ar chorraib ocus ar cholbadaib an tsída. ocus táinic trícha én díob i tech na narm in bhaile amboi Caeilte ocus do ghabsat cliar istig. ro ghab Cascorach a thimpán ocus gach adhbann ro sheinned ro ghabdais in énlaith leis. is mór gceol do chualamar ar Caeilte ocus ní chualamar ceol a chommaith sin," "After having heard the music, the *sídh*-people that had been abroad returned, and Caeilte sought news of them, saying: 'What was the burst of music that we heard?' 'It was Uainebhuidhe, out of the *sídh* of *Dorn buidhe* from Cleena's Wave in the south, and with her the birds of the land of promise, she being minstrel of that entire country. Now is her turn to visit this *sídh*, and every year she takes some other one': thus Bebhionn. By this time the new-comers had entered the *sídh*, the birds as well coming in and perching on the cornices and couches of the dwelling. Thirty of them penetrated into *teach na narm*, where Caeilte was, and there within struck up in concert. Cascorach handled his timpan, and to every piece that he played the birds sang him an accompaniment. 'Many 's the music we have heard,' Cascorach said, 'but music so good as that, never.'"

P. 136, l. 21.—Tuġ a Láṁ a ccobṁaiḋ a rceiṫ 7 tuġ leacan laoiṫṁleaḋ ar. Referring to this passage as a classical description in "Manners and Customs," p. 277, O'Curry says: "It was leacán, that is a half, or modified flat stone: for leac means a perfectly flat stone, so that leacán must mean a stone partaking somewhat of the flat form, but not entirely flat; and than this, no more accurate description need be desired of those stone implements in our museums which it has been the unmeaning fashion to call 'celts.'" The following reference to the cobṁa in the Agallaṁ ("Silva Gad.," p. 101) is interesting: Ir

annsin tuc Cáilce a láim fecha i comrad a fceith ocus tucastar lia druimnech derggóir airgabatar trí caeca uinge do Pátraic ar baistead in nónbar dó bhí, 'Then Caeilte put his hand in the hollow of his shield, and gave to Patrick a ridgy lump of gold, in which were thrice fifty ounces for baptizing the nine were with him.'

P. 152, l. 5.—Artur mór mac Iubair. If we have to do here with the great King Arthur, we may equate Iubar to Uther (Pendragon). The most obvious Irish source for the name is the Irish Nennius. In his "Nennius Vindicatus," p. 258, Zimmer, dealing with King Arthur, says: "Arthur war, so weit die ältesten Zeugnisse der Heldensage einen Rückschluss gestatten, ein um die Wende des 5. und im Beginn des 6. Jahrh. sich auszeichnender Führer der Britten in den Kämpfen gegen die Angeln und Sachsen." There are a number of Arthurs in Irish Literature, *e.g.* Arthur of the Norse Gael (Aggallaṁ, "Silva Gad.," Eng. Tr., p. 212); Arthur, son of Beine Brit, King of the Britons (*id.*, p. 105). In the "Voyage of Bran" (Meyer), p. 84, we have: "Mongán mac Fíachna Lurgan ab Artur filio Bicoir Pretene lapide percussus interit." A collection of the 'Arthur' episodes is a *desideratum*.

P. 152, l. 11—a tsraig Bretan. The following, from "Nen. Vindic." (Zimmer), p. 285, may be of interest here: "Darauf weisst ja auch Gildas 'De excidio,' par. 18, deutlich hin, wo er mittheilt dass die abziehende letzte Legion den Wall im Norden zur Vertheidigung den Britten in den Stand gesetzt und an der Südküste (in litore oceani ad meridianam plagam) wo im letzten Jahrhundert der Römerherrschaft der 'comes litoris Saxonici per Britanniam' postiert war Thürme in Zwischenraümen mit dem Blick aufs Meer gebaut habe, um die auf dem Meer herannahenden Barbaren beobachten zu können. Hier ist uns durch Gildas deutlich der Fortbestand des Dux Brittanniarum und des Comes litoris Saxonici der römischen Organisation gegen Ende der Herrschaft auch für die Zeit nach Abzug der Römer in irgend einer Form bestätigt."

P. 156, l. 23.—Artur Aoinfer. Elsewhere, *e.g.* p. 162, we have the name Art enfer (Art Aoinfer). It is clear that the author has here made use of the name of the son of Conn Cédcathach, viz., Art Aoinfhear, as a name for the reputed son of Tinne, and real son of Arthur. The variant Artur for Art shows the reason. Art was naturally a convenient name for the son of Art-ur.

P. 168, l. 28.—Go teach Eachaid Salbuide. In an article in the *Irish News and Belfast Morning News*, for Saturday, August 13th, 1904, on Cathair Boirche, written by Monsignor O'Laverty, *à propos* of the appearance of the present work, the following interesting account is given of what he considers to be the remains of the original Cathair Boirche and House of Eochaidh Salbhuidhe, the father of Nessa, mother of the famous Connor mac Nessa:—"The capital of Achy's (Eachaidh) little kingdom, which comprised the southern part of the present county of Down, was situated in the parish of Kilcoo, on those hills that slope up to the Mountains of Mourne. I found it fortified in a manner that would do credit to the greatest strategist of that or any succeeding

age. But, alas, more than twenty centuries have reduced those great stone fortresses to a few feet above their foundations, and have not left of many of them even a trace. On sheet No. 43 of the Ordnance Survey, Co. Down, there are marked in the townlands of Tullyree, Drumena, and Moneyscalp nine 'cashels'—a cashel is a stone-built circumvallation, without any apparent moat or ditch. These are disposed in a circular form, around what seems to have been a centre, which is represented on the map as 'site of fort'; from this they stand at an average distance of 120 statute perches. Outside this circle of forts are marked on the map other cashels, which seem to have been outlying fortresses; one in Moneyscalp, 50 perches from the circle; one in Burenreagh, containing a cave, stands 50 perches from it; and two in Burenban are about 250 perches outside the circle, while similar stone circumvallations in Slievnalargy guarded the approaches from that side. I examined only two of these cashels, both in Drumena, one in the farm of Mr. Walsh, the wall of which is twelve feet broad, but reduced to the height of about six feet; its interior diameter measures 130 feet; within it is a cave nearly three feet broad and five feet high, covered with immense blocks of stone; the foundations of walls, which once divided the interior into compartments, present themselves in several places. The other cashel which I visited is in Mr. Mooney's farm. Its interior diameter is 160 feet; it had two entrances, one facing the south-east, and the other facing the north-west. A few stones of one side of each of those gateways still remain. The wall is eleven feet broad. Both these cashels are nearly circular, and their walls built of dry stones. In front of the last-mentioned cashel, and at a distance of about ten perches from its north-western gate, the map marks another cashel, which is now reduced to a heap of stones. This is locally named Cruckakinney, 'the Horse-head Hill.' . . . These remains of a remote past are situated a little to the north-east of Loughislandreavy, about three miles from Castlewellan, and two miles from Bryansford. . . . Benna Boirche, 'the Peaks of Boirche,' was in ancient times the name by which were designated the Mourne Mountains, and the territory immediately adjoining them, while Cathair Boirche translates 'the Stone Fortress of Boirche.' Now, as the cashels in Kilcoo are the only stone fortresses on or around those mountains, and as they are in the vicinity of Dundrum Bay, where Conghal landed, it is almost certain that there was the residence of Achy Salbwee (Eachaidh Salbuidhe), and the birthplace of his still more celebrated daughter Nessa, the mother of Connor mac Nessa." In thus locating Caṫair boiṙċe, Monsignor O'Laverty differs from old John M'Alinden, who told Dr. O'Donovan that the great earthen mound in the townland of Ballymaghery, parish of Clonduff, was called Móta Beanna Boiṙċe.

P. 174, l. 9.—Sur' comaimṙiṙ Conġal le h-Art Aoinfer veiṙin, 'So that from that Conghal is contemporary with Art Aonfher.' This synchronism is indefensible, whether we take Art Aonfher as the real son of Conn Cédcathach, or the son of Arthur. In the former case the chronology would be in error by over 200, in the latter by over 400 years! In the poem of Gilla-Coemain, quoted

in notes to p. 2, we saw that the initial regnal year of Conghal Clairingneach was 177 B.C., and in the Synchronisms 51 B.C. We may compare with the events dated in that poem the following regnal synchronistic dates, or *floruits*, derived from Book of Ballymote Synchronisms (ed. MacCarthy, Todd Lect., vol. iii.):—

[A.] B.C.
307 Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, King of Emain Macha.
28 Eochaidh Salbuidhe died.
A.D.
278 Cormac mac Airt.

[B.] B.C.
325 Cimbaeth, son of Fintan.
81–51 Congal Clairingneach.
42 Fergus mac Lethe, King of Ulster, began to reign.
A.D.
187 Death of Conn Cédcathach.
187 Art (Aonfher), son of Conn, began to reign.

The origin of the discrepancies in the native regnal chronology Dr. MacCarthy has elaborately discussed in vol. iii. of the Todd Lectures. The native annalists started from some Biblical event, such as the Deluge, and forced the regnal sequence into harmony with Biblical or Classical ones. Hence arose discrepancies, according to the starting-point and system chosen. On the value of the traditional regnal sequences, apart from the chronology, he has the following remarks:—

"The design and contents of the Tracts next demand attention. That the Irish possessed letters before the introduction of Christianity may be taken as established by one fact. In substance the same as the present language the Ogham script belongs to a stage centuries older than that to which, according to the progress of linguistic development, the most archaic of our other literary remains can be assigned. When, in addition, the vitality of tradition is taken into account, there appears nothing improbable in the transmission of the number, order, and leaders of the various so-called Invasions, or Occupations. Much less, coming to later times, does it seem impossible to have preserved the remarkable story of the foundation, and the names of the rulers of a kingdom established and maintained in despite of the central government.

"Next came the Christian missionaries. With them, or soon thereafter, along with compositions of a similar kind, arrived the works of St. Jerome. Among the writings of that Father was a version of the (lost) Chronicle of Eusebius. A reflex of the natural order, whereby many events have a simultaneous origin and progress, that compilation, with some defects of detail, stands in design beyond the reach of emendation. To adjust the traditional history to such a system, and thereby invest national events with the certitude arising from co-ordination and dated sequence, was too obvious to remain long unattempted by native *literati*. Such was the origin of the Synchronisms."

P. 177, l. 20.—'There placed his hand in the hand of a king,' tug a lam i laim rig. The following extract from the Agallam ("Silv. Gad.," p. 132) illustrates the use of this term for swearing fealty: "Maith a anam, a Ghuill mheic Morna," ar Conn cétcathach, "do ragha duit eire d'fácbáil nó do lám do thabairt i láim Finn." "Beirim bréithir," ar Goll, "ir i mo lám dobér i láim Finn."

P. 181, ll. 14–17.—Note the proportion of Ulstermen to foreigners slain. The patriotism of the writer is well in evidence here.

P. 184, l. 13.—7 a n-oncoin o-beul[t]a uairdib, 'and their open-mouthed leopards above them.' I take this to refer to figures on their standards. Referring to the Roman custom, in which this reference may have its source, Zimmer ("Nennius Vindicatus," p. 286) has the following:—"Von der Sitte der Römer in der Standarten der Kohorten das Bild einer Schlange (draco) zu führen, stammt bei den Britten der Gebrauch im Draco das Bild der militärischen Macht zu sehen. . . . Es kann daher *pen dragon* d. h. wörtlich *caput draconum* nun den Sinn haben 'Anführer der kriegerischen Macht.'"

P. 184, l. 21.—Breral Bodiobach mac Rugraide. Bresal, brother of Conghal, had been slain by Lughaidh Luaighne, King of Ireland. This event is referred to in the following verses from Gilla-Coemain's poem Hériu Árd, imir na rig:—

In Fintáit Már a Mumain maith,
A nói do'n churad comdaith;
Dorochair, mar rofitar,
Larin mBresal mBodíbad.

Bresal Bodiba co becht,
Nói mbliadna ór h-Eirind a nert;
Docer rí Cualngne 'con tráth,
Do láim Luagne, mic Fintáit.

The great Fintait from Munster good,
Nine years were reigned by the champion active;
Fell he, as hath been certified,
By Bressal of the Cow-plague.

Bressal of the Cow-plague with perfection,
Nine years over Eriu was his power;
Fell the king of Cualgne of the contest,
By hand of Luagne, son of Fintat.

According to the reckoning in Gilla-Coemain's poem, this event took place in B.C. 201; yet in the Synchronisms ascribed to Flann we have the following entry:—Tolamenr Alexandir, deich mbliadna. Ocus Rudraide i n-a re. Ocus etiro Aomair ocus Breral Bodiba ocus lugaid Luaigne do gabail rige. 'Ptolemy Alexander, ten years. And Rudraige was in his time. And

Anfoṙaiḋ, *adj.*, restless; aṙ an aiccén n-anfoṙaiḋ, 72.
Anglonna, strife, 120.
Annṙa, iṙ annṙa, dearest, 22.
Anṙaḋ, a soldier; anṙaḋaiḃ, *dat. pl.*, 140.
Aontoṁa, fitness for marriage, 70.
Aoṙ, people; aoṙ ṫána 7 aiṙṙiuiḋ, scientists and entertainers, 96.
Aoṙ cuṁċa, companions, 132.
Aoṙóġḃaiḋ, youthful warriors, 34.
Áṙ, slaughter; *gen. sg.*, ára, áiṙ.
Aṙc, valour (?), 40. MS. has aiṙc and aṫconnaiṙc, and in this case aiṙc would mean 'necessity,' 'hardship'; cf. aṙ aiṙc no éiġin.
Aṙġuin, *v.n.*, havoc, destruction; *gen.* aiṙccne, 56.
Aṙnaiḋ, co h-, fiercely, 62.
Aṙṙaiḋ, *adj.*, ancient, old, 114.
Aṫhaḋ, time, while, *gen. sg.*, 70.
Aṫhaiḋ, ṙe h-, for a while, 80.
Aḋain, form of 3 *sg. pt.* of aiḋnim, I recognise, know.
Aḋcomaṙc, question, bulwark, 162. *Vide* note 2, 162.
Aḋġoiṙiu, *adj.*, short, 88; ṙe h-eṫ n-aḋġoiṙiu.
Aḋġoiṙiu, ġo, *adv.*, shortly, 122.
Aḋlaṁ, quick; go h-aḋlaṁ, quickly, 38.
Aṫraḋt, *T-pret.* of aṫraiġim, rise, 16.

ḃaṫḋ, royston-crow; *nom. pl.*, baiṫḋ, 184.
ḃaiṫ; in phrase ba ḃaiṫ leó, they were glad, 100.
ḃainne (ḃanne), a drop, 142; ḃainne ṙe ṙṙaiṙ.
ḃaiṙiḃ (?) for ḃaṙaiḃ, *dat. pl.*, chiefs, 176.
ḃanaiṙ, *fem.*, a marriage; *gen.*, ḃainṙe, ḃainnṙi; *dat.*, ḃanuiṙ, 32, 80.
ḃanḋa, womanly, 54.
ḃam, I *sg. fut. of copula*, 32.
ḃaṫaiṙ; in phrase ó a ḃonn go a ḃaṫaiṙ, from top to bottom, 126.
ḃeann, point, top, peak.
ḃéo, contention, 10.
ḃélṙġala, huts, 38.
ṘO benṫa, *pass. 2 fut.* of benaim, taken from, 10.
ḃeṙna, gap; ḃeṙna ċaṫa, gap in battle; ḃeṙn ċaṫa, 94.
ḃéṙ, custom; *n. pl.*, beuṙa, 162.
ḃeṙium, *rel. 3 sg. of copula*, 32.
ḃioḋḃa, an enemy; *gen.*, ḃioḋḃaṫ; *dat.*, ḃioḋḃaiḋ; *n. pl.*, ḃioḋḃaiḋ, 36.
ḃiṫ, ḃioṫ, world, 72, 164.
ḃiṫeġ, jealousy, treachery (?), 8.
ḃlaḋ, ḃlaġ, fame, 50.
ḃlaġ, a portion, part, 30; *pl.*; ḃloḋa, 140.
ḃlaiṫ, sweet, smooth; ġuṫ ḃlaiṫ, 54.
ḃlaiṫeġaiṙ, smooth, 18.
ḃlaiṫ-inġena, fair girls, 138.
ḃloḋa, *vide s. v.* ḃlaġ.
ḃloiṙcḃem, mighty stroke, 184.
ḃoṫ, a shed, cabin; *n. pl.* boṫa, 38. Cf. Mod. Ir. boṫán.
boṫáinṫe, herds, 52.
ḃṙaġa, neck; *gen.*, ḃṙaġaṫ; *dat.*, ḃṙaġaiḋ, 38, 124.
ḃṙaiġe, a captive; *nom. and acc. pl.*, ḃṙaiġiḋ, ḃṙaiġoe, 148, 166.
ḃṙainén, raven, 184.
ḃṙaiṫḃém, mighty blow; *acc. pl.*, ḃṙaiṫḃémenda, 180.
ḃṙannuḃ, chessmen, 52.
ḃṙaṫ, *v. n.*, deceiving, 146; 'g aṙ mḃṙaṫ, deceiving us.
ḃṙáṫ, doom, 186.
ḃṙaṫmileaḋ, warrior-stroke, 62.
ḃṙeaiṫ; in phrase aṙ mḃṙeaiṫ (?), 134.
ḃṙecc (ḃṙéġ), a lie, 162.
ḃṙeiṫ, *v. n.*, judgment; do ḃṙeiṫ ṙein duit, 188.
ḃṙeṫaṁoil, judicial, 162.
ḃṙiġ, power; account, estimation; do ṙoṙṙaḋ ḃṙiġ beġ díḃṙi, they made small account of you, 48.
ḃṙoḋ, captivity; i mḃṙoiḋ, in captivity, 50.
ḃṙoḋoṅċu, fierce leopard, wolf, 132.
ḃṙoin, *n. pl.* of ḃṙan, a raven, 42.
ḃṙoimiġ ?), 56.

Þroċṛaḋ, couch, bed, 56.
Þruiġen, *fem.*, a hostel; *gen.*, þruiġne; *dat.*, þruiġin.
Þruċ, rage, heat, fury, 108; þruċ mileaḋ, warrior-fervour.
Þuaḃall, a horn, drinking-horn, 18.
Þuaile, a pen, enclosure; þuailiḋ, *dat. sg.*, 112.
Þuaine blaḋ na ṛaoġal, fame is more lasting than life, 52.
Þuiḋeaċ, go, thankfully, 152.
Þunaḋ, foundation, origin; *gen.*, þunaiḋ used as *adj.*, meaning 'fundamental,' 'original.'
Þunaḋ-ṛṁeṁe, prime stock, 74.

Caḋaċ, alliance, 156.
Caeṁċoiṛc, quietness; in phrase ṛe caeṁċoiṛc, with quietness, 24.
Caingen, business; *gen. sg.*, caingne, 70.
Caiṛṁe, *fem.*, respite, delay, 184.
Caiṛṛċe (O. Ir. coṛċe), *masc.*, a pillar-stone, 124; *gen. sg.*, an ċaiṛṛċe.
Calaḋ, hard shingle beach, harbour, *gen.*, 86.
Canaṛ, whence, 74, 152.
Caṛ; in phrase caṛ an caoṁlaoi, throughout the day. *Vide* note (3°), 64.
Caṛaḋṛaḋ, friendship, 164.
Caṛċannaċ, loving, 112.
Caċair, a cathair, stronghold, stone fort; *gen. sg.*, caċṛach; *dat. sg.*, caċṛaiġ.
Caċairḟoṛṛaḋ, situation of a cathair, 120.
Caċbaiṛṛ, helmet, 138.
Ceann, head; ó'n ċionn, ó'n ċinn, instead of it, 54.
Ceaṛb, *v. n.*, cutting, hewing, 116.
Ceaṛt, a task, problem, 114.
Ceċtaṛḋa, on both sides, 64.
Céuṛaḋaċ, keen, 76, 178. *Vide* note (3°), 77.
Céoḟeṛann, first territory assumed by a king or noble, 34.
Céoḟogṁaṁ, first service, 184.
Céoleaġaḋ, first attack, 62.
Céuċinṛceaḋal, commencement, 100.
Ceuḋaiṛ, gentle, 128.
Ceṛċeall, *fem.*, a pillow; *dat.*, ceṛċeaill, 38; Lat. *cervical*, a pillow. Cf. Gaelic cluaṛag (cluaṛ, ear) with Fr. *oreiller*.
Ceṛṛṫa, lacerated, *p. p.* of ceṛbaim, 42.
Ceṛṫ, trouble, difficulty, 20.
Ceṛṫa, *n.*, questioning, 70.
Ceṛṫa, *n. pl.*, questions, 110.
Ceċaṛċiumṛaċ, four-edged.
Ceċiṛṛiaḋa, four-wheeled, 140; caṛḃaḋ ceċiṛṛiaḋa, four-wheeled chariot.
Ciaṅ, distant; *pl.*, ciaṅa, 42.
Cinnim, I agree upon, 24.
Cionn, *dat.* of ceann; in phrase ó'n ċionn, in return for it, 100.
Cionṫaċ, *adj.*, guilty, 44.
Ciṛ, a tribute; ciṛ mileċa, a military tribute, 34.
Cioċġalċleaṛ, a shower, 118.
Ciumṛaċ, *adj.*, bordering.
Cláiṛeineaċ, flat-faced: Conġal Cláiṛéineaċ.
Cláiṛingneaċ, flat-nailed: Conġal Cláiṛingneaċ.
Cláṛ, smooth, 40.
Cláṛaċa, *pl.* of cláṛ, a plank, beam, 86.
Clé, left side; *dat. sg.*, cliu, 126.
Cleaṁnaṛ, marriage affinity; *gen. sg.*, cleaṁnuṛa, 74.
Clí, heart, 104.
Cliaċa, weaving (lit., threads); cliaċa leineoḃ, weaving of a shirt, 64.
Cliaċ beṛna, wattle-gap (or body of warriors filling a gap), 62.
Cloiṛṛeaṅa, of listening; *gen. sg.*, 168.
Cluiṁ, down-covers, 82.
Cluiṁḋeṛġuiġṫe, down-strewn; ṫeṛġuiġṫe; *p. p.* of ṫeaṛguiġim, or ṫeaṛġaim, I prepare, get ready, 20.
Cnáṁaċ, *adj.*, bony; *gen. fem.*, cnáṁaiġe, 134.
Cneaḋ, wound, *gen. pl.*, 98.
Cneṛ (cneaṛ), surface, 116.

Cobra, the boss of a shield; the hollow centre of the shield where the warrior-stone was kept; *gen. sg.* cobrad; *dat. sg.* cobraid, 136.

Codnaiġ (?), 112; codnaiġ gal.

Cograim, to decide upon, determine; p. 6, l. 18, *read* cograbar (3 *pl. pt.* of cograim), *instead of* criocnabar.

Coibce, *fem.*, a dowry, 148.

Coiber, equal portion, 136.

Coiccríoca, *n. pl.*, neighbours, 70.

Coigeol, ring, clash; coigeol a ccloidiuh, 64.

Coilcead, couch, *acc. pl.*, 82.

Coimder, equally dexterous, equally at home in, 132, note (5°).

Coimdeacht, company, 170; i ccoimdeacht rig Ulad.

Coinnealbha, light-keeper, 128, *gen. sg.*

Coinnealda, tapering, flaming, 128.

Coir (?); in phrase dar ccoir, 166.

Coll (col), violation, sin, 142; ort do ċoll duabair; 96, coll nacbair. Cf. "fair a chol ocus a dhuabais," Silva Gad., 242 (Ir. Text).

Colla, bodies, for colna, *pl.* of colann, body, colla cródergda, 42; collaib, *dat. pl.*, 58.

Comha, a reward, conditions, terms; *pl.* comhada.

Comhadar, *n.*, one suitable, 70.

Comhar, fitting, 50. *Recte* comhdair.

Comhaigċeach, foreign, 42.

Comhaimrir, contemporary, 174.

Comhalta, foster-brother; *n. pl.*, comhaltadha, 92, 184, 186.

Comhang, *adj.*, narrow, 96.

Comhairc, a share, 16.

Comhardad, equality of rank.

Comhcrioch, neighbouring territory, *d. pl.*, 70.

Comhchuar, bravery, 2.

Comhdalach, equally, accompanying, 66.

Comhdalta, fosterling, foster-son, foster-daughter.

Comhfuagra, a challenge, 44.

Comhmórraim, to get ready, to entertain.

Comhramhach, brave, 110.

Comċa, comhċa; in phrase fer comhċa, companion, 128.

Comhtuarccain, conflict, 186.

Con (?), 116.

Conċeann, conceann, hound-head.

Conċeannach, hound-head, *gen. pl.*, 90.

Confadh, *n.*, rage, fury, 142.

Confaidh, wild, fierce, 132; fiodh confaidh.

Contabairt, gan, without a doubt, 60.

Córaidheacht, union, 26.

Córaigim, I place, arrange; (with ar) I place over.

Corr, prow, beak (of a ship); *n. pl.* corra, 120.

Corrach, restless, uneasy, 24.

Corrán, a hook, 116.

Corċair, a fringe, edge, 52.

Corrċorach (cuirrċorach), prow, beak (of a ship), 88.

Crann, a mast, 122.

Craorgairbe, *gen. of* craorgarb, rough-throated, 134.

Creach, spoil, 54.

Criorlach, border, rim.

Criċir (?), 116.

Cró, a pen; in phrase cró aig 7 irgaile, a pen of battle and onslaught, 36.

Croch, cattle, wealth, 32.

Croicenn, skin, 134, *gen. pl.*

Cruinne, the world, 132; ni fuil 'ran ċruinne.

Corair cro, gory heap, 172.

Corcarach, *adj.*, warlike, 48.

Corcrach, triumphant, victorious, 130.

Cortach, halting, staying, checking. *Vide* 90, note (4°), 170.

Cortach (or cortaith) (?), 178.

Cuar, do ċuar, 3 *sg. perf. passive*, it was gone, 68.

Cuibde, fitness, affection (?), 22.

Cuiċ, who, 182; do fecaira cuiċ iad rin.

Cúigeadach, a provincial king.

Cuing, a yoke, 110.

Cuingiḃ, *dat. pl.*, battalions, 28. Cf. Hogan, C. R. na Righ, Gloss., Index, *s. v.*

Cuingim, cuinccim, I ask, demand, 36.
Cuirre, *adj.*, *gen.* of corr, twisted, 134.
Cuirrċorać, prow, beak, 86.
Cumha, comha, *n. sg.*, grief; *gen. sg.*, cumhaḋ; *dat. sg.*, cumhaiḋ, 70.
Cumhal, handmaid; *gen. sg.*, cumhaile, 54, 158.
Cumang, able, 140; ó nach cumang aige a iomgabála, since he was not able to avoid it.
Cumur, power, 138.
Cumurc, a fight, encounter, 40; in adv. phrase a cumurc caiċ, 34.
Cur, warrior, hero, 110, 176.
Curata, *adj.*, warrior-like, 176.

Dáil, state, condition, 164; a portion, part, 24.
Dáil teallaċ, dail teallaig, household meeting, 12, 24.
Damh, ox; comhrac da damh n-dileann, 64.
Deabaiḋ, strife, contention, 38, 122, 172, 178.
Deagail (?), 2.
Deaggablanaċ, 14, for degablanaċ, forked; ulċa degablanaċ, a forked beard.
Dealg, peg, shield-rest; *dat. sg.*, dealgain, 116.
Dearnann, *gen. pl.* of dearna, palm of the hand, 136.
Deaṫaḋ, smoke (?), *dat.*, 52; O. Ir. dé; *gen.*, diad; *dat.*, diaid. It may possibly be a mistake for deaṫaċ.
Decc, excellence; used as superlative of maiṫ, 76.
Degail; in phrase gan degail, without cease, 10.
Deglamh, handwork, 72.
Degtaraiḋ, go, very quickly, right quickly, 30, 126.
Deirigim, to sit down.
Denmneḋaċ, pressing, urgent, 150.
Dennoiḃ, *dat. pl.* of denn, grasp, clasp (?) 138.
Deogḃaire, cup-bearer, 126.
Derḃ, *adj.*, certain, 82.
Derċair, 3 *sg. S-pret.* (abs.) of derċaim, see.
Derccaḋ, bed, 70.
Derrcnaigim (derrcaigim), to excel; do deirrcnaig do mnáiḃ ar deilḃ, 12.
Derigim, I sit down.
Dertion, disgust, 158.
Dibercc (dibergg), *fem.*, robbery, plunder; *gen.* dibercce. *Vide* 36 note (3°), 50. In addition *vide* the following:—Zimmer, Gött. gel. Anz., 1891, p. 195; Stokes, Bezz. Beit. xviii.; Meyer, Zeit. Celt. Phil., I. Band, p. 498.
Diċeannaim, to behead, 30.
Diċur, *v. n.*, banishing, 26.
Digair, go, vigorously, 126.
Digél, 1 *sg. redupl. fut.* of dioglaim, I avenge, 30.
Dile, the beloved, 22.
Dileann, huge, in phrase damh n-dileann 64. *Vide* note (1°) 64, 96, 178.
Dimbrar, weak, 56. *Vide* note.
Dinnseanċar, History of Place-names; *gen.*, dinnseanċair 28.
Diogail, vengeance; *gen.*, diogla, 42.
Dioglaim, I avenge; do diogailc, *inf.*, 26.
Diol, sufficient for, fit for: in phrases like diol fer tṫalmhan, fit for the men of earth, 144.
dírim, troop, swarm, multitude, 90.
Dligiu, *adj.*, lawful.
Dlúr, closeness, 64.
Doḃar-ċeo, mist, 80; doḃar-ċeo draoiteaċta.
Doḃarċu, water-hound, otter, 132; *n. pl.* na doḃarċoin.
Doḃéarra, 1 *sg. redupl. fut.* of doberim, I give.
Doṫaoṫ, 3 *sg. s. fut.* of tuitim, fall.
Doghno, evil, misfortune, 180.
Dóid, hand; *dual nom.*, dá ḋóid, 38.
Doilge, for doilig, *passim*, *e.g.* 38, grief. In MS. used for doilig in phrase ba doilge leó.

Doilig, grievous; ba doilig leó, they deemed it grievous.
Doṁeanmain, dejection, 148.
Dorcad, *v. n.*, spilling, destroying, 22.
Dreann, strife, 42.
Dreṁna, *gen. sg.* of dréim, opposing, clashing, 10.
Druad, *gen. sg.* of draoi, a druid, 136.
Druine, embroidery, *gen. sg.*, 72.
Duaibreac, dire, ominous, 128.
Dual, due to, proper to, belonging to, 162.
Duana, poems, 108. Cf. duanaire, a collection of poems.
Duarair, duabair, dire, 142.
Duṁa, a dwelling, mound-dwelling, a mound, 22, 96.
Dunad, a host, fortress, 148; *gen. sg.* ár an dunaid, slaughter of the host, 78, 152.
Dún-buaile, a fortress pen, 52.
Duráct, rigidity, 132.
Durgan, hard, 164.
Dúchaid, native territory, 188.
Dúchonna, music, 108.

Eagraim, I set in order, I array; *inf.*, egar.
Ealadan, science; *gen. sg.*, ealadna, 30.
Ealla, fit (O'R.), 168; eall, essay, trial, proof (Dinneen).
Earbadha, losses, 168.
Earcoinne, *gen.* of earconn, an eel, 112.
Earraim, to strew rushes.
Eccar (eagar), array, decoration, 116.
Écciallaid, frantically; go h-écciallaid, 36.
Éccoir cugabairri orama do dénaṁ: *idiom*, you caused me to commit an injustice, 32.
Éccomlann, distress, unequal combat, 110, 140.
Eccomnorc, debility, 122.
Eccraid (?), 92.
Écht (euchtt, éacht), a deed, 134. Écht is a deed, good or bad. In *cpd.* moir-éacht, 10, it means 'magnanimity.'
Eḋ, time, 88; re h-eḋ n-aṫgoiriu, in a short time.
Eduala, *gen. sg.* of eduail, booty, 158.
Eoe, armour, 48.
Eoeduigṫe, 14. The word occurs in Silva Gadelica. I have lost the reference. Presumably it means 'clothed in armour.' The MS. contraction eoeō is given in text.
Eorascain, space between, interval, 64.
Égri (eigre), *gen.* of eigeas, wisdom, 30.
Eiderglео, adjudication, judging, 70.
Eineach, hospitality, 74, 75, note.
Em, *interj.*, indeed.
Enechlann, honour-price, 12.
Énfionn, a single hair, 132.
Engnaṁ, dexterity; *gen. sg.*, engnaṁa, 90, 180.
Eolaige, guide, 84.
Érge, érge, érige, *v. n.*, rising.
Erce, stock, vessel, 116.
Er, eir; in phrases like dia erin, after that, 140; d'a ér, 144.
Er = ear, a ford, 56.
Erccara, an enemy, 54.
Erom, 3 *sg. pron.*, with suffix, 8.
Eromaḃal, valour; *gen. sg.*, eromaṁuil, 180.
Erláinde, ill-health, 160.
Ét, a vessel, ship, *gen. pl.*, 66.
Étarcrathaḋ, *v. n.*, shaking, 86.
Euccmuir, i n-, in the absence of, 98.
Eucta, *n. pl.* of eucht, a deed, 88. *Id.*, *s. v.* écht.
Eura, refusal; eura toicmairc, refusal of wooing, 24, 112.
Eurca, moon, *gen. sg.*, 166.

Fad, *n.*, length, 118, 150.
Faga, a spear; *dat. pl.*, fagaduiḃ, 170.
Fáilid, glad, 188.
Failtiu, go, gladly, with pleasure, 150.
Faitsine, a prophecy.
Faitgin, *v. n.*, seeing, 54.
Fala, dislike, spite; dob' fala do Conghal, Conghal was angered at, 184.

fallanaḋ, enmity; *gen. sg.*, fallanaiḋ, 184.

faoileann, sea-gull; *nom. pl.*, faoilinn, sea-gulls.

faoiliḃ, ḡo, gladly, 156.

faoṁaim, I assent to, adopt, agree to, 10.

faon, supine, lying flat, prostrate, 112, note (4°).

fa ṫír: tanic f. fa ṫír, F. came to land, 168.

feall, a breach (of hospitality, &c.); feall an eineaċ, breach of the rights of hospitality. Cf. *s. v.* eneċ, Br. Laws, Glossary.

fearaim, pour, 42.

feċeṁanta, contentious (?). *Vide s. v.* feichem, Pass. and Homilies, Atk., Glossary.

feoán, whistle, 134.

feḡmuiḋ. *Vide* euccmuiḋ.

feoċaiḋ, ferocity, 40.

feóilbéimenda, body-strokes; *nom. pl.* of feóil-béim.

feraim, I make; no fer fáilte friu, he welcomed him, 38.

ferbe, a roe-deer, 156.

feuḡaḃ: in phrase aḡ a ḃfeuḡaḃ, in comparison with, 130.

fiacha, arrears; fiacha cána, arrears of tribute, 36.

fianlach, fiallach, band of heroes, *dat. sg.*, 106.

fiar, twisting, winding, 40.

fiar-ċarṫa, *cpd. prep.*, across, 16.

fiġi, *v. n.*, weaving, 42.

finnleċan, fair skin, 132.

fioċ, anger, fury, 126, 132.

fionḡal, *gen.* fionḡaile, murder of a relative.

fionnfaḃaċ, hairy, 132; ḡairḃfionnfaḃaċa.

fionnfuaraḃ, refreshment, 130. Cf. A'r ní ḃfuair mé féin fuaraḃ na fliuċaḃ mo ḃéil, Hyde, Love Songs of Connaught, 60.

fiorḃíċiuḡaḃ, destruction, destroying.

fiormament, firmament, sky, 118.

fír, a vision.

fiṫċealla, chess-boards (?), 52.

fliuċoaoṁna, bath, 82.

fo, *adj.*, good, 164.

fóbartaḋ, attacked.

fobraim, to undertake.

foċla feinniḃ, a distinguished seat, place: originally the warrior's seat in a chariot.

foċruiḡe, *gen. sg. v. n.* of foċraiḡim, bathe, 106.

fodera = fo + o + era, *id efficit*; in Mod. Irish treated as if it were a *cpd.* of fa and a noun, der, cause, 146.

foḡail, an attack, a foray; *gen.* foḡla, 52; *dat.* foḡuil, 44.

foḡnaṁ, *v. n.*, service, fulfilling, 74.

foḡra, order, proclamation; foḡra foḡla, orders to attack, 52.

foilċe, *gen. sg. v. n.* of foilcim, wash (the head), 106.

foiréiġnioċ, oppressed.

foirionn, a crew, 86; foirionn ṫrí long; *gen. sg.*, foirne.

foiriċin, assistance, 94.

foirneirt, oppression, domination, supremacy, 142. Cf. *s. v.* forneart.

fola, distress. *Vide* 2, note.

folcaḋ, act of bathing (the head), *gen. sg.*, 82, 106. *Vide* 82, note (6°).

fonn, territory, estate, land, 100.

forair, sentry, watchman, 36; luċt forraire, the sentinels, 170.

forderġe, very red, 132.

forġla, the best, choicest; d'forġla (?), 140.

forġarman; in *cpd.* forġarmanġnuiḋ. *Vide* 134, note (1°).

forġranna, hideous.

forlaṁar, chief place, command, 38.

forma, shoulder (?), 186; faoḃar re forma. *Vide s. v.*, Atk., Gloss. Breh. Laws.

forneart, *gen. sg.*, forneirt, supremacy, dominion, tyranny.

forraḋ, *v. n.*, attacking, 96, 138, 142; no ġaḃ aġ forraḋ Conġail ina ċoṁlann.

forrigdailim, to distribute (food).
forrmad, envy, 8.
forradlán, resting-place, 12, 172.
fo chí, thrice, 172.
fochrucad, act of bathing (the body), *gen. sg.*, 82. *Vide* 82, note (6°).
fricnocht (?), 112, note (4°).
froigid, *dat.* of fraig, a wall, 24.
fuadda, threatening, 92.
fuath, a spectre; *nom. pl.*, fuatha, 184.
fuireach, stoppage; gan fuireach, 128.
fuireachair, go, *adv.*, carefully, watchfully, 92; fiercely (?), 86.
fuireg, preparation; fuireg fleidhe, 156.

gadán, sound, noise, 134; *acc. pl.*, gadáin.
gaibtheach, go, dangerously, terribly, viciously, 142.
gáir, grief, trouble, 190.
gairm, a shout, call, naming; gairm rig, naming of a king, 34.
gal, valour; *gen.*, gaile, goile; *dat.*, gail, goil; *acc.*, goil, 58.
galann; in phrase guin galann, a wound of lances. *Vide* 52, note (5°).
gaoi, *acc.* of go, falsehood, 162.
gaoidheal, Irishman, *gen. pl.*, 130.
geasa, *n. pl.* of geas, a prohibition, 112.
gein, child, 158; an gein dobi fa a bruinne.
geis, *dat. sg.* of geas, a prohibition, 112.
giall, hostage; *acc. pl.*, geill, 1.
glé, bright; neim nglé, 104.
gleire, gleire, the best, choicest, 106, 170, 172; gleire a muintire, gleire fluaig Ulad.
glirio, torment, 20. *Vide* 21, note (2°).
gliocus, cunning, skill, 162.
gloinn-béimeanna, *n. pl.*, strong strokes, 64; *sg. nom.*, gloinn-béim.
gluair Congal an lairn fair: *idiom*, Conghal seized him, 30.
goile, *gen.* of gal, valour, 40.
goirid, short time, *adv.*, 126.
gore (O. Ir. corre), up to this, 46.
gráinim, I show disgust at, hate, 28.
greadan, shout, outcry, 88.
greuda, shouts, 138; greuda bodba.
grís, a hero, warrior, 16.
guin, wound; guin galann, a wound of lances, 52.
gus, fierceness, bravery, 176; colaid gus, 42.
guth, voice, epithet (?), 38.

h: form of do, thy: before vowels.

lan, a vessel; lan mearcda caogad do mhiod no do cuirm, a mixing vessel for fifty of mead or ale, 34. *Vide* Atk., Gloss. Br. Laws, *s. v.*
laiccuil, back, remote corner, 84.
laidhraide, posterity, 164.
laimairt, consequence, result, 46.
lath, land; lath Éireann, 102, 166.
loth, a ring, 124.
lodain, pangs; lodain tuirmid, pangs of child-birth, 158; *nom. sg.*, lodu; *n. pl.*, lodna, Gloss. Br. Laws.
leuraid (?), MS. reading uncertain, 16.
li, *adj.*, many; *dat. pl.*, libh, 14.
lméaidhe, *gen. of v. n.*, oppression, 114.
lméirne (?), rounded (?), 16.
lmegla, great fear, 132.
lmreagain, contention, 172.
lmreamhar, *adj.*, very thick.
lmrim (?), 30.
lmrimh, anxiety, 164.
lnaid, *pl.* form of lna, lona, 102.
lnéleci, *adj.*, secret, 80; cumhacta lnéleci.
lnoile, *pl.* of lnnoll, state, preparation, retinue, apparel.
lneucta, active, fit to fight, 52.
lnirle, lowliness, 112; a n-inirle iomagallaimhe.
ln-imbeirta, fit to be played upon, fit to be wreaked upon, 76.
ln-imtheachta, ready to go, 78, 144.
lnne, bowel, entrails; *dat. pl.*, lnnibh, 128.

Inne, intention, meaning, 168.

Innra, O. Ir. anre, anra, hard, difficult, 14. The form innra is used after ir. *Vide* Thurneysen, Zeit. für Celt. Phil. i. 5.

In-siubail, *adj.*, fit to walk, 98.

Ionchaib, ar, under the protection of, in presence of, 84.

Iodna, spears, 60; iodna aig, battle-spears, 36.

Iolach, shout; iolach corcair, shout of triumph, 66, 92, 186.

Iongnadach, *adj.*, wonderful, 134.

Iomarcach, *adj.*, numerous, 66.

Iomda, a couch, resting-place; *dat.*, iomdaid, 38.

Iomarbo, contention, 30.

Iomgabáil, *v. n.*, avoiding; *gen.*, iomgabála, 140; with air, attacking, 28.

Ionnlaim, I wash; 3 *sg. pret.*, ro ionnail; ro ionnail a lámha 7 a gnuis, 'he washed his hands and face,' 20.

Iomluad, going on an expedition, embassy, 46; *gen.*, iomluaid.

Imrad, *v. n.*, boasting, 90.

Imramh, *v. n.*, act of rowing, 166; feolad 7 imramh.

Imroill, false, unsuccessful; uirchar n-iomroill, 162.

Imshlán, unscathed, whole, well, 170.

Imuallach, *adj.*, proud, 82.

Inchomlainn, *adj.*, fit to fight, 126.

Ingnus, ingnuis; in phrase a n-ingnuis, in the absence of, besides, 46, 114, 122.

In-marbtha, fit to be killed, 144.

Innmus, wealth, *gen. sg.*, 78.

Intlais, 138, note (2°).

Irgail, strife, valour, 180.

Iota, thirst; *gen. sg.*, iotan, 88.

Iul, *acc.* of eól, knowledge, 106; cuirfem iul ar, we shall become acquainted with.

Labar, interstices between the toes or fingers, 138.

Lamhach, shooting, 62.

Laoidheng, boat; *n. pl.*, laoidhenga, 66.

Leabra, smooth, fertile, 166.

Leacan, the flat stone kept in the shield, 136.

Leogaire, mangling; leogaire da leoman, 96.

Leidheann, platform, bulwark; *acc. sg.*, leidhionn, 194; *n. pl.*, leidhenna, 122; leidhionn longda, a naval platform, a platform of ship's decks, 154.

Leigim (leiccim), with ar, I let pass, lay aside, 8.

Les (leas), good, advantage; in phrase ar les 7 ar lith, for the good and prosperity, 8.

Lesbaire, lantern, lamp, 120.

Leth; in phrase leth ar leth, on both sides, 180; in phrase leth a cúil, back, round, 138; ro fech leth a cúil.

Li, colour, 122.

Lion, *n.*, numbers, multitude, 130.

Lionaim, to fill, to fill with corpses, slain, 56.

Lith, prosperity; in phrase ar les 7 ar lith, for the good and prosperity, 8.

Luin, *gen.* of leon, affliction, a wound, 172; ina luige luin.

Lochran, lantern; loan-word from Latin *lucerna*; *gen. sg.*, lochrann, 168.

Loingeas, fleet, expedition.

Loinne, delight, joy, 16.

Lonn, brave, fierce; *pl.*, lonna, 62, 128.

Lonnas, anger, 94.

Lórdaochain, plenty, full measure, 74.

Lorg; in phrase tuccadar fiadh tar lorg, they protected, covered the retreat of, 180.

Luaighill (luaidhill), activity, movement, 182.

Luargadh, movement, 156; mar luargadh ainnle no feirbe. Cf. ag luargadh an chliabháin, rocking the cradle; mar luas áinle no feirbe nó mar fidhe gaoithe ghlórmaighe ag dul tar cenn machaire nó móinfhléibe i medon mírra márta, like the flight of a swallow or roe-deer, or like a fairy wind sweeping over a plain or great mountain in the middle of the month

of March (Silva Gadelica, Irish Text, 262).
Luċair, *adj.*, bright (?), 72.

macṙaṁla, the like of, 128.
maġ (?), 30; maġ, great (?).
mana, cause, reason; mana bṙóin, 58.
maoile, gen. of maoil, the head (*vide* Dinneen, Dict.); in phrase mullaċ a ṁaoile, 140.
maċġaṁan, a bear, 96.
meaḃail, treachery; *gen.*, meaḃla.
meang, deceit; *gen. sg.*, meinge; *dat. sg.*, meing.
meann, clear, limpid, 78.
mear, *adj.*, active; *gen. sg. masc.*, mir, 154.
meirneaċ, courage, spirit, 102.
merġaċ, standard-like, 128.
merge (mercce), a standard; *n. pl.*, mercceḋa, mergeḋa, 60, 182; *dat. pl.*, mergeḋuiḃ, 94.
meṫaċt, cowardliness: *gen. sg.*, meṫaċta, 96.
miaḋ, honour, 160; nior ṁiaḋ leó, they thought it no honour.
milaoċar, unmanliness; *gen. sg.*, milaoċuir, 96.
mileṫa, martial, military.
mínṡuirge, pure affection, 22.
mioċair, ġo, friendly, 188.
mioḋ-aoir, full-grown; mic mioḋaoir, full-grown boys, 180.
mire, madness, fury; mire ḋa ṁaċġaṁan, 96.
moġ, a slave; *gen. sg.*, moġa; *dat. pl.*, moġaiḃ, 12.
moig, *dat.* of mag, a plain.
móireaċt, magnanimity, evil, 10.
móirṁire, great activity, 162.
móirṫeaṁall, great cloud, 122.
mongar, roaring of the sea, 86.
morc, large, big; i morc móirṫeniḋ, in a very big fire, 14. Cf. Hyde, Ġiolla an ḟiuġa, Gloss., *s. v.* cor.
muimiġin, to consult; in phrase a muimiġin a ḟeara, 40.
muinteaṙar, kinship, union, 26.
muirṫeuċt, unnavigable sea, 118.
múṙaim, I raze, 52.

náiḃ, *pl.* form of ná, nor, 108, 138.
naisim, I betroth, 32.
naṁa, enemy; *gen. sg.*, naṁaḋ; *dat. sg.*, naṁaiḃ.
naoiḋeanta, sleek (like a child), 14.
neċni, naċni, (?) 10.
neṁaiṫneaċ, unknown, 124.
neṁmaiṫ, not good, undesirable, 180.
neṁṫniġe, nothing, naught, 130.
neoil ċailleḃ, *gen. sg.* (?), 112.
ní, a thing, 156.
nuaḟola, new distress. *Vide s. v.* ḟola.

O, an ear, 112; ḋa n-o ḟill, two ears of a horse.
O-beul[ṫ]a, open-mouthed, 184.
Oċla ḟeinniḋ. *Vide s. v.* ḟoċla.
Oḋar, *adj.*, dun, grey-coloured, 134.
Oḋarḋa, grey, 134.
Óġḃaḋ, young men, warriors, 150.
Óġlaċar, warriorship, heroism; *gen. sg.*, óġlaċuir, 170.
Oide, foster-father, tutor, 48.
Óige, virginity, 110.
Oilṫeuḃa, contention, trouble, 56.
Oirċill, *v. n.*, prepared, ready; am' oirċillri, ready for me, 84, 152.
Oircireaċt, help; ġo roḃaḋ 7 n-oircireaċt, with warning and help, 36.
Oirḋnide, *adj.*, distinguished, eminent, 104.
Oireaċtar, a meeting, 38.
Oirear, a district, a bay, inlet; *dat. pl.*, oirearaiḃ, 152.
Oireġḋa, *adj.*, noble, magnificent, 72.
Oirfideaċ, musician; *dat. pl.*, oirfidiġiḃ, 182.
Oirleaċ, *v. n.*, destroying, 158.
Oirriġ, chief, ruler, *n. pl.*, 58. Cf. *s. v.* errig (Pass. and Homilies, L. Breac, Atk., Glossary).
Oirṫear, the east.
Oigen, ocean, 132.
Ollaṁ, an ollamh, professor: *voc.* ollaṁain, 184.

Oṁ, raw flesh, 112, note (5°).
Oṁan, dread, fear, 130.
Oncu, leopard, wolf; *gen. sg.*, oncon; *dat. sg.*, oncoin.
Orba, an inheritance; orba slán a cúig bliadna, 34.
Orrad (forrad), a standard measure. *Vide* 64, note (7°).
Orgda (?), 80. For or árd, or connected with ogar, junior, Br. Laws Gloss. (?).
Ornad, *v. n.*, groaning, 140.

Pell, a horse; *gen. sg.* pill. Cf. L. na H., 6 b 29, where pill (*gen.* is glossed eich.
Peloide, a palace, Lat. *palatium*, 72.
Perc, a monster; *dat. sg.*, perc, 190.
Phairrpuirc (?), 72.
Phar, *adj.*, quick, 56.
Phoinniugad, act of taking food, 166.
Pudarcu, noxious hounds, 134.
Pupall, *masc.*, a tent; *gen.*, pupaill; *dat.*, pupall, 38; *n. pl.*, pupaill, 38.

Raidce, *n. pl.*, bands, troops, 78, 80.
Raice: lucht raice, people of dispensing, dispensers, 56.
Ramad, *adj.*, rowing, 68.
Raon, raen, a way, road, path; in phrase raon madma, rout, 90.
Rat, a subsidy, 116.
Ratmar, *adj.*, prosperous, 22.
Readad, pleasant, *dat. fem.*, 46.
Réil, bright, 42.
Reim, career; reim nglé, bright career, 104.
Renna, pointed weapons, spears, 132; renna náid raobair.
Riarad, submissive to, subject to.
Riglemar, very thick, very stout, 124.
Rioghoinnle, great candle, 126.
Riogdamna, royal stock, *materies regis*.
Robad, warning; go robad 7 n-oircreact, with warning and help, 36.
Robarta, flood-tide; robarta mara, 16.
Rorbi, ro-r-bí, who slew him. *Vide* 30, note (2°).
Rorc, eyesight; *gen.* ruirc, 14.
Ruad, strong; ro-ruad, very strong, 60.
Ruadclárach, *adj.*, strong-beamed, 68.
Ruathar, onslaught, 176, 182.
Ruchtlach, scraping, noise, 86.
Rugadar ar an adaid rin: *idiom*, they passed the night.
Ruidneach, covered with hair (?) (ruainneach), or ruicneach, splendid, brilliant (Dinneen, Dict.), 14.

Sadail, co, happily, 116.
Saer (raoc), sad.
Sait, sufficiency, enough; rait cathaighe, 114. Cf. French *assez de*.
Saitim, I shoot; ro raidhertair rinn a menman, she shot a glance of her mind, 14.
Saorcuairt, free-circuit, 190.
Saormacantacht, nobility (?), 24.
Sárughthach, violated.
Sbeir, esteem, *acc. sg.*, 108.
Scannrad, fright, 94; rcaoileadh 7 rcannrad.
Scaoileadh, flight, 94; rcaoileadh 7 rcannrad.
Scathdiden, *v. n.*, protecting, 64.
Scemheal, defence, 64.
Scenmhda, co, quickly, suddenly, 182.
Sceth, *acc. pl.* of rciath, 88, 94.
Sciathamlach, epithet of hero Scoinne.
Sciathrad, shield-strap, *dat. pl.*, 94.
Scíth, weariness, 116.
Scithach, *adj.*, weary.
Scuir, *v. n.*, ceasing, 182.
Seancolaman, pillar-stone before house, 88.
Seanfola, old distress. *Vide s. v.* fola
Seimh, mild, gentle, 18.
Sen, prosperity, in phrase táinic neirt irin trein 7 irin trolaid. *Vide* 184, note.
Sengual, old coal, cinder, 126.
Seola, neirt mna feola, strength of woman in confinement, 136.

Serg, sickness, decline, *d. s.*, 70.
Sgeamaigmar, go, fiercely (?), 96.
Sgiaċrać, shield-strap, 24.
Sgoruiḋeaċt, entertainment, 38.
Sine, *comparative* of sean, old, 100.
Sínteoḋ, prostrate, 2.
Siri (?), 162.
Siḋe, fairy, magic; eoin tríḋe, magic birds, 134.
Slabra, a chain; *gen. sg.*, slabrad; *dat. sg.*, slabraiḋ, 124.
Slaḋaḋ, robbed.
Sleamnuigḋer, *compar. of equality*, as slippery as, 112.
Slige; *gen.*, sligeḋ; *dat.*, sligiḋ, a way.
Sliopċa, *adj.*, sharp-pointed, 138.
Sluaġaḋ, a hosting, 130.
Smuirḋiaḋ, dust, *dat.*, 52.
Snam, *v. n.*, swimming, 134; ar in snam.
Sniom, *v. n.*, distress, 114.
Sobrón, contentment, 118.
Soċt, silence, 90, 132.
Soigeaḋ, a dart; *dat. pl.*, roigḋiḃ, 60.
Soileaċ, dirty, 126.
Soimigḋe, well-cuitivated, 10; fearann roimigḋe, well-cultivated (P. O'C.).
Soinnḟeaċ, co, pleasantly, 116.
Solaiu, Lat. *solatium*, solace, comfort; in phrase táimic nert irin tṡein 7 irin [tṡolaiu]. *Vide* 184, note (1°).
Sonairt, co., *adv.*, energetically, 76.
Sonn, a prop; ronn caṫa, a prop of battle, hero (*metaph.*), 186.
Sorad, rest; *lege* rorad for roċt, 32, 48.
Sosar, the younger, 22.
Sraonaḋ, *v. n.*, repulsing, 138.
Sreangṫarraing, wrench, tug, 124.
Subaċ, merry, happy, 58.
Subaċus, pleasure, 118.
Suiḋiugaḋ, arrangement, seating, 108.

Th', form of do, thy, before vowels, 30.
Taebriuḋ, an offering, bestowal; tuccus . . . taebriuḋ n-grada, I bear an offering of love, 16.
Taingirn, *v. n.* of tairgim, I offer, 26.
Tairrngaḋa, *n. pl.*, nails, 86.
Tairrceo, tarrceo (?), 14, 15. The phrase tairrciu tarlechair occurs in Togail Bruidne dá Derga (Stokes, *Rev. Celt.*, p. 186) as follows:—Cranorciath dodr iarnda fair co m-bil chotad conuala forra talla cerchorrair cethri norong noechenbair noebol for a tairrciu tarlechair, 'A wooden shield, dark, covered with iron, he bears, with a hard . . . rim, [a shield] whereon would fit the proper litter of four troops of ten weaklings on its . . . of . . . leather.' For tarlechair he suggests tarb-lechar, 'bull-leather,' or tarr-lechar, 'belly-skin.' Tairrciu he does not translate.
Talcmar, strong; *pl.*, talcmara, 184.
Tallann, a division, portion, 68, 156.
Tana (?), 114.
Taorca, sooner, quicker, 100.
Targaim, I offer.
Tar-leċair, tarr-leċair (?), 14, 15. *Vide s. v.* tairrceo.
Tarraċtain, *inf.* of tarraigim, I seize. *Vide* 137, note (4°).
Tarraig, 3 *sg. pret.* of tarraigim, I seize. *Vide* 137, note (4°).
Tarruing, tug, pull, 124.
Taċaoir, reproach, slur; taċaoir dealba, 14.
Te, *adj.*, hot, 78; 'ran trer te.
Teaglaċ, household, hospitality of the household, 164.
Teallaċ, household; dáil teallaiġ, dáil teallaċ, household meeting, common feast, 12.
Teand (teann), *adj.*, strong; ro-teand, very strong, mighty, 54.
Teannta, bonds, 2.
Tegmail, do, to come towards, meet, 40.
Tend = teann, co tend, strongly, severely, 178.
Tendal, a torch, firebrand; *gen. sg.* and *acc. pl.*, tendala, 92, 178.
Tenne, strength; *adj.*, teann, strong, 176.

Teṁoṁ, vo, to escape, 40.
Teṫt, fame, 56.
Tiaġaṁ, *imper.* 3 *sg. pass.* (*impers.*) of tiaġaim, I go, 66.
Tiġe, *comparative* of tiuġ, thick, 94.
Timċillim, to go round; no ċimċill, 3 *sg. pret.*, 12.
Tinneaṁnaċ, ġo, headlong, precipitously, 126, 138, 182. Also means 'strong,' 'stout-ribbed.'
Tiobḃlaicim, I bestow (gifts), 18.
Tiuġlaiḋi, last day, day of death, end, 174, note (4°).
Tlaċt, garment, 134.
Tlaiṫḃinn, sweetly-melodious, 110.
Toċaiṫiom, *inf.*, to consume, partake of.
Toċmaṁc, wooing, *gen. sg.*, 74; *dat. sg.* 82.
Toċṁaḋ, anguish, 40.
Toċt, *inf.*, to come, 188.
Toġail, *v. n.*, destroying, destruction. Cf. Toġail Troi, 42, 148.
Toiġ, *dat.* of teaċ, a house, 166, 180.
Toiṁneaṁc, *v. n.*, halting, interrupting, 156.
Toiṁneaṁ, vo, *inf.*, to lower, 38.
Toiṁṁceaṁ (toiṁċeaṁ), a new-born child, *fructus ventris*, 158; *gen. sg.*, toiṁṁceaṁa.
Toirc, expedition, errand, report; *dat. pl.*, torcuiḃ, 72, 182.
Tolaiḃ ġal, a cheville or poetic tag, with floods of valour, 110, 162.
Tomaltuṁ, nourishment, 166.
Ton, *fem.*, a tower, pillar, 138.
Ton (?), 116.
Tonann, thunder, 156.
Tonc allaiḋ, wild boar, 40.
Toṁṁaċtain, *v. n.*, coming.
Tṁaṫa, go tṁaṫa, hitherto, 54.
Treaḃaiṁe, sureties, 2.
Treaṁ, an attack, fight; *dat. pl.*, treaṁaiḃ, 62.
Tréigim (tréiccim), I forsake; ní ṫrecceaḃṫa, I shall not forsake, 32.
Treṁṁ, strength, vigour, 176.
Trénai, stronger, *compar. of* tréa, 174.
Trénfer, champion, 170.
Trer, 78, 104. *Vide s. v.* treaṁ.
Trecill, hero, 170.
Troġuin, child-bearing. *Vide* 112, note (6°).
Troiġ, pangs (of childbirth), 112, note (5°).
Troiġeaḋ, *gen. pl.* of troiġ, foot, 136.
Tróṁfoiveaċ, heavy-sodded, solid; talaṁ tróṁfoiveaċ, 178.
Tuaiṁṁena (?), 64.
Tualoiṁġ, capable of, able, 182; ġaċ neaċ aṁ tualoiṁġ ġaiṁceḋ, everyone who is capable of deeds of valour.
Tuaṁuṁcḃáil, account, 76.
Tuaṫ, people, tribe; *dat. pl.*, tuaṫaiḃ, 186.
Tubuiṁteaċ, go, grievously, in grievous plight, 136.
Tuillim, to settle down in, to fit into; ġuṁ ċuill ġaċ ṅiġ voḃ . . . ina n-iomvaiḃ, 12.
Tuiṁgim (O. Ir. tongu), I swear, 26.
Tuinne, in phrase vo ċlochaiḃ tuinne na tṁaġa, 88. *Vide* 89, note 2.
Tuiṁeaḋ, a tower, 126.
Ro tuiṁeḋ, was given, 42; *encl. pret. pass.* of voḃeiṁim.
Tuiṁmeaḋ, childbirth, 158; *gen. sg.*, tuiṁmṫo (O. Ir. tuiṁmeda).
Tul, hill, rise; aṁ cul na tṁaġa, on the rise of the strand, 124.
Tulaċ, hill; *gen.*, tulċa; *dat.*, tulaiġ, 22.
Tuṁcuṁċa, a waif, 158.
Tuṁgnaṁ, *v. n.*, preparing; aġ tuṁgnaṁ na fleṫḋe.

Uabaṁc (ṡuabaṁc), an onset, attack, 46.
Uaċtaṁaċ, decisive, final; in phrase a[illegible] ċneaċt uaċtaṁaċ, the final blow 'wound,' 142.
Uaġ, a grave, 56.
Uaill, little; in phrase ṁ uaill naċ, almost: ní, it is little that, 140.
Uaṁṫ, slove them, *dat. pl.*, 88.
Uaṁṫeaċ, hero, *gen. pl. dual*, 186.

uaṙa, 3 *sg. masc.*, above him, 116.
uaċaḋ, few, paucity, 22, 66.
uaċaiḋ, from him; O. Ir. uad.
uaċbaiṙ, *gen. as adj.*, dire, terrible, 96.
uaċṁaṙ, dire, dreadful.
ucḃaḋaċ, groaning, sorrowful, 58.
uio, notice, heed; tucc d'a uio, he noticed, 94.
uilioe, 156. I take it to be for uillioe, the greater thereby: uilli, *compar.* of oll, great.
uillinn, *acc. sg.* of uille, elbow, 38.
ulib, *dat. pl.* of uile, all, 14.
úṙ, a hill, mound; úṙ na Teaṁraċ, 20.
uṙaiġ, *adj.*, noble, 14.
uṙḃaḋaċ, *adj.*, dreadful, hateful.
uṙċṙa, a wasting away; uṙċṙa n-aimṙire, 70. *Vide* 90, note (3°).
uṙlaḃṙa, speech, 164.
uṙláṙ, floor, 172.
úṙluaċṙaim, to strew fresh rushes.
uṙṙuntas, *adj.*, daring, 116.
uṙċaṙṙna, prostrate, 140; beiṫ uṙċaṙṙna aṙ cceann ḟeaṙccuṙa.
uṙċógḃáil, *v. n.*, a heave, 124.
uṙċoṙaċ, the beginning, 166; uṙċoṙaċ laoi, dawn of day.
uṙaioe, *comparative* of ḟuṙuṙ, easy, with *particle* de, 124.

INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

[The references to the pages indicate, in general, only the initial occurrence of the name.]

Aimergin, father of Conall Cearnach, 4, 48.

Amlaoi mac Scoinne, king of Lochlann, 102.

Anadal, son of the king of the Conchenns (Hound-heads), 26, 174.

Angocha mac Anluin Aleicir, 44.

Aralt (Harold), son of Amlaff, king of Lochlann, 106.

Art Enfer (Art Aoinfhear), son of Arthur, king of Britain, 163.

Art mac Sciolmuinn, king of Leinster, 2.

Art Migdealman, rig Laigen, Art Mesdealman, king of Leinster, 188.

Artur Aoinfer, son of Artur mac Iubair, 156. *Vide s. v.* Art Enfer.

Artur mór mac Iubair, Arthur mac Iubhair, king of Britain (or of the Britons), 152.

Athgno, father of Durthacht, father of Craobh, wife of Niall Niamhglonnach, 54.

Bebeirre, wife of Amlaff, king of Lochlann, 104.

Bebio, daughter of Dornglan, 70.

Beiuda, daughter of Amlaff, king of Lochlann, 106.

Boirche Casruirlach mac Eachaid Salbuide, Boirche Casurlach, son of Eochaidh Salbhuidhe, 168, 172.

Breral Bodiobadh mac Rugraide, Bresal Bodhiobadh, son of Rury, 184.

Bricne mac Cairbre, Bricriu son of Cairbre, 4, 44, 98.

Cairbre Congancnerach, son of Cairbre Crom, and foster-son to Conghal, 26.

Cairbre Crom, king of Bregia and Meath, 24.

Cairdeann Corr, 110.

Carbrae (Carbre) mac Luigdioch, 4.

Cealtchar, 4.

Cearb, 110.

Ceatba, Ceathba, 174.

Cét mac Magach, Cét mac Maghach, 170.

Clann Rugruide, Clann Rury, 8.

Conćenn (Concend), Hound-head, a strange race of people, 26.

Conall Cearnach, 4.

Congal Cláiréineach, 10, another form of Conghal's name. Congal Cláiréineach = Conghal the Flat-faced.

Congal Cláiringneach, *passim*. Congal Cláiringneach = Conghal the Flat-nailed.

Conrach Car, king of Connaught, 2, 188.

Craob, daughter of Durthacht, and wife of Niall Niamhglonnach, 50.

Craob Ruad, the Red Branch, 46.

Criomthann Caom, Criomthann the Fair, son of Lughaidh Luaighne, 28.

Criomthann, son of Fergus Fairrge, king of Hy Kinsella, 26, 84, 188.

Croc, daughter of Criomhthann, 16.

Cruithnig Ulad, the Picts of Ulster, 32, 186.

Deagad mac Sin, king of Munster, 2, 188.

Derg, son of Deghadh, king of Munster, 34.

Duach dallta (dalta) Deaghaidh, Duach, foster-son of Deaghadh, 190.
Duibhdéidh, father of Craobh, wife of Niall Niamhghlonnach, 50.

Eimer Finn, son of Milesius, 2.
Eochaidh Salbuidhe, 168.

Fachtna Fathach, Fachtna Fathach (son of Rosa Ruadh), 4, 170.
Fachtna Fionn File, ollamh of the province of Ulster, 6, *passim*.
Feargus, Fergus, son of the king of the Picts of Ulster, 186.
Feircc, son of the king of the Picts of Ulster, and fosterling of Conghal, 32.
Feirceirtne File, druid to Amlaff, king of Lochlann, 102.
Feirceirt Eamhna, Fergus (mac Lede) of Eamhain, 178.
Feargus mac Leide, king of Ulster, *passim*.
Feirceirt mac Rosa, 34, *passim*.
Fiacha File, Fiacha the Poet, 28.
Fionnabair, daughter of Lughaidh Luaighne, king of Ireland, 14.
Fionntan, who slew the first wild deer in Ireland, 28.
Fionntan Fial mac Ruidhridhe, Fionntan, the Generous, son of Rury, 48.
Fithear, Fithneas, elsewhere Frithnas, 186.
Fraech, son of the king of the Picts of Ulster, and fosterling of Conghal, 32.
Fraech Draoi, Fraoch the Druid, 40, 168.
Fridhnar (Frithuar), son of the king of the Picts of Ulster, and fosterling of Conghal, 132.

Gaidheal, an Irishman, 130.

Ionnaidhar, king of Ireland, 2.

Laidhgne, son of Fionntan the Generous, the tutor of Conghal, 48.
Lughaidh Luaighne, son of Ionnaidhar, son of Nia Seadhmuin, king of Ireland, *passim*.

Maolchroich adair Cathbaidh, Maolchroich, father of Cathbadh, 170.
Mear Domhnann, son of Art, king of Leinster, 34.
Meirgne, son of Fionntan the Generous, the tutor of Conghal, 48.
Mercedra mac Airt Mesdealbhainn, mac rig Laigen, Mesgedra, son of Art Mesdealbhann, king of Leinster, 170.
Mileadh, Milesius, 2.
Mircenmar, 110.
Muiredhach Mergeadh, son of the king of Scotland, 26.
Muirn banghairgeadhach, Muirn, the female warrior, 112, 118.

Nadgodon mac Iorruaidh, king of Uardha, 70, *passim*.
Naoir, son of Amlaff, king of Lochlann, 106.
Niall Niamhghlonnach mac Rosa, 4.
Nia Seadhmuin, 2.

Oilioll Teora Gaedh mac Feicc, 26, 188.
Oilioll Teora Croch mac Airtig Luchtaigh mic Firchofa, 26, 188.

Ri Donn mac Iomchadha mic Miodhna mic Cairchlochaig do chloinn Cermada Milbeoil mic an Dagda do bunadhrighe Tuaithe de Danann. Ri donn, probably for Rigdonn, a proper name, as Dr. Meyer suggests, 74.
Rorr Ruadh, 4, 170.

Saighead, daughter of Carrthann Corr, and 'daughter of a mother' to Muirn, 122.

Scoinne Sciaḃaṁlaċ, a famous warrior of Lochlann, and father of Amlaff, 114.
Seṁne, son of Fionntan the Generous, the tutor of Conghal, 48.
Taiṙi Taoiḃġeal, daughter of King Donn (or Rigdonn), 74.
Tinne mac Conṙaċ, son of the king of Connaught, 34.
Toṙna mac Tinne, king of the Saxons, 152.
Tṙén, son of Saighead, daughter of Carrthann Corr, 130.
Tṙiṙcatal, son of Saighead, daughter of Carrthann Corr, 130.
Tṙoċlaṁ, son of Saighead, daughter of Carrthann Corr, 130.

Uiṙġreann, druid to Amlaff, king of Lochlann, 118.
Uiċeaċair, father of Cealtċar, 4.
Ulaiḋ, the Ultonians, 4, *passim*.

INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES.

[The references to the pages indicate, in general, only the initial occurrence of the name.]

Acaill, Acaill, near Tara, 184.
Alba, Scotland; *gen.*, Albан; *dat.*, Albain, 26, *passim*.
Alban, oiper, the district of Scotland, 152.
Aonaċ inbir Tuaiġe, at the Bann mouth, 60.
Aonaċ Tuaiḋe, at the mouth of the Bann, 44, 46, 66, &c.
Ath Cruiċne, *vide s. v.* Aṫ Mór.
Ath fuar, Cold Ford, on the Boyne, 28, ll. 13, 16.
Ath in Oiġe, Deer Ford, on the Boyne, 28, l. 14.
Aṫ Mór (Ath Cruiċne), Athcruthen, near Newry, 30, l. 27.

Baile ón Dongaile, in Ulster, 32.
Banba (banba), Ireland, 54, 56.
Banna, the river Bann, 2, l. 19; 56.
Beanna Anann (Beanna Breaġ), 28.
Beanna boirċe (boirce), the Mourne Mountains, 2, &c.
Beanna Breaġ (Beanna Anann), 28.
Blena Corra Cruncraiġ (Lena an Ġarḃaiḋ), 44, 48, 60.
boinn, *dat. sg.*, the Boyne; O. Ir. *nom.*, boend, boand, 28, 182.
Breġ, Bregia, Bray, the plain from Dublin to Drogheda, 24, 62, 186.
Bretain, Britons, Britain; *gen. pl.*, Bretan, 150.
Bretan, Traiġ, the British shore, 152.
Bretan, Inri, the island of Britain, 152.
Bretan, riġe, the kingship of Britain, 152.
Bru na Banna, the residence on the Bann, 54.

Carn Feritair Móir (Feartur Camra), *vide s. v.* Feartur Camra.
Carn macu Buaċalla, old name of Baile ón Dongaile, *q. v.*, 30.
Carruic na Fairccriona, Carraig na Faircsiona, 168.
Caṫraċ Muirne Molḃthaiḋe, 112.
Ceanntire (*gen.* Cinntire), Cantyre, 150.
Cnoc Diarmaḋ, 30.
Comarmara, Commermara, in Meath, 182.
Connaċt, Connaught, *passim*.
Crioċ Roir, territory of Feara Rois, parts of Louth, Meath, and Monaghan, including barony of Farney, 30.
Cuan Snáṁa Aiġneaċ, Carlingford Lough, 182.

Drobaoir, the river Drowes, the dividing line between Ulster and Connaught in olden days, 2.
Duma na Riograiḋe, at Tara, 20.
Dúnaḋ Neill (Dún da Beann), *vide s.v.* Dún da Beann, 78.
Dun dá Beann (benn, benn), Mount Sandel, near Coleraine, 50, 52, 54, 58, 66.
Dún mic Lir, the Isle of Man, *i.e.* the isle of Mananann, son of Lir, 78.
Dún Sobairce, Dunseverick, 48, 100, &c.

Eaṁain Maċa, Navan Fort, near Armagh, 4.
Ear Craoiḃe, the Cutts on the Bann at Coleraine, 56. We have the territory of Craeb, W. of Lower Bann.

Eaſſuiḋe, in the south of Lochlann, 102.
Eóṙṗa, Europe, 70.
Éṙe, Éiṙe, O. Ir. Éṙiu; *gen.*, Éṙeann, Eiṙionn; O. Ir. Eṙenḋ, Eṙeanḋ; *dat.* Éiṙinn, Éṙinn, *passim*.

Feaṙcuṙ Camṙa, the ford on the Bann near the old church of Camus-Macosquin, 52, l. 8.
Feṙta Conaiṙe, Ferta Conaire, in Louth (?), 182.
Feṙcaṙ Camaiṙ, *vide s. v.* Feaṙcuṙ Camṙa, 54.
Feṙcaṙ Ruiṙe; Feṙcaṙ Ruiṙe ṗiṙa ṗaiḋṫeṙ Cuan Snaṁa Aiġneaċ, Carlingford Lough, 182.
Fionnloċlann, 150, &c.
Foċaiṙḋ ṁóṙ Muiṙċeṁne, Faughard in county Louth, 30, 182.
Fuiṁḋ, Iṁiṙ, the Island of the Setting Sun, Western Island, a name for Ireland, 70.

Gall, Innṙi; Innṙi Gall, the Hebrides, 172.
Gaṙḃṙliġiḋ, *vide s. v.* Sliġe ṁóṙ ṁiḋluaċṙa, 30.

Ilaċ, Ilath, on the Boyne, 182.
Ile, Islay, 150.
Inḃeaṙ n-Gaoṫ; 'Inḃeaṙ n-Gaoṫ ṗiṙan Abaiṙtaṙ Tonn Ruġṙaiḋe'; Dundrum Bay, 168.
Inḃeaṙ Tuaiġe, the mouth of the Bann, 66.
Iṁiṙ Fuiṁḋ, *vide s. v.* Fuiṁḋ.
Innṙi Gall, *vide s. v.* Gall.
Innṙi Tuiṙ, Tory Island, 170.
Iomaiṙe Muilleanḋ, Iomaire Muilleann, 168 (i cceanḋ na Gaiṙḃṙliġeoh ṗiṙa ṗaiṫeṙ Iomaiṙe Muilleanḋ).
Iuḃaṙ Cinnḋoiḋce mic Neaċtain, Newry, 30.
Iuḃaṙ Cinn Tṙaċta, Newry, 30.

Laiġin, Leinstermen, Leinster; *gen. pl.*, Laiġean, 34, &c.
Lena an Gaṙḃaiḋ, *vide s. v.* Ḃlena Coṙṙa Cṙincoṙaiġ.
Liaṙ na Riaġṙaiḋe, the Kings' Fort at Tara, 24.
Liaṙ Toṙna Éiccis, the fort of Torna 'Eigeas at Tara, 24.
Loċ Feaḃail, Lough Foyle; Caṫ Loċa Feaḃail, Battle of Lough Foyle, 190.
Loċlann, Norway, 42, 102, &c.

Maġ Coḃa Cenn ṁóṙ, in county Down, 30.
Maġ Muiṙċeṁne, countyLou t h, 56.
Maġ Temil ṁaṙa, Faughard, in county Louth, 30.
Miḋe, Meath, 24, 104, 186.
Muile, Island of Mull, 150.
Mullaḋ, for Mullaċ, 2.
Muillenn Ciaṙnaiḋe, at Tara, 20, the first water-mill in Ireland. For story *vide* Add. Note to p. 20, l. 5.
Muiṙ Eochṫ, Sea of Wight, 16, l. 8. In Broccan's Hymn (Pal. Hib.) the O. Ir. Muiṙ Iċṫ occurs.
Muṁa, Munster; *gen.*, Muṁan; *dat.*, Muṁain, 2, *passim*.

Oileana, na, the Isles (off coast of Scotland), 150.

Raċṙuinn (Raċṙiu, Reċṙiu); *gen.* Raċṙuinne; *acc. and dat.*, Raṫoinn, Rathlin Island, 84.
Raiṫ na nDoiṙṙeóṙaċ, the Rath of the Doorkeepers at Tara, 10.

Raiṫ Ulaḋ, the Rath of the Ulstermen at Tara, 10.
Roiṙ, Cṙioċ, *vide s. v.* Cṙioċ.
Roiṙ, Iniṙ Tuaiṫ, the Island of Ross, 166.

Saġṙon, cṙíoċa, territories of the Saxons, 150, 152.
Slaiṁge, Sliaḃ, Slieve Donard in county Down, 168.

Sliab Seimhliadh, 48.
Sliab Slainge, *vide s. v.* Slainge.
Slige Mhór Mhiodhluachra, one of the five great roads of ancient Ireland, 30. "The Slighe Miodhluachra, as appears from various notices in ancient documents, was the north-eastern road from Tara, and apparently proceeded in the direction of Duleek and Drogheda" (Petrie's Tara, p. 230).

Teach Cairbre Chruim, the House of Cairbre Crom at Tara, 24.
Teach Miodhcuarta, Banqueting Hall at Tara, 12.
Teach na Temhrach, the House of Tara, 188.

Temhair, Tara; *gen.*, Temhrach; *dat.*, Temhraigh, *passim*.
Tiobra na Laochraidhi, the Heroes' Well at Tara, 20, l. 3, go tiobraibh na Laochraidhi. Distinguish tiobra, *gen.* tiobrad, a well, from tobar, *gen.* tobair, a well. Note the form 'Tipperary,' Tiprad-arann.
Tonn Ruighridhe, Dundrum Bay, 168, 190.
Tuir, Innis, Tory Island. 170, &c.

Uaridha, Rige na, 70.
Ui Cennfealaigh, Hy Kinsella in Leinster, 26, 188.
Ulaidh, Ulster, Ultonians; *gen. pl.* Ulad; *dat. pl.* Ulltaibh, Olltaibh; 2, ll. 14, 16, 17, *passim*.

INDEX TO FOOT-NOTES.

Abra, 105.
Acaingoibe, 86, 104.
Accén, 118.
Ag trí n-glac, 35.
Áille, 138.
Aimairgéad, 123.
Ainnle no feirbe, 157.
Airigthe, 82.
A n-aontoṁa, 71.
Anbrad, 155.
Anfaim-ne, 44.
Anradaib, 7.
Atát, 56.
Athcoṁairc, 162.
A tuig, 179.

Bainne re fraig, 142.
Bairib, 177.
Bam beo 7 beirum, 32.
Beinn m-blaithegair m-buabuill, 18.
Bélrgála, 39.
Beirna cata, 94.
Bi, ro-r-bí, 30.
Bio, 8.
Bid, 54.
Brat-mileadh, 62.
Broimig, 54.
Bruigaid, 160.
Buailid, 112.
Buain, 37.

Cobraid, 136.
Cad d'a ceile, 37.
Cairrthe, 124.
Calad, 89.
Caoicdir ar mír, 98.
Carabra, 110.
Car an caoṁlaoi, 64.
Cearb, 116.
Céoradaca, 77.
Cél, ni cél, 50.
Cetharnaca, 140.
Do cinn . . . ar, 146.
Cioc, 118.
Clí, 104.
Cliu, 120.
Clor, do clor, 150, 160.
Coimdes, 133.
Coll duarbair, 142.
Colnaib, 88.
Coṁaltada, 131.
Co m-binne n-gotha, 72.
Coṁcoṁmorad, 37.
Coṁramhaé, 110.
Comta, an fer comta, 129.
Coṁtarrsaing, 125.
Congṁala, 128.
Cornarra, 182.
Cortad, 90, 170.
Cortad (cortaid), 178.
Crecthaig, ro-m-crecthaigthe, 174.
Crechaig, romchrechaig, 128.
Crothuigim, 114.
Cucaran, 162.
Cuirreab, ni cuirreabra, 188.
Cuir, roducuir, 114.

Dam n-dileann, 64.
Deaghablanac, 14.
Decc, 76.
Deicair bron, 43.
Dibercce, 36.
Dideonn, 81.
Dimbrar, 57.
Diol fir, 145.
Do chuaid, 40.
Do chuala, 158.
Do chuar, 68.

Dorach, 82.
Dorachrat, 42.
Dombeir, 58.
Domfarrraigh, 128.
Domhnach, 129.
Dorchradhair, 78.
Dhenn, 43.
Dun-buaile, 52.

Ealla, 168.
Earcoinne, 113.
Ecclraidh, 92.
Eidh, le h-eidh n-aighoirridh, 88.
Eghigh, do h-eghigh, 84.
Eicchi, 6.
Euccmuir a anma, 99.

Fadha, 110.
Fadha (*n.*), 170.
Fadhail, 108.
Faonadh, a n-airm faonadh fhichnochd fuidh, 112.
Fédhom, 106.
Feir, firr and fir, 35.
Feochair n-Goile, 41.
Finnfadh, 132.
Fiochach, do-bar-fiochach, 78.
Fionn, 132.
Fir 7 airling, 39.
Fleidh, ag fleidh óil, 147.
Foveirn, 146.
Foilche 7 fothraiche, 82.
Forghairmanghuir, 134.
Forrtha, 4.
Fortamlaigh, 174.
Fhrichnadh, 33.
Fuil, 180.

Nir ghab . . . fir, 63.
Rosgabadh, 70.
Cono-m-gabdair, 168.
Gabuind-fi, 38.
Gaoi, 162.
Gaoidheal, 37.
Géir, gur ghéir, 142.
Gelrciach, 64.
Geudam, 168.
Geubra, 42.

Glinn, 21.
Gontach, gur nogontach, 170.
Ghen, do ghen, 90.
Guailibh, 60.
Guaillibh, 178.
Guth, 39.

Iarccuil, 84.
Inaid, 100.
In-imbertha, 76.
In-imtheachta, 78.
Inne, 168.
Inneoch, 71.
Inirle, 112.
Iomuallaigh, 82.
Ionchomluinn, 126.
Ionclairi, 138.

Labar, 139.
Leacan, 137.
Leac, 161.
Leac uduill, 161.
Léccearra, 182.
Lem, 44.
Leibenna, 122.
Ler, 32.
Lochann, 85.
Loingeis, 154.
Luach, 164.
Luighe liuin, 172.

Macu, 48.
Maicc, 122.
Maoile, 140.
Mara, 118.
Do mheabhaidh, 94.
Mnaoi, 73.
Mongach, 86.
Mór do chuir air, 160.
Muinter, 37.
Muirtheacht, 118.
Múrain, 53.

Nad cair, 110.
Naid, 108, 132.
Nocha, 70, 104.
Nocha ndruige, 110.

Noṁaiḋe, 114.
Nuaḟola 7 a ṙenḟola, 3.

Oċla ṙeinniḋ, 34.
Ó'n ċuala, 172.
Oiḋe, 49.
Oiṙeaċtaṙ, 38.
Oiṙeaṙ, 72.
Om, 112.
Onċoin, 132.
Oṙṙac, 64.

ṗill, na n-o ṗill, 112.
Ṗṙaiṙ puiṙt, 72.

Ra, 19.
Rabaḃaṙ, Cṙeḋ ṙa ṙabaḃaṙ na ḃaṙ n-ollaṁ, 114.
Raċaṙa . . . luċt-caoga, 157.
Raṁaċ, 69.
Ri, ṙiġ, 102.
Riġḋamna, 56.
Rinne, 80.
Roḃṙaḋ, 163.
Roṁoiċ, 130.
Roiṙiom, 166.
Romcṙeuċtnaiġ, 178.
Roṙṙulaḃ, 176.
Ruaḋ, 60.
Ruċtlaḋh, 86.

Saiṁeulṙa, 166.
Sceċ, 94.
Sciḃeḋh, 72.
Sciṁneḋaṙ, 86.
Seancolaman, 89.
Sein ; iṙin ṫṙein 7 iṙin ṫṙolaiḋ, 184.
Slán, 34.
Solaiḋ ; iṙin ṫṙein 7 iṙin ṫṙolaiḋ, 184.

Taḃeṙt, 18.
Taiṙḋe, 89.
Taṙccuṙa, ḋo, 188.
Taṙṙaiġim, 137.
Teaġlaċ, 165.
Teṁoal, 93.
Tenne, 177.
Tiaġaṙ, 52.
Tiġe, 94.
Tiucaḃ, 176.
Tiuġlaiṫi, 174.
Toċmaṙc, 74.
Toġa, 72.
Tóġḃuaiṙ, ṙo-ḋ-tóġḃuaiṙ, 20.
Toṙ, 117.
Tṙaġ ḃṙetan, 152.
Tṙéna, 74.
Tṙoiġeaḋ, 96.
Tṙoiġ ṁna tṙoġuin, 112.
tTṙian, 144.
Tuilł, 13.
Tuinne, clochaiḃ tuinne, 89.
Tuiṙmiḋ, 158.
Tuṙcuṙṫa, 159.

Uaḃaiṙt, 46.
Uaḋ, 40.
Uaill naċ, 141.
Uaiṙeaċ, 186.
Uaiṫiḃ, 68.
Uiliḋe, 156.
Uiṙṙe, 138.
Uṙċṙa n-aimṙṙe, 70.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

THE following corrections of non-aspiration of c in MS. which occur in printed text illustrate this peculiar mannerism of our scribe:—

Page	4,	line 24,	*for* nac	*read* naċ
,,	4,	,, 28,	,, úrluacrad	,, úrluaċrad
,,	10,	,, 17,	,, facrna	,, faċrna
,,	12,	,, 6,	,, meḋrac	,, meḋraċ
,,	12,	,, 18,	,, ċrıocad	,, ċrıoċad
,,	14,	,, 5,	,, uırċimcill	,, uırċimċill
,,	14,	,, 13,	,, neac	,, neaċ
,,	16,	,, 7,	,, neoc	,, neoċ
,,	18,	,, 18,	,, conac	,, conaċ
,,	18,	,, 19,	,, coıccedac	,, coıccedaċ
,,	22,	,, 28,	,, crıoca	,, crıoċa.
,,	24,	,, 22,	,, amac	,, amaċ
,,	26,	,, 14,	,, oıḋce (*passim*)	,, oıḋċe
,,	26,	,, 15,	,, Connactaıḃ	,, Connaċtaıḃ
,,	26,	,, 16,	,, Crıoc	,, Crıoċ
,,	26,	last line,	,, crıocaıḃ	,, crıoċaıḃ
,,	28,	line 11,	,, fıaca	,, fıaċa
,,	30,	,, 3,	,, ḋıceannaḋ	,, ḋıċeannaḋ
,,	34,	,, 8,	,, bennactaın	,, bennaċtaın
,,	34,	,, 12,	,, ṫımceall	,, ṫımċeall
,,	34,	,, 21,	,, ȝac	,, ȝaċ
,,	40,	,, 8,	,, crıocaıḃ	,, crıoċaıḃ
,,	42,	,, 18,	,, comaıȝċeaca	,, comaıȝċeaċa
,,	44,	,, 12,	,, facrna	,, faċrna
,,	44,	,, 16,	,, cıontac	,, cıontaċ
,,	48,	,, 11,	,, rocraın	,, roċraın
,,	50,	,, 17,	,, ṫımcill	,, ṫımċill
,,	56,	,, 14,	,, arcena	,, ar ċena
,,	58,	,, 7,	,, ȝradac	,, ȝraḋaċ
,,	62,	,, 12,	,, crıoc	,, crıoċ
,,	64,	,, 10,	,, roıcfıoır	,, roıċfıoır
,,	64,	,, 16,	,, ro ċrecrnaıȝ	,, ro ċreċrnaıȝ

In Parts II. and III. I have corrected the MS. reading, with the exception of oıḋce, which may have some phonetic significance.

Page 2, heading, *for* curo *read* ċuro
,, 2, line 18, *for* mullaḋ *read* mullaċ
,, 3, ,, 12, *omit* number (1) after 'bravery'
,, 4, ,, 4, *for* ꞇaċaṙḋ *read* ꞇaċaċ
,, 4, ,, 11, *omit* note of interrogation.
,, 5, ,, 11, *omit* note of interrogation.
,, 6, ,, 1, *for* cuṁoaċ glana *read* cuṁoaċ-glana
,, 6, ,, 18, *for* ċṙiocnaḋaṙ *read* coꞇṙaḋaṙ
,, 8, ,, 3, *for* oo'ċualaḋaṙ *read* o'ḋċualaḋaṙ
,, 8, ,, 19, *for* beannaċtáin *read* beannaċtain
,, 12, ,, 21–22, caiṁcṙuċaiġ, caiṁḋealḃaċ. Here we have in caiṁcṙuċaiꞇ the old acc. fem. alongside the modern acc.
,, 14, ,, 25, *for* the MS. contraction eoeo *read* eoeouiġċe I met the word in "Silva Gadelica," but have lost the reference.
,, 16, ,, 3, *for* a inġin *read* a inġen (voc.), and *sic passim*.
,, 16, ,, 28, *for* ꞇuiṙġe *read* ꞇuiṙġe.
,, 18, ,, 13, leṙan oa ṙiġ. Riġ *for* ṙiġiḃ. O. Ir. dat. dual in oiḃ ṙiġiḃ is lost in Mod. Irish, though the nom. and acc. dual an oa ṙiġ is kept. The difficulty of reconciling the sg. article an with plural ṙiġiḃ led to the adoption of the form ṙiġ for ṙiġiḃ. Cf. also p. 12, l. 3.
,, 23, ,, 9, *for* 'affection' *translate*, *perhaps*, *literally*, 'fitness'
,, 26, ,, 15, *for* oḋċuala *read* aḋċuala
,, 26, ,, 16, *for* gaec *read* gaeċ
,, 26, ,, 24, *for* ua *read* ui
,, 26, ,, 25, *for* oioċaṙ *read* oioċuṙ
,, 32, ,, 1, *for* ꞇoċc *read* ꞇoꞇaḋ
,, 37, ,, 9, *omit* number (1) *after word* 'contentious'
,, 43, ,, 2, *remove* note of interrogation, *and translate* 'shall be attacked' *for* 'shall be given'
,, 46, last line, *for* coigeaḋ *read* coġaḋ *and omit* note (2°).
,, 48, line 9, *for* ꞇoċc *read* ꞇoꞇaḋ
,, 48, ,, 16, *for* coigeaḋ *read* coġaḋ
,, 49, ,, 1, *for* 'all his province of Ulster' *read* 'his attack from Ulster'
,, 49, ,, 17, *for* 'your whole province of' *read* 'your attack from'
,, 50, ,, 23, *for* oaṙ ccionn *read* o'aṙccain
,, 52, ,, 3, *for* oaṙ ccionn *read* o'aṙccain
,, 58, ,, 2, 5, *for* aḋċonnaiċ *read* aḋċonnaic
,, 60, ,, 7, *for* ꞇoċoiṙiġeḋ *read* ꞇo coiṙiġeḋ
,, 140, ,, 26, *for* caċbaṙṙ *read* ċaċbaṙṙ
,, 146, ,, 4 from bottom, *for* ċin *read* ċinn
,, 206, ,, 2, *for* 51 B.C. *read* 81 B.C. (*circa*)

IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

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DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

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HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GIBBONS.
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Publishers to the Society.—DAVID NUTT, 57-59, Long Acre, London, W.C.

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PROFESSOR DR. H. ZIMMER.

THE IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY was established in 1898 for the purpose of publishing texts in the Irish language, accompanied by such introductions, English translations, glossaries and notes as might be deemed desirable.

The Annual Subscription has been fixed at 7*s.* 6*d.* (American subscribers, two dollars), payable on January 1st of each year, on payment of which Members will be entitled to receive the Annual Volume of the Society, and any additional volumes which they may issue from time to time.

Members joining the Society for the first time can still receive the Volumes published in 1899 and 1901, at the original Subscription of 7*s.* 6*d.* for each year, but these volumes will be shortly out of print.

Vol. 3 (1900) is now out of print.

The Committee make a strong appeal to all interested in the preservation and publication of Irish Manuscripts to join the Society and to contribute to its funds, and especially to the Editorial Fund, which has been established for the remuneration of Editors for their arduous work.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, MISS ELEANOR HULL, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.

IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held on May 10th, 1904, at 20, Hanover Square.

MR. DANIEL MESCAL, Chairman of the Executive Council, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were taken as read, and the Hon. Secretary presented the

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The most satisfactory news that the Council has to report at this, their Sixth Annual General Meeting, is the near approach of the completion of their Irish Dictionary. Father Dinneen has carried on the work with the utmost energy and perseverance during the whole of the past year, with the satisfactory result that the volume is announced for August. The members of the Council cannot but feel the greatest satisfaction in making this announcement. The production of a thoroughly sound and scholarly Dictionary of modern Irish has for many years past been before their minds, and has occupied a great deal of their attention. The selection of a competent editor, and the raising of the necessary funds, have given them much anxious thought; and it is cheering to feel that their project has, so far as the actual production of the work is concerned, been crowned with success.

The Dictionary is completed up to the end of the letter S, and portions of the work have been submitted to competent judges, who are unanimous in their verdict as to the thoroughness and care with which the book has been compiled. It is, indeed, the first attempt to produce an analytical Dictionary of modern Irish. As will be seen from the page enclosed, it gives copious examples of idiomatic forms and uses of words, and it also points out the authority upon which rare words are included, and the part of the country in which they are found. It is being printed in Dublin by the firm of Messrs. Sealy, Bryers, & Walker on Irish-made paper, and the Council desire to take this opportunity of expressing their gratification at the speed, care, and competence with which this firm is carrying through the work. The size of the book is crown 8vo., double columns, and, though it will not be unwieldy in size, the print is clear and readable.

The Council were at the beginning of the year much perplexed as to how the necessary funds were to be raised to meet the heavy cost of production—a sum which will probably amount to somewhere about £1,000. Their difficulties were lightened by the generous offers of three friends, who have shown throughout a warm and steady interest in the undertaking. The Hon. Albinia Brodrick voluntarily offered a loan of £200, and John P. Boland, Esq., M.P., and John Hill Twigg, Esq., each contributed a loan of £100 to assist in meeting this outlay. The Council desire to offer them their sincere thanks for the public spirit they have shown in this matter.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has also shown from the beginning a constant interest in the Dictionary. Of this he has given many proofs from time to time. In consequence of his support, several of the Dioceses have made efforts to raise sums of £20 each to meet his Grace's offer of £20, conditional on the raising of a sum of £400 in amounts of the same value. The results of the offer now stand as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Diocese of Raphoe, per Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe	20	0	0
Diocese of Waterford, per Rev. P. Power ..	20	5	0
Diocese of Dublin, per Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly	7	0	0
O'Growney Branch of the Gaelic League, San Francisco	20	8	2
Gaelic League, Dublin	20	0	0
Per Rev. Timothy Lee, Adm., Limerick ..	20	0	0

(30 copies required.)

The following sums, in addition to the Archbishop's £20, have also been promised provisionally :—

	£	s.	d.
The Professors of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth	20	0	0
P. J. Boland, Esq.	20	0	0
Diocese of Ferns	20	0	0

It is greatly to be wished that these donations might be reinforced by further similar amounts to secure the Archbishop's offer, and, in particular, that the other Dioceses might be able to see their way to follow the prompt and willing example of the Dioceses above named.

Copies of the portions of the Dictionary, so far as completed, are

being forwarded to the St. Louis Exhibition, and it is to be hoped that the book will be on sale there during the autumn months.

But, while pushing on the work of the Dictionary, the Council have not been neglecting their more immediate task of publishing Irish Texts; and they wish it to be distinctly understood by their members and the public that the prosecution of the Dictionary has in no way impeded their regular work. The delay in issuing the volumes for 1902 and 1903 has entirely arisen from the difficulty which the Editors have had in completing their work; and the Council are pushing through the press, as fast as the material is handed in, the various books on their list. These volumes will be issued to members in the order in which they appear, and will be counted as the annual volumes for the years now in arrears, so that no subscriber will eventually lose his volume for any year. The Council again wish to express their regret for the unavoidable delays.

They are glad to announce that Mr. P. MacSweeney has made steady progress with his edition of the "Caithreim Conghail Clairinghnigh," and that it is now approaching completion. Of this piece O'Curry says in his MS. Catalogue in the Royal Irish Academy:—

"The writing in this manuscript is of the most beautiful that ever I met, strongly resembling the handwriting of the celebrated Duald MacFirbis, but not his; and the orthography is perfectly correct in every instance. From the character of the writing, the ink, paper, &c., I conclude it to have been transcribed about the year 1650. The tale which makes up the contents of this MS. is one of great interest, as well from the purity and elegance of the language, the very best I ever met, as from the number of historical and topographical facts it contains."—H. & S., R. I. A., pp. 580-583.

Miss O'Farrelly reports that she has transcribed the whole of the manuscript of the "Flight of the Earls," and that she is devoting the larger portion of her time to this work. She has also collected a considerable amount of material for the elucidation of place-names, and other matters connected with the manuscript.

Mr. David Comyn reports that he has been working steadily at the second volume of "Keating's History." He has almost completed the revision of the text, and hopes shortly to begin printing.

No report has been received from Mr. John MacNeill.

Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, although he is still engaged in

excavation work in Palestine, is not neglecting his work on the "Leabhar Gabhála" for the Irish Texts Society. He writes that his manuscript is ready, so far as he can complete it away from libraries, and that he has been able to clear up several difficult passages in the poems. He has now arranged to have a transcript made of the portion of O'Clery's MS. in the R. I. A., of which he had only time to copy a part before he went abroad, and this will, he hopes, enable him to complete his edition of the main text by the autumn of this year. This will be issued in one volume; and the second volume, which will contain the old texts from the great MSS., the variants from O'Clery's readings in other MSS., and the readings of the Hardiman-O'Reilly recension, represented by the MSS. in the British Museum, besides the introduction and notes, will be issued on Mr. Macalister's return to this country in about a year's time.

Besides the above works in the course of preparation, the Council have had one or two further offers, which are now under their careful consideration.

The Council have to record, with regret, the loss through death of the following Members during the past year:—

Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry; Professor F. York Powell; Rev. Maxwell Close; Mr. Maurice Comerford; Mr. Pierce Kent; Mr. W. E. H. Lecky; Capt. J. McArdle.

Mr. Dodd's removal to Ireland early in the year deprived the Society of its Hon. Treasurer. The Chairman, Mr. Daniel Mescal, kindly consented to fill his place, and has since been acting as Hon. Treasurer to the Society.

The adoption of the Report was moved by Rev. M. Moloney, and seconded by Mr. McCaffaley. In putting the motion, the Chairman expressed the regret of the Council that members had been obliged to wait so long for the annual publication. The Council had offered Mr. MacNeill every assistance in its power, but he had not yet completed his promised volume. Notwithstanding the delay, it was satisfactory to find that the membership of the Society had been maintained, and that the Irish people had well supported its efforts. Only twenty-two copies out of an Edition of 750 of volumes i. and ii. remained at the annual stock-taking in December; they were now practically out of print. A similar Edition of volume iii. had been out of print for

over a year. The only volume of which a good number of copies were still remaining was volume iv., "Keating's History," of which a large edition had been issued.

The Chairman spoke of the importance to Irish people of the Dictionary, and said that if the Society had accomplished nothing besides this one work, it deserved to be remembered by posterity. This work could not have been carried through without the able and steady efforts of Father Dinneen. Although the Society were endeavouring to compensate him as far as their means allowed, the value of his services could not be estimated in money.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Balance Sheet was then presented by Mr. Mescal :—

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending March 31st, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from previous year, ...	87	9	1	By Publisher, ...	28	10	0			
,, Subscriptions, ...	147	7	3	,, ,, (Liabilities from the year 1902–3), ...	43	8	0			
,, Donations, ...	12	16	2					71	18	0
				,, Salaries, ...				15	0	0
				,, Advertising and Sundries, ...				12	10	1
				,, Printing, ...				4	13	0
				,, Stationery, ...				1	17	6
				,, Postage, ...				2	17	9
				,, Balance, ...				138	16	2
Total, ...	£247	12	6	Total, ...				£247	12	6

Balance Sheet.

Assets.	£	s.	d.	Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To Balance down (cash in Bank),	138	16	2	By Publisher, ...	85	15	6
,, Loan to Irish Dictionary fund,	100	0	0	,, Balance, ...	201	10	3
,, Share of Publisher's profit in Vols. I. & II., £ 4 5 10							
,, Do. Vol. III., 44 3 9	48	9	7				
,, The Society's interest in Vols. unsold, ...							
	£287	5	9		£287	5	9

DANIEL MESCAL,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.
(Signed), THOMAS P. KENN
Auditor.

May 2nd, 1904.

THE SOCIETY'S IRISH DICTIONARY.

Receipts and Expenditure Account for the Year ending March 31st, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Receipts already published :—				By payments already published :—			
Subscriptions, Donations, and Loans,	195	12	9	Payments to Editor (including clerical assistance),	250	0	0
Loan from the Irish Texts Society,	100	0	0	Postage and Stationery,	2	6	0
	295	12	9		252	6	0
„ Receipts during year :—				„ Payments during the year :—			
Subscriptions and Donations,	137	5	9	Payments to Editor,	100	0	0
Loan,	200	0	0	„ „ Printer,	100	0	0
	337	5	9		200	0	0
				„ Balance,	180	12	6
Total,	£632	18	6	Total,	£632	18	6

Balance Account.

Assets.	£	s.	d.	Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To Balance down (cash in Bank),	180	12	6	By Loans,	412	12	0
„ Portion of Dictionary edited and Printed,				„ Estimated further Expenditure (including payments to Editor, Binder, &c.) in Publishing the work,	643	0	0
„ Balance,	874	19	6				
	£1055	12	0		£1055	12	0

DANIEL MESCAL,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

(Signed), THOMAS P. KENNEDY,
Auditor.

May 2nd, 1904.

On the motion of Mr. Brophy, seconded by Mr. Greene, the Financial Statement and Balance Sheet were adopted.

In proposing the re-election of the three members of Council retiring by rotation, the Chairman said that they had just heard of the death of the founder, and first Chairman of the Society, Professor F. York Powell, Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford. Father Moloney, in moving a formal vote of condolence, said, that while expressing the deepest sympathy with Professor Powell's family, he felt that the Society also had suffered through his loss. The interest shown by Mr. Powell from the beginning in the work of the

Society, and the assurance given to the public by his presence and sympathy, had been invaluable to the Society, while his advice had secured the establishment of the Society on the lines of sound scholarship. He hoped that the Irish Texts Society would always adhere to the traditions he had laid down.

Dr. Henry seconded the motion, and wished to associate himself with all that Father Moloney had said; and the Hon. Secretary was directed to forward a resolution, embodying the feeling of the meeting, to Miss Powell.

The re-election of Mr. Alfred Nutt to the Executive Council, and the election of the following new members :—Mr. George Greene, Mr. Finton Murphy, and Mr. T. MacSweeney—to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. Noonan and Mr. Patrick O'Shea, and the transference to Mr. Mescal of the post of Hon. Treasurer, was then proposed by Mr. McCaffaley, seconded by Mr. Buckley, and carried.

The re-election of the President of the Society, Dr. Douglas Hyde; the Hon. Secretary, Miss Eleanor Hull; and the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. Mescal, was proposed by Mr. MacSweeney, seconded by Dr. Henry, and carried.

It was proposed by Miss Hull, seconded by Mr. Art. O'Brien, and carried, that the following gentlemen should be elected auditors for the ensuing year—Mr. T. P. Kennedy and Mr. P. MacMahon.

DICTIONARY FUND.

Loans to Guarantee Fund.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Irish Texts Society, ..	100	0	0	Rev. T. Carey, ...	2	0	0
Hon. Albinia Brodrick, ..	200	0	0	J. Mintern, Esq., ...	1	0	0
John P. Boland, Esq., M.P.,	100	0	0	Captain de la Hoyde, ..	1	0	0
John Hill Twigg, Esq.,	500	dols.		Rev. J. D. MacNamara, ..	1	0	0
P. J. Boland, Esq., ..	5	0	0	Oliver O'Byrne, Esq., ..	2	0	0
Dr. Mark Ryan, ..	2	0	0	Rev. M. Moloney, ..	2	2	0
Hon. Wm. Gibson, ..	5	0	0	W. A. Mackintosh, Esq.,	2	0	0
D. Mescal, Esq., ...	5	0	0	Miss A. Bolton, ...	1	0	0
C. H. Munro, Esq., ..	5	0	0	Hugh Sheran, Esq., ..	1	0	0
Michael O'Sullivan, Esq.,	5	0	0	Richard Williams, Esq.,	2	0	0
J. P. Boland, Esq., M.P.,	5	0	0	David Williams, Esq., ..	5	0	0
Miss Ashley, ...	1	0	0	H. J. MacClintock, Esq.,	1	0	0

Loans to Guarantee Fund—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
J. P. Henry, Esq., M.D., ..	5	0	0
J. H. Twigg, Esq., ..	5	0	0
Dr. Douglas Hyde, ..	5	0	0
P. O'Kinealy, Esq., ..	3	0	0
J. G. Gallagher, Esq., ..	8	3	8
Nathaniel Colgan, Esq., ..	2	0	0
H. B. Jennings, Esq., ..	1	0	0
Rev. L. O'Byrne, ..	1	0	0
Rev. T. O'Sullivan, ..	5	0	0
J. St.Clair Boyd, Esq., M.D.,	5	0	0
Lady Gregory, ...	5	0	0
A. O'Brien, Esq., ..	1	0	0
W. A. Brennan, Esq., ..	1	0	0
Rev. J. A. Anderson, ..	2	0	0
J. P. Kennedy, Esq., ..	5	0	0
J. G. O'Keeffe, Esq., ..	2	10	0

Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Hon. Albinia Brodrick, ..	10	0	0
Rev. Maxwell Close, ..	10	0	0
Edward Gwynn, Esq., F.T.C.D., ...	5	0	0
Captain Bryan Jones, ..	10	0	0
Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language,	10	0	0
William Nixon, Esq., ..	0	7	6
Miss E. Hull, ...	5	0	0
Rev. D. O'Dea, ...	1	0	0
Edward Martyn, Esq., ..	10	0	0
D. Lynch, Esq., M.D., ..	2	0	0
Timothy M. Healy, Esq., M.P., ...	1	0	0
T. J. Westropp, Esq., ..	1	0	0
M. M. Brophy, Esq., ..	1	1	0
Rev. C. Tierney, ...	0	12	6
G. Hamilton, Esq., ..	0	5	0
D. Coffey, Esq., M.D., ..	3	0	0
Colum Cille Branch Gaelic League, ...	0	10	0
Gaelic League, Castleblayney (one copy required), ..	0	15	0
Gaelic League, Bandon, ..	1	0	0
Gaelic League, London, ..	5	0	0
Gaelic League, New York,	2	0	0
Gaelic League, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A. (one copy required), ...	2	1	1
P. MacDonagh, Esq., ..	0	5	0
P. MacNally, Esq., ..	0	10	6
B. Hickey, Esq., ...	0	15	0
T. Maclain, Esq., ...	0	2	6
D. Hackett, Esq., ..	1	0	0
P. J. Lynch, Esq., ..	0	10	0
P. J. Foley, Esq., ..	5	0	0
G. Calderon, Esq., ..	0	5	0
J. O'Leary, Esq., ...	0	10	0
C. S. Boswell, Esq., ..	1	0	0
Rev. John Power, ..	0	10	0
C. Litton Falkiner, Esq.,	1	0	0
J. Kiely, Esq., ...	0	5	0
Alexander Gordon, Esq.,	0	12	6
Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., ..	0	8	2
Thomas Lyons, Esq., ..	0	8	2
Rev. J. MacDermott, ..	0	5	0
M. J. Dunne, Esq., ..	0	5	2
J. Murphy, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Miss T. A. Fox, ..	0	10	0
Miss Breen, ...	0	10	0
Dr. Thomas Costello, ..	0	10	0
Louis Purser, Esq., F.T.C.D.,	2	0	6
Mrs. Hutton, ...	0	10	0
Professor W. F. Trench, ..	0	10	0
Rev. L. Gilligan, ...	0	5	0
Rev. Pádraig Ua h-Allmharáin, C.C., ...	0	5	0
Irish World, New York, ..	0	10	0
Anthony Stokes, ..	0	10	0
John F. Kelly, ...	1	2	6
R. J. O'Mulrennan, ..	1	0	0
Laurence Brannack, ..	1	0	0
Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry, ..	2	0	0

DONATIONS—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
R. N. Griffin, ...	0	10	0	Rev. Stopford Brooke, ..	2	0	0
Miss C. Horsford, ..	0	12	6	Patrick M'Manus, ..	5	0	0
William A. Power, ..	0	5	0	Dr. Michael Cox, ..	1	0	0
Kilkenny Branch Gaelic League, ...	1	0	0	Rev. B. Crehan, ..	0	6	6
Rev. W. Dollard, ..	0	6	0	Oliver G. O'Connor ..	0	10	6
P. W. O'Hanrahan, ..	1	0	0	Diocese of Dublin, per Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly,	7	0	0
John A. Hanrahan, ..	1	0	0				

Additional in sums of £20 received in response to the offer of Archbishop Walsh.

	£	s.	d.
Coiṁde Gnóṫa Gaelic League, Dublin, ...	20	0	0
O'Growney Branch Gaelic League, San Francisco, 100 dols., ..	20	8	2
Rev. T. Lee, Adm. (30 copies required), ...	20	0	0
Diocese of Raphoe, per Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe,	20	0	0
Diocese of Waterford, per Rev. J. Power, ...	20	5	0
Diocese of Ossory, per Most Rev. A. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory,	20	0	0
	£120	13	2

The following sums of £20 have also been promised conditionally.

	£	s.	d.
Archbishop Walsh	20	0	0
The Professors of Maynooth College, ...	20	0	0
P. J. Boland, Esq., ...	20	0	0
Diocese of Ferns, ...	20	0	0

GENERAL RULES.

Objects.

1. The Society is instituted for the purpose of promoting the publication of Texts in the Irish Language, accompanied by such Introductions, English Translations, Glossaries, and Notes, as may be deemed desirable.

Constitution.

2. The Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, an Executive Council, a Consultative Committee, and Ordinary Members.

Officers.

3. The Officers of the Society shall be the President, the Honorary Secretaries, and the Honorary Treasurer.

Executive Council.

4. The entire management of the Society shall be entrusted to the Executive Council, consisting of the Officers of the Society and not more than ten other Members.

5. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Executive Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct by a two-thirds' majority.

6. Three Members of the Executive Council shall retire each year by rotation at the Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election, the Members to retire being selected according to seniority of election, or, in case of equality, by lot. The Council shall have power to co-opt Members to fill up casual vacancies occurring throughout the year.

Consultative Committee.

7. The Consultative Committee, or individual Members thereof, shall give advice, when consulted by the Executive Council, on questions relating to the Publications of the Society, but shall not be responsible for the management of the business of the Society.

Members.

8. Members may be elected either at the Annual General Meeting, or, from time to time, by the Executive Council.

Subscription.

9. The Subscription for each Member of the Society shall be 7/6 per annum (American subscribers, two dollars), entitling the Members to one copy (post free) of the volume or volumes published by the Society for the year, and giving him the right to vote on all questions submitted to the General Meetings of the Society.

10. Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year.

11. Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to any volume published by the Society for that year, and any Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* any publication for the year, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of such publication.

12. The Publications of the Society shall not be sold to persons other than Members, except at an advanced price.

13. Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at the General Meetings of the Society.

14. Members wishing to resign must give notice in writing to one of the Honorary Secretaries, before the end of the year, of their intention to do so: otherwise they will be liable for their Subscriptions for the ensuing year.

Editorial Fund.

15. A fund shall be opened for the remuneration of Editors for their work in preparing Texts for publication. All subscriptions and donations to this fund shall be purely voluntary, and shall not be applicable to other purposes of the Society.

Annual General Meeting.

16. A General Meeting shall be held each year in the month of April, or as soon afterwards as the Executive Council shall determine, when the Council shall submit their Report and the Accounts of the Society for the preceding year, and when the seats to be vacated on the Council shall be filled up, and the ordinary business of a General Meeting transacted.

Audit.

17. The Accounts of the Society shall be audited each year by auditors appointed at the preceding General Meeting.

Changes in these Rules.

18. With the notice summoning the General Meeting, the Executive Council shall give notice of any change proposed by them in these Rules. Ordinary Members proposing any change in the Rules must give notice thereof in writing to one of the Honorary Secretaries seven clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

LIST OF IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

IN HAND OR ISSUED.

1. Ġiolla an Ṗiuġa [The Lad of the Ferule].
   Eaċtra Cloinne Ríġ na h-Ioṙuaiḋe [Adventures of the Children of the King of Norway].
   (16th and 17th century texts.)
   Edited by DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D.
   (*Issued 1899.*)

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2. Ṗleḋ ḃṙiṙeṅḋ [The Feast of Bricriu].
   (From Leabhar na h-Uidhre, with conclusion from Gaelic MS. XL. Advocates' Lib., and variants from B. M. Egerton, 93; T.C.D. H. 3. 17; Leyden Univ., Is Vossii lat. 4ª. 7.)
   Edited by GEORGE HENDERSON, M.A., PH.D.
   (*Issued 1899.*)

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3. Ḋánṫa Aoḋhaġáin uí Raṫhaille [The Poems of Egan O'Rahilly]. Complete Edition.
   Edited, chiefly from MSS. in Maynooth College, by REV. P. S. DINNEEN, M.A.
   (*Issued 1900. Out of print.*)

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4. Ṗoṙaṙ Ṗeaṙa aṙ Éiṙinn [History of Ireland]. By GEOFFREY KEATING.
   Edited by DAVID COMYN, ESQ., M.R.I.A.
   (Part I. forms the Society's volume for 1901.)

5. Duanaire Finn [Ossianic Poems from the Library of the Franciscan Monastery, Dublin.]

Edited by JOHN MACNEILL, B.A.

(*In preparation.*)

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6. Leabar Gabála ["Book of Invasions"].

Edited, from three recensions, by R. A. S. MACALISTER M.A., F.S.A.

(*In preparation.*)

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7. Caithréim Congail Cláringnigh, preserved in a paper MS. of the seventeenth century, in the Royal Irish Academy (23 H. 1 C.).

Edited by PATRICK M. MACSWEENEY, M.A.

(*In preparation.*)

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8. The Flight of the Earls. By TEIGUE O'KEENAN (1607). Preserved in the Franciscan Monastery, Dublin.

Edited by MISS AGNES O'FARRELLY, M.A.

(*In preparation.*)

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9. The Second Part of Keating's History of Ireland.

Edited by DAVID COMYN, ESQ., M.R.I.A.

(*Also in progress.*)

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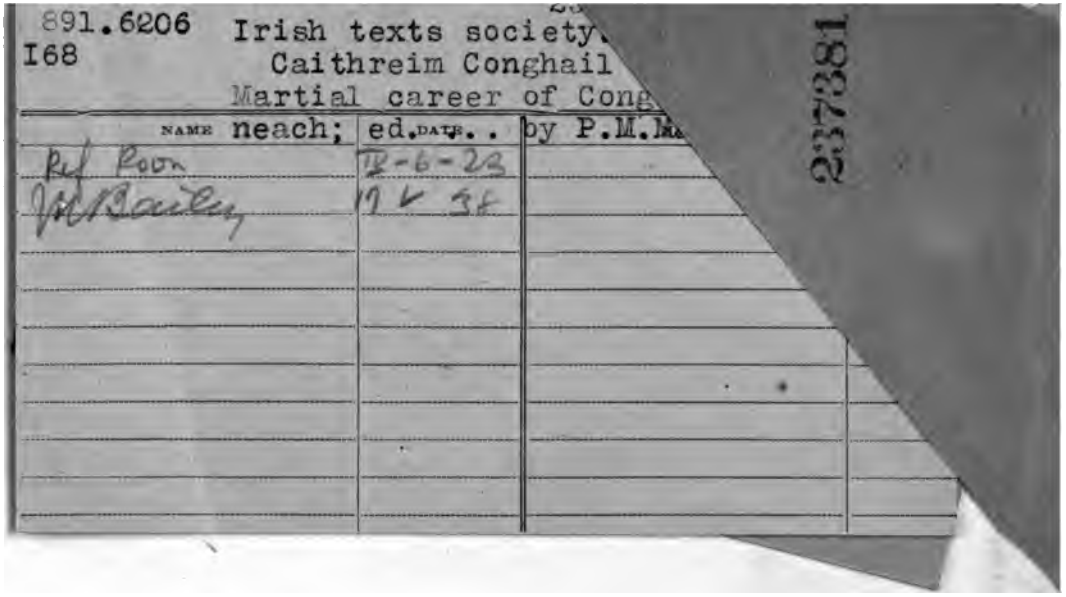

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